SONTHAL PERGUNNAHS DISTRICT.

Progress Report of Famine Relief Works for the week ending Saturday, the 23rd May 1874.

No.	Names of Works.	Progress in marking out relief works.	Progress in opening relief works.	Number of laborers thereon.				Percentage of classes of laborers.	Quantity of rice received and issued to laborers from Government golahs.					Supply of food thereat.	Condition of the laborers and the general features of the country.	Mode of payment.	Rate of wages.	Arrangements for tools.	Disbursement during the week.
				Class I.	Class IIA.	Class IIB.	Total.		Name of golah.	Quantity indented for.	Quantity issued to laborers.	Rate.	Cost.						
1	Deomka to Jamtara road.	Estimate being prepared; levelling and surveying completed.	Works opened on the 16th, 18th, 20th, 21st, 25th, 27th, 30th, 31st, and 40th miles.	8,445, or 99·7 per cent.	...	28, or ·3 per cent	8,473	Task-work 99·7, and daily labor ·3, per cent.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	2,000 maunds of Government rice arrived at Jamtara.	The laborers are generally able bodied and strong. Distress felt on almost all the localities of the road.	On alternate days by sub-cashiers.	Task-work from 3 as. to 4 as. 9 pie per 100 c. ft. SUBSISTENCE RATES. A. P. Men ... 1 6 Women ... 1 0 Children ... 0 6	Supplied by department, and partly by the laborers themselves.	Rs. A. P. 740 3 6
2	Katikoond to Amrapara road.	Line chosen ...	Nil ...	Nil ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	.....	Nil.	Nil.	Nil ..	Nil.
3	Jurmoondy to Deogurh road.	No progress made during the week.	73,092 cubic feet of earth-work done.	2,224, or cent per cent.	...	.....	2,224	Piece-work, cent per cent.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	No Government supply; rice and other food-grains are still procurable in the country.	The laborers now employed on the road generally seem to be strong and fit for work. Distress is generally felt among the poorer classes of people.	Daily by sub-cashier.	Earth-work at 3 as. per 100 c. ft. for soft soil, and 3 as. 6 pie to 4 as. for hard soil.	Supplied partly by department and partly by the laborers themselves.	155 15 6
4	Hansdia to Godda road.	Laying out complete.	12 chains in 1st mile, 18 in 9th, and 10 chains in 10th mile.	889, or cent per cent.	...	.....	889	Contract work, cent per cent.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Food-grains are obtained from the markets. Rice is being sold at 11 seers per rupee of 80 tolahs a seer. No Government supply required for the present.	Condition of the laboring class is very poor and miserable. General feature of the country is hilly and jungly. Soil hard in most part.	Every second day by sub-cashier.	Contract work, at 4 as. per 100 c. ft.	Ditto ...	64 6 3
5	Godda to Burhait road.		Under Civil Officers.														DAILY LABOR. CLASS I. A. P. Men ... 2 0 Women ... 1 6 Children .. 1 0 to 0 6 TASK-WORK. At 3 as. to 4 as. per 100 c. ft. of earth-work. DAILY LABOR. CLASS II. Men .. 1 6 Women .. 1 0 Children .. 0 6 to 0 9		
6	Tinpahar to Borio road.	Complete project	Completely opened	4,130, or 96·2 per cent.	...	162, or 3·8 per cent.	4,292	Daily labor 81·96, and task-work 18·04, per cent.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Government rice is sold at Borio, at an average distance of 6 miles. The stock of the country will meet the demands of half of the people till next bhadoi crop.	Fair country rice is sold here at 11 seers to a rupee. The work being quite unfit for task, only a small number are employed where task work can be properly carried out.	Daily and every second day by sub-cashier.		Supplied most part by department.	474 0 0
7	Borio to Monihari road.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	6,178, or 88·2 per cent.	...	826, or 11·8 per cent.	7,004	Task-work 83·58, and daily labor 16·42, per cent.	...	...	M. S. 46 35	...	Rs. 125	Government rice is sold at Borio, Boarijori and Doi. The stock of the country from Borio to Boarijori will meet the demands of the people till next bhadoi crop. Only	Fair. The inhabitants from Borio to Boarijori are well off. Most part of the people from Gorsday to Protappore, nearly 5 miles of the western portion of this road, are	Every 2nd or 3rd day by sub-cashier.	DAILY LABOR. Rates same as in No. 6. TASK-WORK. From 3 as. 6 pie to 4 as. per 100 cubic feet.	Ditto ...	761 0 0

9	Burhait to Saheb-gunge road.	The work is going on under the Civil Officers.																			
10	Metalling Bhagulpore and Soory road.	* Ditto ...	Ditto ...	1,810, or cent per cent.	...	.....	1,810	Task-work, cent per cent.	Nil ..	Nil ...	Nil ...	Nil	Nil	Up to this time no difficulty has been felt by the laboring class in obtaining food-grains from the hatias and bazars. Correct information regarding the stock of food-grains in the country could not be obtained from the people, hence it is not known how long it will last to maintain the people.	The condition of the people has not become very miserable yet; food-grains are still obtainable, but their value is gradually enhancing, so it seems distress will be soon felt.	Twice a week by sub-cashier and overseer in charge of work.	Digging kunkur at 4 as. per 100 cubic feet.	Supplied by department.	195 12 6
11	Kendua road ...	Nil ...	Nil ...	Nil	Nil.	Nil	Nil.	Nil	...	Nil	Nil ...	Nil ...	Nil	Nil	Nil ...	Nil ...	Nil ...	Nil ...	Nil ..	Nil	
12	Poosharoo and Baboopore bridge.	Design ready	Nil ...	Nil	Nil.	Nil	Nil.	Nil	...	Nil	Nil ...	Nil ...	Nil	Nil	Nil ...	Nil ...	Nil ...	Nil ...	Nil ...	Nil	
13	Repairs to Bhagulpore and Soory road.	Complete project	Completely opened	136, or cent per cent.	Nil.	Nil	136	Task-work, cent per cent.	Nil ...	Nil ...	Nil ...	Nil	Nil	Same as in No. 10.		Twice a week by overseer and sirear.	Digging kunkur at 4 as. per 100 cubic feet.	Supplied by department.	23 5 0
14	Bhahowa and Burhait road.	Complete project...	Completely opened	2,406, or cent per cent.	...	.....	2,406	No information received this week from the Superintendent in charge of work. Explanation called for.											
15	Mooraroe to Amrapara road.	Complete project...	Repairs nearly done. The work cannot be carried on any further until the rains set in																
16	Pakoor and Hiranpore road.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	712, or cent per cent.	...	.....	712	No information received this week from the Superintendent in charge of work. Explanation called for.											
17	Doomka station road	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	52, or cent per cent,	...	.....	52	Task-work, cent per cent.	Nil ..	Nil ...	Nil ..	Nil	Nil	Same as in No. 16.		Twice a week by overseer and sirear.	Digging kunkur at 3 as. per 100 c. ft.	S pplied by department.	7 4 6
20	Godda to Burhait road.	.....	.....	423, or cent per cent.	..	.....	423	No information received this week from the Superintendent in charge of work. Works on this road are stopped except nicking out of centre line.											
28	Brinda tank ...	.....	.....	21, or cent per cent.	...	.....	21	Task-work, cent per cent.	Nil ...	Nil ...	Nil ...	Nil	Nil	Same as in No. 6	Daily labor being introduced at aljhary, laborers are unwilling to do task-work here.	Same as in No. 6.			
29	Moheshpore to Doomka road ...	Works are going on under the Civil Officers.																	
30	Englishpara tank																		
31	Constructing a bund at Katikoond.	.....	.....	1,272, or cent per cent.	...	.....	1,272	Task-work 54·13, and daily labor 45·87, per cent.	Nil ...	Nil ...	Nil ...	Nil	Nil	Difficulty in procuring food-grains has begun to be felt to some extent. The coolies don't get rice or maize according to their wants from the hatias or bazars. It is is believed that the people who have some stock of rice or maize have stopped selling them, lest there be more distress in future.	Same as in No. 10	Daily by sirear and sub-cashier.	DAILY LABOR. Men ... 1 9 Women ... 1 3 Children ... 1 0 Task-work at 4 as. to 5 as. per 100 c. ft. of earth-work	Supplied by department.	109 11
32	Boari bund ...	.....	.....	.....	..	.....	...	Task-work, cent per cent.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Same as in No. 7.			Task-work at 4 as. to 5 as. per 100 c. ft.	Supplied most part by Government.	
																			2,533 15 0

NOTE.—No high-caste men such as Brahmins, Kayasts, &c., have yet appeared to work, but some unprofessional men, such as Khatoories, are seen on the works.
* No daily reports received. The overseer in charge of works shows in his weekly progress report that the number of laborers on this work has been included in that on the Borio to Monihari Road, No. 7. Explanation called for.

DENO NATH MOOKERJEE,
Accountant, for Offg. Executive Engineer, on tour.

No. 5162—S.R., dated Bhagulpore, the 9th June 1874.

From—H. M. DURAND, Esq., C.S., on Special Duty, Bhagulpore,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Department.

I HAVE the honor to submit the fortnightly Divisional narrative due this day.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

2. Since the submission of the last report, the condition of the distressed tracts has on the whole continued favourable. The most marked feature of the fortnight under review has been the considerable rainfall by which the greater part of the division has been visited. Accounts from all quarters agree in showing that heavy showers have fallen throughout the four districts, and prospects are materially improving. The one exception is the Godda Sub-division of the Sonthal Pergunnahs, from which no rain is reported. The deficiency, however, appears to be local. A severe storm passed over the neighbouring tract of Moneebaree some days ago, and numbers of labourers were leaving the works for their fields.

The Bukhtiarpore circle in Monghyr was still suffering from drought when the Collector's fortnightly narrative was submitted, but Mr. Manson has since reported the welcome fall of a smart shower, and there seems to be every prospect of more.

From the report of the Purneah District for the week ending 4th June it appears that the rainfall at the Sudder Station amounted to 4·19 inches, and the Collector states in his diary for the previous week that heavy rain had fallen elsewhere and the crops were looking well.

From the north of Bhagulpore the accounts are equally satisfactory. Mr. Kirkwood telegraphs on the 3rd instant "torrents of rain during the last 12 hours," and his narrative received yesterday gives further particulars. It may be gathered that the whole of the distressed tract has benefited largely, though unequally, by the weather of the last few days.

The same remark applies to the division; a sudden impetus has been given to the cultivation. Labourers are steadily at work in the fields, and in parts the relief works are showing a decrease in numbers.

General Condition of the People.

3. The general condition of the people seems to be good. Prospects have decidedly improved of late, and there are no symptoms of increasing distress in the tracts originally affected. In Kissengunge, there seemed at one time to be serious grounds for apprehension. The price of grain had risen in parts to the extreme famine figure of five seers, and crime was greatly on the increase. The Collector, however, visited the sub-division in company with the District Superintendent of Police, and it was ascertained that the various robberies and dacoities reported were the work of old and notorious criminals, not of a starving population. Action was successfully directed against several of these cases, and the panic has, in great measure, passed away. The Collector is still of opinion that there is a decided deficiency of grain throughout the tract in question; but it is hoped that by the aid of advances the southern trade may be stimulated, and that meanwhile the measures of relief adopted may prove fully adequate to meet the wants of the population. I may mention here that in addition to the special sub-divisional officer recently appointed by Government, two naib tehsildars have been sent to Kissengunge for employment on relief work.

In the Monghyr district the tract of country about Chakaie was lately reported to be suffering from a sudden increase of distress, but since that time the Commissioner has had the opportunities of eliciting full particulars from Mr. Campbell, the Joint-Magistrate at Jamooee, and he is of opinion that there was hardly sufficient cause for the alarm. It appears that some 200 or 300 persons have collected about Simultolah where they have been receiving relief from Mr. Foley. Mr. Campbell seems to have assumed from this circumstance that distress existed in the surrounding country, though he admits at the same time that his own special inquiries, and those of the sub-deputy, failed to support the assumption. It is stated that the people assembled in Simultolah in receipt of relief came from eighteen specified villages. The Commissioner has directed an inquiry to be made with a view to their identification. If the result be to show that the people in question do not belong exclusively to the villages specified, but rather to the beggar population of the whole sub-division, there would be no reason to anticipate equal distress throughout this part of the country where Mr. Campbell himself reports that crops were not specially bad. In case the recipients of relief do in fact belong exclusively to the specified villages, it will be ascertained whether there be any special circumstances to account for their condition. If it appear that the whole tract is likely to be affected in the same manner, immediate action will be taken. Meanwhile there is no reason to apprehend any failure of food supply, as Mr. Foley is in possession of a store of grain, and the place is within reach of the railway.

With regard to the remarks made in the fortnightly district narrative of the Sonthal Pergunnahs concerning the state of the Deoghur Sub-division, no details as to the distress therein referred to, have yet reached the Commissioner. An application for a supply of 7,000 maunds for the town of Deoghur was lately made, and to this demand the Commissioner refused to accede without further particulars. A report has been called for. Reference was made in the last narrative to certain alarming statements which had been circulated as to the state of the Sinerahi circle. Mr. Kirkwood has visited this tract, and it appears from his report that the

country around Peepra is in fact suffering somewhat severely; the rest of the circle seems to be free from any increase of distress. Mr. Kirkwood found the management of affairs very far from satisfactory. He thinks more works should have been opened. The officer in charge seems to have trusted entirely to the principal roads which the people did not follow up as the work gradually removed further away from Peepra. Measures have been taken to bring about a better state of affairs.

Seed-Grain.

4. The question of seed-grain still seems to be in a somewhat unsettled condition. In Purneah, where alarm was at one time felt, there appears to be an ample supply. The Collector came some time ago to the conclusion that advances of food made to ryots with the view of setting free any means they might possess for the purchase of seed would be a sufficient measure of relief. Since then nothing further has been heard on the subject.

In North Bhagulpore the people refused to purchase at cost-price the seed brought up from Julpigoree. Mr. Kirkwood, however, seems sanguine that the whole quantity will be gladly taken at the local rate of 15 seers. In connection with this point the Commissioner has noticed in the last fortnightly narrative of the Bhagulpore Division, a remark to the effect that Baboo Ram Shunker Sein had purchased 100 maunds of seed-grain for relief purposes. It is not understood why the imported grain was not utilised, and an explanation has been called for. Mr. Kirkwood is now at Sinerahi, and will no doubt set matters on a proper footing.

In the Monghyr district there seems to be some difficulty in the seed-supply. During his visit to Monghyr, three days ago, the Commissioner had an opportunity of ascertaining the latest views of relief officers on this point. They seem to be of opinion that there is a deficiency of seed in certain tracts, though it is to be procured in other parts of the district. Mr. Currie especially reports that it is impossible to carry out the proposed arrangement of advancing grain to ryots for exchange in seed. Under these circumstances the Commissioner has directed the Collector of Monghyr to take the orders of the Lieutenant-Governor immediately on His Honor's return from Tirhoot, upon the proposal now again brought forward to advance in cash for the purchase of seed. The Commissioner is himself opposed to the cash advances. He entertains considerable doubts as to the alleged deficiency. Seed is admittedly procurable in Kherukpore, immediately adjoining the distressed tract of Jamooee. Moreover, the distress in Jamooee itself has so far fallen short of general expectation. There seems to be even less ground than usual for trusting the outcry that ryots are helpless in obtaining seed, and the Commissioner cannot but think that the granting of cash advances in this case would involve an unnecessary departure from the declared policy of Government.

Prices.

5. A table of prices throughout the division is appended.

The Commissioner has noticed in the district narrative of the Sonthal Pergunnahs, a table showing "the line of cheapest food" in the Godda Sub-division. He would remark on this point that prices in Godda seem to him to be excessively high. Mr. Grant's report shows the rates of rice at Belbadda, Ferozpore, Godda, and Patherguma to be from 7½ to 9 seers. In Murrow only does the price fall to 11 seers. Mr. Grant has started charitable relief among certain destitute women and children, who had collected at head-quarters, and it appears to the Commissioner that his action was fully warranted by the state of prices in his sub-division. According to the latest returns there has been a considerable fall in the price of rice at Purneah, which is owing, no doubt, to the favorable prospects of the season.

Village Groups.

6. There is nothing important to note with regard to the state of the grouping system. The work is going on well everywhere, and no hitch or difficulty seems to have arisen.

B.—Relief Works.

7. The condition of the relief works throughout the division is on the whole satisfactory. The Purneah district particularly shows a most gratifying state of affairs. Regular piece-work and payment in kind have now been universally introduced, and the system is working admirably. With reference to the question of payment, the Executive Engineer remarks, "Payments to laborers in grain is now the established rule in this district. Just at first starting some of the laborers objected to the new system, but where its advantages were explained to them and that they would have no difficulty in disposing of what they earned over and above that required for consumption, they all agreed to it, and the new arrangement is now very popular."

The number of laborers in this district, is increasing. On a few works a decrease is noted, but this is owing, no doubt, in part to the absorption of second-class laborers, and to the late rainfall, which has given an impetus to agricultural work.

In Bhagulpore, the state of affairs is not altogether so satisfactory. Grain payments are not yet universal throughout the district. In the case of works south of the Ganges, payment in cash cannot be avoided, as there are no Government grain stores within reach, but some other works are still under the old system, and an explanation has been called for by the special Executive Engineer.

The number of laborers on a few of the works shows a decrease. This is no doubt attributable, as elsewhere, to the rainfall and the absorption of the second-class labor.

In Monghyr where the state of the works has always been backward, cash payments are still very general. Measures have been taken to bring about the more rapid introduction of the new system.

In the Godda Sub-division of the Sonthal Pergunnahs, Mr. Grant reports that the number of laborers has risen from 8,000 to 12,046. In other parts of the district numbers fluctuate, probably under the same influences as have been at work elsewhere.

The introduction of piece-work is going on rapidly, and seems to be generally successful. Appended table shows the percentage of first and second-class laborers in each district. It will be seen from this that Monghyr is decidedly behind-hand. An explanation has been called for and the matter is under enquiry. The broad results of the fortnight under review seem not unsatisfactory. The percentage of regular contract piece-work laborers throughout the division is about 84. The second-class laborers now form only 5 per cent., and they are still being rapidly absorbed. Grain payment is being introduced on all works which admit of it, and where already introduced is becoming popular. The condition of the laborers is good, and the work seems to be sufficient to meet the wants of the population.

Import and Export.

8. The annexed table shows the movement of grain under review.

Classification list of laborers on D. P. W. Relief Works throughout the Division during the fortnight under review. Total number of laborers of all classes, 334,895.

Name of District.	Class I.		Class II.
	(a) Laborers doing actual contract piece work.	(b) Laborers doing task work.	Laborers paid by the day.
Bhagulpore	147,733 over 90 per cent. ...	10,915 under 7 per cent. ...	4,813 under 3 per cent.
Monghyr	26,823 „ 70 „ ...	1,531 „ 5 „ ...	10,284 over 25 „
Sonthal Pergunnahs	18,037 „ 64 „ ...	9,468 over 93 „ ...	883 „ 3 „
Purneah	87,991 „ 94 „ ...	14,530 „ 14 „ ...	1,927 under 2 „
Total for division ...	280,584 or about 84 per cent.	36,444 or about 11 per cent. ...	17,907 or about 5 per cent.

Storage of Grain.

9. A table is appended showing the storage of grain throughout the division.

The three Districts of Bhagulpore, Monghyr, and Purneah have now been mapped out with a view to the rapid defusion of food during the rainy season, if necessity should arise for replenishing the Government golahs. Suitable depôts have been chosen in central positions on road or river, and it is hoped that a sudden call from any point could be promptly met.

The special report upon this head called for by Government Circular No. 1838—SR, of the 26th March, has lately been submitted.

Sales.

10. With reference to sales of Government grain, the Commissioner is glad to be able to report that no interference with private trade has as yet been observed. From all sides accounts agree in showing that in those parts of the country where Government sales are allowed, there is absolutely no private trade, or else that if trade does exist there is ample room for sales as well. In the Purneah District alone, as far as the Commissioner is able to judge, does private trade show any vitality, and here the Collector especially reports that he has observed Government sales and private sales going on side by side. The cheaper Government grain is a convenience to the poorer classes, while those who are well-to-do prefer paying a higher price for the food to which they are accustomed.

Mr. Wilkins again writes from Begoo Serai to the same effect. The sale of Government grain has in no way interfered with private trade in his sub-division, and its results seem to have been most satisfactory.

In a report just received from Mr. Kirkwood he mentions that "some grain" is finding its way into the south of Soopool Sub-division from Monghyr, and that a few hundred maunds of Bengal rice coming up the Koosee had reached Protabgunge and Belluabazar in the eastern part of the same tract. The late Government circular requiring officers to observe the rule of non-interference with trade will no doubt lead the Collectors to watch the state of supplies in this part of the district, and to stop the sales of Government grain if it seems right to do so.

Advances.

11. Advances are now universally in grain, and they are apparently becoming very popular. Mr. Currie writes from Luckee Serai:—"The ryots are crowding in for advances in

grain." In North Bhagulpore Mr. Kirkwood reports that extensive advances are being made. An agreement has been entered into with Raja Lellanund Singh, from which it is hoped that much relief may be looked for. The Commissioner has arranged that the villages in the Raja's territory are to be inspected and a list drawn out showing the number of ryots and the amount of advance required. The list will be presented to the Sub-divisional Officer and an order issued on some suitable golah. The ryots will attend in person to receive the grain, the Raja at the same time executing a bond and engaging to pay to Government the value of the grain so loaned. It may now be anticipated that advances will be required in considerable quantities. The late rainfall, as before remarked, has everywhere started cultivation, and the people are coming in for aid. No doubt many of the labourers on relief works will now leave their employment and come upon our hands for a different form of relief in the shape of advances.

Charitable Relief.

12. I have already had occasion to mention that the condition of the Godda Sub-division has induced Mr. Grant to start charitable relief in that part of the district. His operations are happily of no very great extent at present.

In the district of Purneah the Government relief operations are going on well. Besides this Rai Luchmeputt Singh has signalised himself by his liberality in the distribution of food to the distressed population. During the fortnight under review a large number of persons have received daily relief at his hands. The Collector writes, "I have much pleasure in bearing testimony to the good work done by Rai Luchmeputt Singh, and the active interest taken in it by his agent Baboo Ram Chand Setya."

In North Bhagulpore charitable relief is on a good footing and exhibits weekly more satisfactory results. The improvement noticed in the last divisional fortnightly report continues to make itself seen. The poor-houses and centres are giving way to better methods of relief. Mr. Kirkwood reports that 27,595 persons are now actually on the household registers as against 24,000 a fortnight ago. He looks for a further increase of 4,500 during the next fortnight, and anticipates a final total of no less than 41,095 before the end of the rains. Besides the system of house-to-house relief by tickets, many other forms of relief are in force and are doing good.

In Monghyr the relief operations are on a comparatively small scale, but they are said to be sufficient for the wants of the population.

Returns.

13. Certain returns usually submitted with the divisional narrative have not come in. That showing the consumption of grain throughout the division for the period ending the 8th June, the fortnightly poor-house return, and the abstract relief returns for the month of May, are altogether incomplete. The Commissioner is therefore forced to send in this report without them. He fears that it is hopeless to go on any longer trying to obtain accurate returns for the separate period dealt with by his fortnightly narrative. Every effort has been made, but without avail. It appears to him that it will be better in future to submit the divisional report without appending returns, as it seems impossible to offer anything more trustworthy than a mass of guess-work figures. The returns appended to the district narratives, and those submitted direct to Government by sub-divisional officers, will convey the necessary information, though it is greatly to be regretted that no later figures can be sent in with the Divisional report.

Price Current.

	Rice.	Wheat.	Gram.	Barley.	Murwa.	Maize or Indian corn.	Date to which these figures come down.
	Mds. S.	Mds. S.	Mds. S.	Mds. S.	Mds. S.	Mds. S.	
Monghyr	10 5	14 7	17 8	.....	.....	16 8	Down to 6th June 1864.
	10 5	17 8	17 8	.....	.....	15 7	
Bhagulpore	11 6	13 14	15 12	17 11	.....	15 2	Ditto 6th ditto.
	10 1	13 14	15 12	18 15	.....	15 2	
Supoul	9 10	11 0	11 0	16 0	12 12	.....	30th May.
	9 6	11 0	11 0	16 0	12 12	.....	
Muddehpoorah	13 0	11 0	12 0	.....	15 0	.....	6th June.
	13 0	11 0	9 0	.....	15 0	.....	
Purneah	10 0	11 0	13 0	.....	.....	12 0	Ditto.
	10 8	12 0	14 0	.....	.....	14 0	
Sonthal Pergunnahs	10 0	11 0	12 0	.....	.....	13 0	Ditto.
	10 0	11 0	12 0	.....	.....	13 0	
Godda	9 0	.....	12 0	15 0	.....	12 0	30th May.
	11 0	.....	14 0	.....	.....	14 0	
Rajmehal	9 0	14 0	16 0	19 0	.....	.....	6th June.
	9 0	14 0	16 8	19 0	.....	.....	

H. M. DURAND, C.S.,
On Special Duty.

Statement showing Exports and Imports by Rail and River during the Fortnight.

	Week ending 23rd May 1874.		Week ending 30th May 1874.	
	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
River Ganges past Sahebgunge ...	6,649	561	2,377	4,135
Rail	* 40,481	168,564	63,277	88,510

N.B.—The railway figures include Government grain.

H. M. DURAND, C.S.,
On Special Duty.

Statement of Grain actually stored in the interior Golahs.

DISTRICT.	Actual storage for fortnight ending 9th May 1874, as shown in last fortnightly narrative		Actual storage in fortnight ending 23rd May 1874.	
	Mds.	S.	Mds.	S.
Monghyr	227,123	35	240,146	32
Bhagulpore	681,311	0	699,543	0
Purneah	685,002	0	685,002	0
Sonthal Pergunnahs	.....		.....	
Rajmehal	.....		42,464	0
Godda	59,520	0	63,344	0

H. M. DURAND, C.S.,
On Special Duty.

Labor Return for the fortnight ending the 30th May 1874.

DISTRICT.	FOR FORTNIGHT ENDING 16TH MAY 1874. Average daily number of laborers. Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Number working on Wards, and other relief works.	Grand Total.	FOR FORTNIGHT ENDING 30TH MAY 1874. Average daily number of laborers. Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Number working on Wards, and other relief works.	Grand Total.
Monghyr	3,307	1,898	606	5,811	3,515	9,326	3,912	2,124	525	5,661	3,467	9,128
Bhagulpore	12,024	6,679	2,829	21,532	11,328	32,860	13,087	6,057	2,136	21,880	14,840	36,720
Purneah	15,613	1,586	957	18,156	13,263	31,419	15,003	1,005	494	16,502	30,987	47,489
Sonthal Pergunnahs	4,911	2,825	927	8,663	9,596	18,259	2,515	1,225	410	4,150	11,436	15,586*
						91,864						1,08,923

* I believe this return to be incorrect, and the numbers upon the works are much larger.

As far as known the following were engaged on private works. Returns from many works cannot be obtained—

Monghyr	3,656	Monghyr	2,297
Bhagulpore	7,650	Bhagulpore	not received
Purneah	....	Purneah	ditto
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	....	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	ditto
Total ...	11,306		

H. M. DURAND, C.S.,
On Special Duty.

Statement of Relief advances in the Bhagulpore Division under various orders of Government down to 30th May 1874.

DISTRICT.	Total up to last fortnight.			Advances made during the fortnight (up to 30th May 1874.)			TOTAL.
	For purchase of grain under para. 4, Circular No. 80.	For land improvement under para. 21, Circular No. 80.	Generally for helping ryots under Government orders No. 4020, dated 18th December 1873.	For purchase of grain under para. 4, Circular No. 80.	For land improvement under para. 21, Circular No 80.	Generally for helping ryots under Government Orders No. 4020, dated 18th December 1873.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
Monghyr	76,450	44,740	56,983	.....	3,746 8 3	.....	181,919 8 3
Bhagulpore	72,000	7,625	103,900	.....	.....	.....	183,525 0 0
Purneah	67,225	.....	26,500	3,000	.....	6,100*	102,825 0 0
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	.....	6,100	.....	....	.....	.....	6,100 0 0
							474,369 8 3

* Inquiry is being made from Collector what this advance is.

H. M. DURAND, C.S.,
On Special Duty.

Narrative of Scarcity and Relief in Moorshedabad for the fortnight ending the 30th May 1874.

I HAVE the honor to forward my narrative of scarcity and relief in the Moorshedabad district for the fortnight ending Saturday, the 30th May 1874.

During the fortnight I visited Rampore Haut, saw some of the relief works that have been going on in the vicinity of the head-quarters of the sub-division, and arranged various relief matters with the sub-divisional officer. There are a good many Sonthal villages in the west of this sub-division, and I have given directions that minor relief works in the way of repairs to village roads, &c., be kept on as long as possible.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

1. *Abundance or scarcity of supply in the bazaar.*—There is still a sufficient supply of food-grain in the bazaars and hâts of the head-quarters' sub-division, but the stocks in the hands of sellers are by no means large, and require frequent replenishment. In the Lalbag sub-division the rice supply in the bazaar at head-quarters is still sufficient for the requirements, but in thana Bhadrihaut the supply is scanty, and the village shops are ill supplied. In all small bazaars in the Jungipore sub-division the supply of rice is becoming more and more scanty. In the larger bazaars the supply is sufficient to meet the demand. In consequence of the scanty supply of "Purbi" rice some enterprizing merchants of Dhulian are importing rice from Calcutta by rail. It is reported that difficulty is experienced in transporting the grain from Pakour to Dhulian in consequence of impressment of carts for service in the Behar districts. The sub-divisional officer has represented the matter to the Extra Assistant Commissioner of Maheshpore, within whose jurisdiction Pakour lies. The Behar transport is, I believe, finished, and carts will return very shortly, if not arrived already. It is to be regretted that no enterprizing merchants are to be found in the Roghunathgunge bazaar. A cargo-boat laden with "Purbi" rice arrived here on the 27th instant. No such thing has been heard of within the last six months, owing probably to the bad state of the river. In the Rampore Haut sub-division the supply is scarce in the markets of Nulhatty, Palsa, and Khargram, but in thana Rampore Haut the scarcity has not been very much felt. When at Azimgunge the other day, I found that the local merchants were importing rice, chiefly from Burdwan, Gooshkhora, and Mancoor on the chord line.

2. *Kind and price of grain selling at one or more principal marts.*—The average price of common rice in the Sudder sub-division is 11½ seers per rupee—not much different from the price given in the last narrative, but showing an upward tendency. It is dearest at Serajgunge, Gowas, Jellinghee, Nowadah, Satooee, and Kandee, and cheapest at Dowluttabad, Beldangah, and Sukteepore. Until very recently, rice was cheapest at Nowadah, in the south-east of the district, where both aous and amun of last year were fair, and the sudden rise in the price was, I believe, owing to the absence of rain which made the prospects of this year's crops look gloomy. The late rain, which has fallen in Nowadah as

elsewhere, will, I trust, bring the price down to a more normal rate. There is a slight rise in the prices of wheat, barley, and gram in some station circles, being counterbalanced in fall in other stations. In the Lalbagh sub-division the best kind of rice is sold at Jeagunge at 9¾ seers, and in the city at 9 seers. Common rice sells at these marts at 11 seers, at Bhugwangolah at 10½ seers, at Bhadrihaut and Sagurdighee at 9½ to 10 seers per rupee. Wheat is quoted at 13 seers, barley at 19 to 20 seers, and gram at 17 to 18 seers per rupee. In the Jungipore sub-division, in the Roghunathgunge bazaar, the retail price of rice is 10¼ to 10¾ seers per rupee. At Shumshargunge rice sells at 12½ to 13 seers. At Mirzapore the latest quotation is from 10 to 10½ seers per rupee. At Dewanserai rice sells at 10 to 11 seers. It is dearest at Sooty, where it sells at 9½ seers. In the Rampore Haut sub-division the prices are as follow:—

	Fine rice.	Coarse rice.
Rampore Haut	9	11
Nulhaty	...	12
Palsa	...	11
Khargram	10½	12

3. *Any information obtained regarding the amount and kind of grain believed to be in stock in the hands of zemindars, traders, ryots, and others.*—It does not appear that large quantities of food-grains are still in the possession of most of the mahajuns, zemindars, and others; but I believe that the mahajuns have sufficient in stock to lend to the ryots, and some are doubtless holding back their stocks in anticipation of a rise of prices. The sub-divisional officer of Lalbagh reports that there is every reason to believe that the stock in the hands of the traders at Baluchar and Azimgunge is still considerable. There is a large amount of paddy stored at Patibona on the Ganges in the Bhugwangolah thana. In thana Bhadrihaut it appears on inquiry that several traders have, comparatively speaking, large stocks, but that they hesitate to advance to ryots. Advances of this kind naturally depend much upon the prospects of the crops, as involving the prospect of eventual repayment. The late favorable rains will doubtless have the effect of causing the mahajuns to lend more freely. The sub-divisional officer of Rampore Haut appears to consider that the stocks are small, and I believe that they are very scanty in the Khurgaon thana; but notwithstanding the comparatively large quantities that have been exported during the past five months, the exportations from this sub-division by rail still exceed the importations.

4. *Rainfall, if any.*—There has been considerable rainfall during the fortnight under report throughout the whole district, as has been specially reported. The rain has been very beneficial to the standing crops of aous, amun, sugarcane, mulberry, and indigo. Its utility in replenishing the water-supply which in nearly all parts was very deficient, and in some almost absolutely wanting, and in causing an increase in the pasturage for the cattle, cannot be exaggerated. The rain has also, I believe, helped to some extent to check the course of epidemic diseases, and it certainly has dispelled much of the gloom which overhung the prospects of the crops.

5. *State of the crops.*—The crops have passed through a most critical time, and their prospects are now, I believe, everywhere favorable. Had the rain, however, which fell during the last week of May, been delayed for a week or ten days more, a large proportion of the aous crop would have been destroyed and the amun seedlings would also have suffered. The relief sub-divisional officer of Kandi reports that the rain, which appears to have fallen more copiously in the Bhurtpore thana than in other parts of the district, except perhaps about Jungipore, has greatly improved the prospects of the aous crop, most of which is now 7 or 8 inches above the ground. Harrowing and weeding are actively going on. In the south-east of the sub-division the outturn of this crop would greatly relieve the local markets. The sugarcane is also very promising, and the indigo will probably yield more than usual. The mulberry too has been considerably benefited. Throughout this sub-division there is the greatest activity among the agricultural classes. Some of the amun has now come up. The til, however, will suffer from the rain. Much of it is now being cut. The mangoes have been injured, and many trees stripped by the high winds which have preceded or accompanied the rain. The Lalbag sub-divisional officer reports that at the commencement of this fortnight the state of the crops was very critical. Rain was then absolutely needed for the young aous plants as well as for the amun sowings and for indigo. The rain has however removed all anxiety on the subject. It has already invigorated the young aous paddy, and on all sides ploughing has commenced. The indigo and other crops on the "dearah" lands has specially been benefited. The sub-divisional officer of Jungipore states that the prospects of both bhadoi and haimunt crop have been improved by the rain. The late sowings of boro paddy have also been benefited by it. The sub-divisional officer of Rampore Hât reports that the outturn of boro paddy will be most probably fourteen-sixteenths of an average crop. The late rains have enabled the cultivators to commence their agricultural operations, and have done much good to the sowings of aous, til, and sugarcane. In the east of the Sudder sub-division, where the aous is the chief crop, the plants, and especially the early sown ones, were languishing on account of the heat and lack of moisture; but the crops in this part of the district have, for the time at any rate, been

saved by the timely rainfalls. A larger area than usual has been sown down with the early rice, and the calamity of an almost total loss of the sowings, with difficulty in many cases of procuring seed for resowings, would have been very great.

6. *Condition of the people.*—The agriculturists have been much encouraged by the late showers. Mr. Jones, special relief officer, states that reports of distress among persons of a position above that of the ordinary cultivators are becoming more common, either because distress is increasing, or their aversion to accept assistance is wearing off. There has not been, so far as my experience has gone, much aversion on the part of this class to accept assistance, provided that the assistance is of the kind desired. I am inclined to believe that the distress among the "bhadra lok" has been, and is being, exaggerated, as I know that in certain cases it has been exaggerated with regard to persons lower in the social scale. The average price of rice throughout the district during the past month of May has been at the very least 11½ seers per rupee, whereas during the same month of 1866 (with which year the present one may well be compared), the average price was 10 seers per rupee. So far therefore as the price of rice is a criterion of distress, the "bhadra lok" must have suffered more in 1866 than in the present year, and yet very little was heard of their sufferings. I was not in this district during that year, but I have made very frequent inquiries in various parts of it, and nowhere have I been told that there was great suffering, still less that there were any cases of starvation. Notwithstanding, however, the lower prices of the present year there is a prevalent impression, which is probably not incorrect, that the stocks in the district are smaller than in 1866. The sub-divisional officer of Lalbag says that the labouring classes within the three thanas of the municipality do not appear to be in any distress, as they can always procure employment. In thana Bhugwangolah, though people are not so well off as in municipal bounds, there appears to be as yet but little want, and this want is specially on the part of persons who in ordinary years are supported by charity. This class of persons are also suffering in the Bhadrihât thana, and here it does appear that the poorer ryots are somewhat pinched. Their own stores are but very small, mahajuns refuse to advance them grain, and the village shops afford but meagre supplies. As stated in my previous narratives, the distress in the eastern and south-western portions of Mirzapore, in the Jungypore sub-division, is greater than in any other part of that sub-division. Next comes N.-W. Sooty—Shumshergunj—which was hitherto well off, and is now as bad as the eastern portion of thana Sooty. The number of beggars there is fast increasing, while the amount of private alms is diminishing. I have recommended that there should be a Sub-Committee at Dhulian for thana Shumshergunj. The Sub-Divisional Officer reports that the condition of the people has not improved, but rather become worse, since the submission of the last narrative. The late rains, however, have given employment to the agricultural classes nearer their homes. The Sub-Divisional Officer of Rampore Haut reports that the poorer class of people are generally in difficult circumstances. In thana Khargram it has been reported that the poorer classes get one meal a day, and that with difficulty. Work for the able-bodied is supplied on the Badshahi road, and other minor relief works have been started. As parts of the Khargaon thana are away from the water-tracks, I have sent a relief assistant with special instructions to visit the less known parts, and have requested the Sub-Divisional Officer to proceed at once to make enquiries and observations in some of the villages. Gratuitous relief in the shape of cooked food in some places and uncooked in others is now given in many places in this sub-division as well as in other parts of the district.

7. *Actual Facts as to any* known *cases of Misery and Starvation.*—In the Jungypore sub-division a rumour was afloat that two cases of death from starvation had taken place at Bohotali, in thana Sooty. On enquiry by the relief assistant, the rumour has turned out to be utterly unfounded. The Sub-Divisional Officer of Rampore Haut states that no cases of misery and starvation have yet come to his notice.

8. *Grain-thefts and Robberies.*—Six cases of petty theft of grain, such as paddy, linseed and rice, were reported during the fortnight in the head-quarters sub-division. In the Jungypore sub-division no case of grain-theft was reported during the fortnight; though one case of theft of a brass vessel occurred, due, the Sub-Divisional Officer reports, to scarcity. Since January there have occurred three dacoities in thana Mirzapore, of which two took place within five days of each other: the Nowadaparah dacoity on the 13th May, and the Tackshok dacoity on the 18th. This indicates the quarter in the Jungypore sub-division where the distress is heaviest. There have been three grain-thefts in the Rampore Haut sub-division during the fortnight under report. A comparative statement of crime is annexed which shows a very marked increase of crime in all the sub-divisions except Lalbag. It will be observed that there have been no less than eight dacoities in the fortnight, while in the previous fortnight there was only one. This offence appears to occur by fits and starts, a period of freedom from its occurrence being followed by one in which the offence abounds in various parts of the district. Many of these dacoities are doubtless owing to the pressure of high prices on the bad characters of the district, who prefer plunder to work.

9. *Condition of any Special Tracts.*—Cholera and small-pox are stilll prevalent in some parts of the sudder sub-division, but since the rain cholera has slightly decreased. Fever is

said to be prevalent at Saktipore. Cases of small-pox and cholera still occur in the City Moorshedabad Municipality. Cholera appears in isolated cases in thanas Bhugwangola and Bhudrihaut. In the latter thanas mallpox exists in some villages to the north and north-west of Sagurdighee. The mortality has, however, considerably decreased. Cholera is raging in most parts of the Rampore Haut sub-division to a certain extent. The Sub-Divisional Officer of Jungypore reports that these diseases have abated since the late rain, and this has probably been the case elsewhere. The extra Native Doctors who have been deputed to this district have been sent out to those parts in which the ravages of disease appeared to be worst, and have given medical relief to many of the sufferers.

B.—Relief Works.

The average number of persons employed on the several relief works is 4,142. The laborers are generally in good condition; food is easily obtained except in the cases of a few works. Cash payments are made at the rate of two annas per diem, except in the case of one work, at which the payment is made at one anna nine pie per diem. The rates of task-work vary from two annas six pie to three annas per 100 cubic feet. The workmen, as a rule, bring their own tools. A statement showing the expenditure on relief works during the fortnight is herewith submitted. The orders contained in the Government No. 3369—S R., dated the 26th May, will be carried out as soon as Government grain is distributed to the various works. It is now being sent to the places where the principal works are carried on, and supplies have been diverted to the three sub-divisions, and for the use of some of the Relief Sub-Committees.

C.—Transport of Food.

It appears that 8,101 maunds of food-grain have been exported from the Rampore, Haut sub-division, and 5,636 maunds have been imported to the sub-division during the fortnight under report. As before remarked, private importations are being made into the Lalbagh and Jungypore sub-divisions, at Azimgunge and Dhulian. The stormy weather of the past month was unfavorable to imports by the Ganges in the east of the district, and these fell off largely.

D.—Storage of Government Grain at Relief Works.

The prescribed statement is annexed, with the columns filled in as accurately as is possible, considering the recent arrival of the grain and the uncertainty as to its consumption as wages for labor, for gratuitous relief, and for advances to zemindars and ryots. Of the consignments hitherto sent, portions have been diverted and forwarded to various places in which it is required for these purposes. The expenditure on rice by the various Sub-Committees in gratuitous relief, has of late considerably increased, and there is reason to believe that this will be progressive, as prices increase during the rains. I have therefore requested that the daily supply of 500 maunds of Government rice may be continued for a week at least after the lapse of the fifteen days during which it was ordered to be sent. In some places arrangements for storage had before been made, in others they are now being made, and for works in the vicinity of head-quarters supplies will be sent out from the central golah at Berhampore as they are required.

E.—Advances to Private Parties and their Results.

There were 46 cases pending at the end of the previous fortnight under the Land Improvement Act in the sudder sub-division; seven fresh applications were received during the fortnight. Out of the total 53, 31 cases are under investigation; in eleven cases orders for payment have been made; in one case the applicant has refused to take advance; in three cases applications have been rejected, and in seven cases the securities tendered have been found to be insufficient. A sum of Rs. 2,828 has been advanced to fourteen parties during the fortnight under report.

In the Rampore Haut sub-division, 249 applications for land improvement have been received during the fortnight. Some of these have been sent to the police for enquiry, but no money has yet been paid to the applicants. For the applications filed in the previous fortnight, Rs. 935 have been advanced for the excavation and re-excavation of tanks.

Many of these appear to have been made by ryots who desire advances on the security of their jotes. The Sub-Divisional Officer has been informed that the duty of making advances to such rests with the zemindars, to whom advances could have been made, if necessary, under the orders of Government.

F.—Charitable Relief.

The statement prescribed by Government No. 1251—S.R., dated the 5th March last, is annexed as regards each sub-division separately. There was a balance of Rs. 844-1-1 only at credit of the District Relief Fund at the close of the last fortnight. The total receipts during the present fortnight amount to Rs. 28,471. This sum includes the grant of Rs. 20,000 made to the Relief Fund by the Central Committee during the past month, and a Government grant of Rs. 7,963, being the equivalent of private subscriptions in the district to that amount. The total expenditure from the fund during the fortnight has been Rs. 12,701-12-6.

During the past fortnight a cook-house has been started at Gokum, and a leper's hospital at Rungamati; preparations are being made for the distribution of cooked food at Saktipore. The registration of the blind, lame, infirm, and leprous has been completed in the villages under the Salew, Talihpore, Bharatpore, and Saktipore Sub-Committees. To these lists additions must necessarily be made from time to time. Mr. Jones reports that basket-making is now a regular branch of relief work at Kandi. The system of granting small loans to ryots and chowkeedars is being carried into effect.

Jungypore Sub-Division.—In this sub-division the monthly subscription promised up to date is Rs. 69-8, and donations Rs. 826-8. The total receipts up to date amount to Rs. 2,484-7-9, and the total expenditure during the fortnight is Rs. 1,539-4-8, leaving a balance of Rs. 945-3-1.

During the fortnight under report 135 persons received wages, amounting to Rs. 35-13; three persons received doles of pice, amounting to Rs. 4, and 4,400 persons received doles of rice weighing 86 maunds and 20 seers.

In the Lalbag sub-division, Roy Luchmiput Sing Bahadoor has given employment to the people of Mohimapore and the neighbourhood, by opening extensive works on a garden which he has lately purchased there. He is also, I am informed, selling rice at the rate of 13 seers per rupee to the poorer classes.

The City Moorshedabad Municipality is employing extra coolies, and about 15 in number have been engaged daily on an average. Tanks excavations and road repairs are also going on in several parts of the sub-division, giving employment to a large number of people.

The total amount collected up to date in this sub-division is Rs. 5,131-11-6, and the total expenditure Rs. 3,580-10-4, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,551-1-2 at credit of the Sub-Divisional Relief Fund at the end of the fortnight under report.

Particulars of the expenditure under heading (*a*) cannot be given in this narrative as regards the whole district, for it has been the practice to make allotments of sums to the various Sub-Committees, to be expended in the various modes of relief, without any specification as to the amounts devoted to each. Particulars have, however, been called for from the Sub-Committees, and I trust to be able to give information on this subject in my next narrative.

G.—Financial Results of the Fortnight.

Vide accompanying statement.

Jungypore Sub-Division.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Total expenditure up to the date of last fortnight on account of tuccavee and for the purchase of grain	3,375	0	0
Expenditure during the fortnight under these heads ...	....		
Total ...	3,375	0	0

Rampore Haut Sub-Division.

Expenditure during the fortnight on account of tuccavee advances, Rs. 935.

Lalbag Sub-Division.—None.

W. Wavell,
Offg. Magistrate and Collector of Moorshedabad.

Berhampore,
The 1st June 1874.

	Dacoity.	Theft.	House-breaking.	1874.	1873.	1872.
Head-Quarters sub-division, from 16th to 30th May 1874	3	31	18	52	31	32
Lalbag sub-division, for the fortnight ending 30th May 1874	1	12	12	25	30	23
Jungypore sub-division, from 15th to 28th May 1874	1	9	7	17	4	2
Rampore Haut sub-division, for the fortnight ending 29th May 1874	3	10	2	15	7	4

Statement showing the expenditure on Relief Works during the fortnight ending 30th May 1874.

	Rs.	As.	P.
Expenditure up to last fortnight	59,261	9	7
Expenditure during the fortnight under report:—			
Ramnugger road	700	0	0
Barromassia and Jellinghee road..	250	0	0
Nowada and Panchgaon road	377	7	6
Badshahi road	586	1	8
Kandi ,, ...	323	8	8
Putkaharee ,, 1st section	1,224	4	6
,, ,, 2nd ,, ...	679	3	3
Salow and Talibpore road	300	0	0
Panchgaon road	568	9	0
Bhugwangolah road	251	7	0
Kishnagur road	230	4	6
Calcutta ,, ...	50	15	3
Dewanserai ,, ...	40	5	0
Jellinghee ,, ...	10	0	0
Khamra ,, ...	203	2	0
Radhaghat ,, ...	250	2	9
Nulhathi ,, ...	64	7	6
Total by Public Works Department ..	6,109	14	7
By Baboo Tara Pershad Chatterjee—			
Mirzapore and Gadi road	50	0	0
By new writer—			
Mahigunge to Benipore road	50	0	0
Total ..	100	0	0
Grand Total ..	6,209	14	7

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the District of Moorshedabad for the fortnight ending 30th May 1874.

1.—Name of Circle, Moorshedabad district.

2.—Date from which figures are given, the 30th May 1874.

3.—Total allotment of Government grain, 7,500 maunds.

4.—Total quantity of grain stored, inclusive of grain transferred to other districts, 1,517 maunds.

Total quantity of grain consumed up to date.

5.—Estimated grain receipts of the ensuing fortnight, 10,000 maunds.

6.—Estimated grain expenditure of the ensuing fortnight, 2,500 maunds.

7.—*Remarks.*—The grain has reached Berhampore almost at the close of the week, and there are no data on which I can form an accurate conjecture as to the expenditure of the ensuing fortnight. I have, however, on a consideration of the numbers of laborers and of those on relief works, estimated the consumption at 2,500 maunds.

1	2	3	4	5	6			
Number of committees and sub-committees as yet appointed.	Number of special relief sub-divisions opened and officered.	Number of regular relief circles opened and manned by special officers.	Number of relief circles opened and managed by planters, zemindars, and other residents.	Number of work-houses, or centres for the distribution of food and gratuitous relief.	Number of men, women and children (with total) in receipt of gratuitous relief in any shape through the charitable relief organisation *daily*. This should include people employed or relieved by the relief committees or relief officers under any of the heads of the "Instructions."			
					Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Head-quarters, 17	2	4	15	15	.....	.....	.....	1,544*
Lalbag, 1	1	.....	.....	5	70	56	25	151
Jungipore, 4	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	324
Rampore Hát, 5	2	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	1,218

* The figures for the Sudder sub-division are incomplete, as returns have not been received from several sub-committees.

(G).—Financial Results of the Fortnight.

			Rs.	A.	P.
Total expenditure from the district and sub-divisional treasuries as shown in the last narrative			32,228	5	1
Detail of the above :—					
Amount credited to the district relief fund being payable from Government			11,515	6	4
Establishment charges :—					
Travelling allowances	Rs. 47	3 0			
Salary	„ 456	0 0			
Contingencies	„ 51	15 9			
			555	2	9
One-third of the cost paid by Government for a tank at Khoyramaree			200	0	0
Paid for construction of a furrash			83	0	0
Tuccavee advances			17,816	8	0
Advanced for purchase of grain			2,025	0	0
Paid for digging wells			33	4	0
Advances during the fortnight under report :—					
Tuccavee advance to Allahee Buksh and Moula Buksh ..			333	0	0
„ to Shushodhur Chowdhree and Shama Churn Bose			167	0	0
„ to Fukeer Chunder Sircar ..			133	0	0
„ to Issur Chunder Sircar			50	0	0
„ to Lolit Mohun Roy Chowdhree ..			158	0	0
„ to Tara Chand and Deen Doyal Roy ..			166	0	0
„ to Mohamed Mah			133	0	0
„ to Johurul Hossein			300	0	0
„ to Chunder Sikhur Ghosal ..			366	0	0
„ to Ram Lal Chatterjee			249	8	0
„ to Radhica Churn Sen			200	0	0
„ to Radhabullubh Singh			22	8	0
„ to Meer Bahar Ali and Meer Gobar Ali			50	0	0
„ to Doorga Dass, Ramtunnoo, and Brojo Lal Banerjee			500	0	0
Total ..			2,828	0	0
Pay of Mr. Scougall, undrawn before			23	0	0
Total ..			2,851	0	0
Grand Total ..			35,079	5	1

W. Wavell,

Offg. Magistrate-Collector of Moorshedabad.

No. 1176—S.R., dated Dinagepore, the 1st June 1874.

From—E. E. Lowis, Esq., Offg. Magistrate of Dinagepore,

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Dept.

I have the honor to submit the narrative for the fortnight ending 1st June 1874.

A.—State of Country.

The boro dhan has now been nearly all reaped, and has turned out a very good crop; an unusual quantity of this species of rice has been grown this year, every available patch of water having been turned to account. This rice is principally grown in the circles of Porsha and Churamon, and the produce will go far to lessen prices and mitigate distress in those places. In Porsha it may be expected to supply the market to the exclusion of Government grain for the next month. The sale of boro rice will have only a local effect, and the fact of its presence in the market will not affect prices at a distance; for instance, in Bindol circle, where no boro is grown. The bhadoi, I am glad to say, is looking very well indeed, and, unless no rain falls between the present time and the middle or end of June, promises a good return. The absence of rain during the early part of this month raised serious apprehensions in some places, for the plants in some tracts were beginning to flag and look yellow: the good fall of rain, however, which we have enjoyed during the last few days, has put an end to all anxiety, and we may now count, with reasonable confidence, on a good bhadoi crop being cut in the middle of August. A larger breadth than usual of this crop has been sown; in some places as much as one-fourth over the average, and there has been no want of seed or of bullocks to plough the land. The late rain has enabled the villagers to begin ploughing their lands for the winter crop, and within the next fortnight, or three

weeks, circle officers will be able to test the genuineness of the outcry regarding want of bullocks, and see whether any land is left untilled because the occupier is unable to procure plough-cattle. The health of the people too has improved since the rain fell. Cholera, as noticed in a former narrative, was at one time prevalent in some places; it has now, however, almost disappeared, and will, I hope, soon die out altogether. As regards the outbreak of cholera in Luskerhat, the circle officer reported as a curious fact that though the disease was raging in many villages, it had not attacked the coolies working in the vicinity, and some of them living in the affected locality. The supply of grain throughout the district is everywhere reported as not equal to the demand, and rice generally is not sold cheaper than 6 or 8 seers per rupee. There are, however, still stocks in the hands of well-to-do ryots and mahajuns, and these reach the market in driblets. The deficiency in Porsha circle has been met by the boro rice coming into the market, and in Patiram, to a certain extent, by the importation of a few hundred maunds of rice from Pubna, which was sold at one or two places for 9 and 10 seers per rupee. The appearance of this rice caused the officer in charge at Patiram to stop sales to the public. I directed him to resume them, however, for our sales of Burmah rice do not compete in the least with the mahajuns' sales of country rice, for every one who can afford it will buy the latter, even though dearer than what is supplied by the Government sellers. It stands to reason also that if it is no competition for us to sell at 12 seers per rupee, when the mahajun sells at 8, it is less interference with his business when he sells at 10. At Tambuli also it is reported that, gaining confidence by the sight of the Government stores, holders of stocks are selling, and the price of rice has fallen to 10 seers per rupee at many of the hâts. I noticed in a former narrative that distress had been found to prevail in thanas Habra and Chintamon on the east side of the district, and it had been found necessary to depute an officer there to undertake charitable relief and sales of rice to the public. The charge is a very heavy one, and almost more than one man could manage. I was glad therefore to hear of the arrival of Mr. Rajkissen Sen, appointed as relief superintendent of this district. I have appointed him to the charge of that circle; the officer originally appointed, Baboo Prosonno Coomar, being directed to assist him, and manage relief operations under his direction. There is yet another circle to be filled up. The major portion of Thakurgaon thana to the north is reported to be in such a state that the appointment of an officer to that quarter has become necessary. I learn that Baboo Joges Chander Mitter is on his way here; I intend to send him there as soon as he arrives. In Thakurgaon, as in parts of Birgunge, and as in thanas Habra and Chintamon, there was a pretty fair crop of rice in many places, quite sufficient, if not parted with, to have kept the people until the next crop came in. The rice however was not kept. Attracted by the high prices and the certainty of a ready sale in the vicinity of relief works, the Thakurgaon villagers sold all, and perhaps more than all they could spare; the consequence is prices have risen, and there is a general outcry that the supply is not equal to the demand. I hear also that exactly the same thing has happened in Julpigoree district, which borders on Thakurgaon, and from which place our supplies for Ranisankoil, Hemtabad, and Bindol were long drawn. The want in Thakurgaon and, as I take it, in Julpigoree is not of money but of grain, and this want must be supplied from our Government stores. I have sent instructions to commence golahs at Thakurgaon, Ruhia, and Atwari, and have instructed Mr. Scanlan at Ranisankoil at once to send some rice to Thakurgaon for sale, and also to let it be known that for the present paikars and others who supply the hâts of East Thakurgaon can buy from our Government golahs at rather more favorable rates to cover the greater expense of transport. The golahs at Thakurgaon, Ruhia, and Atwari, are not far from the Julpigoree border, and will, I trust, suffice to supply the wants in that direction, for of course dealers in that district will be allowed to buy what rice they require from our stores. When the rains begin, and the roads become heavy for cart traffic, rice can be sent to Thakurgaon up the Tangon from Tambuli by boat, and from thence, if necessary, by cart to Ruhia and Atwari, both those places being on the high road to Darjeeling. It appears probable that our stores will now have to be moved across, to a large extent, into those parts of the district which we hoped would escape altogether. I expected of course that the surplus stocks of these places would be available for the distressed tracts; but I did not expect that the villagers would part with their rice to such an extent as to need help themselves. During the last fortnight Mr. Jones, the circle officer of Durgapore, has had to resign his post. Exposure to the sun and the constant worry and anxiety so impaired his health that, with much reluctance, he was obliged to ask to be allowed to return to the station, and resume his own appointment of Superintendent of Police. Mr. Jones has been in charge of relief works since November, and has shown great energy and zeal in the discharge of his duties, and I regret extremely that ill health has compelled him to give up his post after having borne the burden of the work so long. Mr. Pollen has been transferred from Kaliagunge to Durgapore, and Baboo Juggodis Nath Roy has gone to Kaliagunge. Regarding the supply of seed-grain, I am more and more convinced that there is enough, and more than enough for all. A cry was raised when the time for bhadoi sowings came on, and one or two officers wrote very despondingly on the subject, fearing that much of the land would not be cultivated; and yet, though the season for bhadoi can hardly be said to have quite passed away, there is already a certainty of one-eighth, if not one-fourth more than usual of this crop having been sown. The loudest complaints came from Durgapore, and there not only has quantities of bhadoi been sown, but thousands of acres are green with plants of aghani, or early winter rice, which is sown a little sooner than the hemanta, and is only grown in the Durgapore circle. The

fact is, the villagers having had so much done for them, think they can get anything they want by simply asking for it; and as advances for seed-grain answer equally well to defray marriage expenses, and, it was imagined, could be got without interest being payable, demands on that account were at one time plentiful. I am glad Government have come to the resolution to make no more cash advances; there is no great lack of means in the country; the principal want is of grain, and that can be supplied from our stores. Cash advances are always liable to abuse, for it is almost impossible to ascertain that money borrowed is properly laid out, whereas advances of grain are of no avail except for immediate use.

B.—Relief Works.

I subjoin a list showing the works in hand in the various circles, with number of men, women, and children on each, distinguishing, so far as my information goes, between those employed on piece-work and those earning daily wages. It will be observed that in Durgapore circle there are now about 10,000 persons at work, not counting those employed on some works made over a short time ago to the officers of Kaliagunge and Chooramun. This is a great decrease on the number employed at one time on the daily-wage system; but it is a decrease that was to be expected on the introduction of a labor-test, which compelled those to stay away who came simply because they could draw pay for doing nothing. I have every reason to believe that many of the coolies employed by Mr. Jones, just before I insisted on piece-work being introduced, made up small hoards of money that will enable them to live till the bhadoi crop comes in. I have, however, reported separately on this subject, and need not recapitulate: suffice it to say that I am sure the number of coolies on the works at Durgapore will not much exceed the present total before they are all dispersed to their houses. Our number of laborers has now, I think, reached its maximum, and from this time I expect the numbers to decrease, as the people return to look after their cultivation. I do not think that any trouble will be experienced in dispersing our coolies to their homes; nowhere have we any masses of laborers on daily wages; all able-bodied men are doing piece-work, and their attendance will gradually decrease. The women and children will not indeed obtain much employment as agricultural laborers, but there need be no difficulty in dealing with them; the roads will require to be dressed and turfed, temporary bridges will have to be put up, and petty repairs of various sorts executed, which will afford employment; the organisation for charitable relief, moreover, will have been completed, and the officers will be in a position to deal with distress, if it exists. As for the men, I am convinced that Government are doing wisely in limiting their help to grain advances: assistance in this shape however will, I think, be required, and the attention of circle officers was drawn to the subject some time ago. As some confusion and uncertainty appeared to exist, however, in their minds as to the intentions of Government, I have lately issued a circular to them, in which I have described the principles on which they are to work, as well as the action that I expect them to take in the matter. Government, I have told them, are prepared to assist the villagers by providing them with food-grain, and are prepared to do so in two ways. The markets must be kept supplied freely with Government grain, so that any one who wishes to buy may readily supply himself at a comparatively cheap rate. Sales from Government golahs therefore must be made without limit or reserve of any kind; the more wholesale the transactions are the better. Further, besides securing that rice shall be obtainable in the market for those who can buy, Government are prepared to advance grain to those who are in present want of funds, and cannot buy for their daily consumption; to meet this want, advances may be made to villages. In making such advances individual dealings should be avoided; otherwise the two or three men of substance in a village will obtain their own supplies separately, leaving the mass of the advance to be made on the unsafe security of the poorer ryots. Any village wanting an advance can get it on the understanding that the amount asked for covers all demands for that particular locality. A bond for the repayment of the price of the rice, calculated at the rate at which paikars and dealers are supplied, should be signed, and property pledged as security; the time for repayment has not yet been fixed, but I assume it will not be till after the next winter crop has been gathered. As to security for repayment, I have directed the mundals and other respectable villagers to be first requested to hold themselves jointly and severally responsible for the debt, pledging their property as security; their names only will appear on the bond, they being charged with the proper distribution of the grain, and being entitled to recover the individual amounts from their fellow-villagers. If the respectable inhabitants decline, then the zemindar must be appealed to; if he too refuse, then, if the grain is really wanted, it must be advanced on the security of the ryot's holdings and crops. Cases may arise in which it becomes necessary to provide grain where no security can be given: in such cases grain must be given, not advanced, and treated as charitable relief. As to cash advances, I have all along told my officers that I deprecated any help being given in this shape, and that until distinct instructions to do so were received from Government, advances in cash were not to be made. Advances of grain have been made to some extent, but not in every case, very wisely; for I find that Mr. Tweedie at Porsha has made advances repayable in kind. He has been forbidden to make any more, but of course the agreements entered into must hold good. The advances were made by Mr. Tweedie on his own responsibility, and without reporting the action he intended to take; and it was only on visiting his circle during his late tour that the district grain officer discovered what had been done. Mr. Tweedie was on the eve of making large advances in this way, for the ryots were not slow to perceive the advantages of borrowing rice when it is selling in the market at 12 seers per rupee, and repaying in kind when it is very likely to be down to 27 or 28

seers per rupee: further action in this direction however has been stopped. I have suggested to my circle officers to inquire whether the villagers would be willing to repay the advance in labor instead of cash, *i.e.*, whether, instead of paying the amount entered in the bond, they would consent to keep a certain length of road in repair, or afford a contingent of laborers to work free of charge. The proposition, I am told, finds much favor, and seems to me to afford a very feasible plan for keeping in repair these miles of road which we have constructed at no little expense. If Government sanction my proposal, I intend to take a bond for the amount of grain advanced to any village, and if convenient, enter a stipulation to the effect that instead of paying so many rupees, the villagers undertake to do certain work, failure to perform the stipulated work rendering them liable to be sued for the amount of the bond. If advances are generally made on the security of the poorer ryots, I anticipate some difficulty in recovering the amount, for, in such cases the zemindar has a lien for rent, the mahajun probably has another for an old debt, and amongst these conflicting claims, I fear the price of grain advanced will often be irrecoverable; even in the case of mandals and respectable villagers, obstacles will often be thrown in the way of Government realising their dues. To facilitate the realisation of these advances, I consider a short Act should be passed declaring the Government lien to be prior to any other lien of a similar nature, and enacting some short and summary procedure for the occasion. Of the alternative modes of payment in grain, it was at first determined to adopt payment through moodies stationed at the roadside, and all the circle officers reported that they had carried out the orders of Government. Mr. Fasson, at Bindol, has done so most thoroughly, for his sales to coolies average a seer per head per diem for men, women, and children: others again have not been so successful. I have therefore directed all payments for the future to be made in grain, the duffadar of each gang receiving the total amount due for his men, and distributing the rice as each person has to receive it. Baboo Harimohon Chand alone introduced the system of payment in grain instead of through moodies; and his having begun to do so was alluded to in the last narrative by the district relief officer, and seems to have given rise to some misapprehension as to the action taken by me: the system has been introduced by Baboo Harimohon with perfect success.

C.—Transport.

A little rice still remains to be brought into Ghoraghat, Tambuli, and Kaliagunge, but more than the total allotment has already been stored in the district, some of the golahs having received more than was originally intended.

D.—Storage.

I append a list showing the golahs in each circle, with the amount of grain stored in each. Sales from our golahs have been ordered throughout the district without limit or reserve, and officers report that grain is so sold. I am not, however, quite satisfied that some restrictions on sales are not placed at some places; otherwise I cannot account for the large sales at some places, as compared with the small sales at others, the supply being now, I expect, pretty well equalised over the distressed tracts: a glance at the table will show this. I am the more puzzled at this, looking to the large sales effected from our golahs at Dinagepore. The Sudder circle I never considered a specially bad tract, rather the contrary; and yet here our sales now average nearly 1,000 maunds a day. Much is of course due to the fact of this being the head-quarters, and much is also due to the activity and intelligence of the grain officer, Baboo Harimohon Sen; but still taking everything into consideration, I do not understand why some of the other circles do not more nearly approach our standard of sales. At Patiram and Putnitolla the sales are said to have reached their maximum. I do not see how this can be however, unless rice is imported to a much larger extent than it has been: a few hundred maunds is a mere drop in the requirements of those two circles. Elsewhere I expect the sales, if properly arranged for, will increase up to the end of August, when, if there is a good bhadoi crop, the demand will diminish; the extent to which it will fall off depending a good deal on how far we have by that time got rid of our Burmah rice. If by August we are selling country rice, some of the better classes who do not eat bhadoi, as being coarse and new, will turn to the Government stores for their supplies. The next fortnight should show an increase in the sales at Birgunge, for lately the circle officer there, under some mistaken idea of increasing the profits, has been selling Burmah rice at 10 seers per rupee, instead of at the price fixed by Government, at which rate of course people declined to purchase an unpalatable grain. He has been instructed to use his discretion more wisely for the future. I hope also, during the next week or so, to have sales of Government rice effected all over Thakurgaon, and arrangements made whereby dealers in Julpigoree district can be supplied if they wish it.

E.—Advance.

The subject of advances to villagers has already been touched upon. Several zemindars have lately come forward applying for advances; they have been given to understand that advances in cash are no longer to be given except for purchase of seed-grain. One zemindar has agreed to take grain; whether the others will do so or not I cannot say.

F.—Charitable Relief.

The annexed table shows that there has been an increase in the number of persons receiving charitable relief. The letter calling for a return of funds expended under heads *b*, *c*, and *d*, of the rules framed by Central Relief Committee, was not received in time to permit of the figures being supplied in this narrative; they will be ready during the next fortnight. The amount of rice expended in charity has been shown in the grain return, and

besides this the only other form of relief is employing women in husking rice, spinning cotton, making gunny bags, &c. The group system has not been fairly introduced here. The Minute by Sir George Campbell, and the letters on the subject, have been duly circulated, but the officers find great difficulty in obtaining the services of men of sufficient standing and education, or with sufficient leisure to act as group superintendent. A mandal will often willingly enough look after the poor of his own village, and distribute rice, but will object entirely to go beyond his own village; and I consider the system which is generally adopted here the best suited to the requirements of the district, viz. to divide the circles into divisions, putting each division under charge of a paid inspector, who is not a local inhabitant. Every village again is managed and looked after by its own mandal; or, if the village is a large one, by two or three respectable inhabitants; the inspector's duty being to go round and inspect the village lists, see that charity is not afforded to improper objects, and generally to arrange for charitable relief through the agency of the local authorities. I have authorized the circle officers making small payments of three or four rupees a month to these village mandals as a remuneration for their trouble. It is remarkable, however, how many of them are giving their services willingly and asking for no remuneration whatever. The class of men to make efficient group superintendents is not to be found as a rule amongst our villagers, and I consider the above plan better suited to the people we have to work with. It sometimes happens that an intelligent man, ready and capable of acting as group superintendent, is found; such men are made assistant inspectors, which is virtually group superintendents. We may expect an increase to our numbers receiving relief when the road-work is stopped, and the women and children are turned off. The circle officers however report that they are prepared to deal with this increase; and, as I have pointed out, minor works on the roads will give employment to some.

Statement showing the Number of Persons receiving charitable relief.

No.	Name of circle.	No. receiving relief.		Increase.	Decrease.
		Shown in last report.	In this report.		
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Dinagepore	901	1,902	1,001	.....
2	Ranisonkoil	8,657	5,146	.....	3,511
3	Bindoil	1,706	1,810	104	.....
4	Doorgapore	598	907	309	.....
5	Chooramun	343	456	113	.....
6	Kaliagunge	466	486	20	.....
7	Tambuli	550	324	.....	226
8	Gungarampore ...	2,082	2,248	166	.....
9	Lushkerhat	478	1,274	796	.....
10	Porsha	428	471	43	.....
11	Putnitolla	517	659	142	.....
12	Patiram	1,232	1,380	148	.....
13	Bhadoorea	1,013	1,182	169	.....
14	Bochagunge	.....	330	330	.....
15	Beergunge	Information not received.			
16	Habra	898	537	.....	361
	Total ...	19,869	19,112	3,341	4,098

G.—Financial Results.

The total expenditure up to last fortnight was Rs. 16,31,236-2-9.

Details of the above.	Rs.	A.	P.
For road works...	10,63,678	3	6
„ construction of golahs	35,971	13	6
„ transport of rice	3,69,866	7	5
Hire of carts for conveying money	950	0	0
For purchase of fodder	2,000	0	0
„ construction of bungalows	2,443	0	0
Pay of establishment, &c.	7,458	0	1
Miscellaneous	2,820	7	0
Salary and travelling allowances of native doctors ...	187	7	3
Tank-digging	50,350	0	0
Price of gunny bags	4	0	0
Office furniture	107	12	0
Placed at the credit of the Executive Engineer for road works	45,000	0	0
Placed at the credit of Major J. G. Lindsay, R.E. ...	50,000	0	0
Railway freight of kodalies, &c.	399	0	0
The total expenditure during the fortnight under report has been	86,603	5	9

	Rs.	A.	P.
Details of the above.			
Baboo Jadub Chunder Gossami, for road works ...	3,500	0	0
J. Pollen, Esq., for road works	2,034	3	1
Lieutenant A. W. Proudfoot, for road works ...	4,000	0	0
H. J. H. Fasson, Esq., for road works	8,800	0	0
W. H. Horsley, Esq., for road works	10,000	0	0
Baboo Ram Chunder Barmon, for road works ...	800	0	0
M. Finucane, Esq., for road works	5,573	7	1
Baboo Hari Mohun Chand, for road works ...	3,513	3	6
„ Purna Chunder Gupta, for road works ...	10,000	0	0
„ Jadub Chunder Gossami, for tank-digging ...	1,500	0	0
Lieutenant A. W. Proudfoot, for tank-digging ...	4,000	0	0
J. Pollen, Esq., for tank-digging	1,000	0	0
H. J. H. Fasson, Esq., for tank-digging	9,700	0	0
M. Finucane, Esq., for tank-digging	2,000	0	0
Baboo Ram Chander Barmon, for tank-digging ...	100	0	0
T. W. Tweedie, Esq., „ „ ...	3,000	0	0
Baboo Aboy Charun Ghose for hire of carts for conveying money to relief officers	150	0	0
Baboo Jadub Chandra Gossami for transport of rice ...	5,000	0	0
J. Pollen, Esq., „ „ ...	2,000	0	0
Baboo Purna Chandra Gupta, „ „ ...	2,500	0	0
J. Tweedie, Esq., for construction of golah at Putnitola	74	15	0
J. Jollen, Esq., for construction of golah ...	400	0	0
Baboo Purna Chandra Gupta for construction of golah	2,500	0	0
Baboo Prosonno Cumar Roy „ „	450	0	0
Baboo Hari Charan Mozumdar, for hire of carts ...	44	0	0
Baboo Sukhmoy Banerjee, assistant relief superintendent, on account of salary for April ...	80	0	0
Allabox, compounder, for April	10	0	0
Native doctor Shibnarain, for April	25	0	0
Ram Lall, compounder, „	10	0	0
H. J. H. Fasson, Esq., for golah establishment ...	230	11	6
W. H. Horsely, Esq., ditto ...	158	12	10
Jameeruddeen, compounder, on account of salary for April	10	0	0
Hafizbox, compounder, on account of salary for April...	10	0	0
Baboo Hari Charan Mozumdar, for Tasduk Hussain for pony	1,000	0	0
T. W. Tweedie, Esq., for pay of establishment for April	83	13	4
Seku syce, for feeding horses	3	0	0
Baboo Purno Chand Gupta, for golah establishment ...	83	5	3
A. W. Scanlan, Esq., for Neekmurd golah establishment for April	59	2	10
A. W. Scanlan, Esq., for transport establishment for April	153	4	2
A. W. Scanlan, Esq., for office establishment for April	119	8	0
Prem Chand, for Bongaon golah establishment ...	54	2	8
Dooter Sarkar, for Janool ditto ...	10	11	8
Prosonno Cumar Mookerjee, for Ranisankoil golah establishment	81	15	0
Jeertulla for Bodessari golah establishment ...	47	0	0
Kala Chand Banerjee, for Haripara golah establishment	105	9	3
Mr. Jarbo on account of his travelling allowance ...	122	9	0
Dr. W. H. Gregg, for his travelling allowance ...	31	0	0
Salary of Mr. Spur	315	8	0
H. L. Jones, Esq., on account of pay of his establishment for February, March, and April	801	11	9
Native doctor Sheo Narain for coolie hire ...	3	9	2
Ditto ditto for cart hire ...	4	8	0
Godadhur Tewari, relief inspector, on account of his salary for April	67	0	0
Subrat Sing, relief inspector, on account of his salary for April	35	0	0
Relief Inspector, Jardar Khan, on account of his salary for April	38	0	0
Relief Inspector, Abdool Hossain, on account of his salary for April	80	0	0
Kedar Nath Banerjee, relief assistant superintendent for April	90	10	8
Mostaf Khan, relief inspector, for April	38	0	0

Statement showing the number of persons employed on each work.

Name of Circle.	Name of works.	Men.	Women.	Childern.	Total.	On piece-work.	On daily wages.
Dinagepore	Beerale Road	64	.....	61	125	.....	125
	Bajutpore ,, ...	184	.....	62	246	169	77
	Sumelia ,, ...	313	.....	131	444	270	174
	Shahibgunge ,, ...	142	1	12	155	140	15
	Nalaibaree ,, ...	27	7	118	152	.....	152
	Maharajpore ,, ...	12	.....	.....	12	.....	12
	Raneegunge ,, ...	335	78	90	503	330	173
	Ramdubee ,, ...	244	61	84	389	240	149
	Kumargunge ,, ...	36	44	98	178	35	143
	Kantabaree ,, ...	340	18	5	363	335	28
	Binnukuree ,, ...	472	34	140	646	444	202
	Gopalgunge ,, ...	4	.....	4	8	.....	8
	Dinagepore tank	14	15	42	71	.....	71
	Shankoil tank	21	3	39	63	10	53
	Imamkooleepore tank	111	.....	36	147	89	58
	Beneepore tank	54	.....	41	95	38	57
	Shib Krishnapore tank	22	.....	67	89	8	81
	Bhoaneepore tank	13	1	30	44	7	37
	Hooleepore tank	4	34	73	111	.....	111
	Kaseepore ,, ...	35	7	48	90	20	70
	Shashra ,, ...	54	10	50	114	45	69
	Shibpore ,, ...	12	.....	13	25	3	22
	Raundighy ,, ...	4	16	42	62	.....	62
	Balarampore tank	129	2	21	152	125	27
	Sunderpore ,, ...	154	58	68	280	138	142
	Shekpore ,, ...	16	10	13	39	.....	39
	Chonghria ,, ...	16	.....	16	32	8	24
	Berail ,, ...	210	.....	.....	210	.....	210
	Faridpore ,, ...	33	4	7	44	24	20
	Fultalah ,, ...	212	5	34	251	197	54
	Bairageepara ,, ...	93	.....	24	117	83	34
	Total ...	3,380	408	1,469	5,257	2,758	2,499
Bochagunge ...	Dhukurjara Road	115	.....	.....	115	.....	.....
	Maloon ,, ...	181	.....	.....	181	.....	.....
	Bochagunga ,, ...	350	.....	.....	350	.....	.....
	Bonbaree ,, ...	116	.....	.....	116	.....	.....
	Kantabaree ,, ...	145	.....	.....	145	.....	.....
	Beergunge ,, ...	425	.....	.....	425	.....	.....
	Aglabad ,, ...	4	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
	Raneesonkoil ,, ...	513	.....	.....	513	.....	.....
	Peergunge tank	21	.....	.....	21	.....	.....
	Bonbaree ,, ...	79	.....	.....	79	.....	.....
	Bosbhanga ,, ...	110	.....	.....	110	.....	.....
	Jangaon ,, ...	104	.....	.....	104	.....	.....
	Aglabad ,, ...	124	.....	.....	124	.....	.....
	Chandpore ,, ...	23	.....	.....	23	.....	.....
	Josypara ,, ...	371	.....	.....	371	.....	.....
	Total ...	2,681	.....	.....	2,681	.....	.....
Kaliagunge ...	Udgao road	111	241	87	439	.....	.....
	Kaliagunge road	264	324	152	740	.....	.....
	Pakura road	5	.....	.....	5	.....	.....
	Kaseembaree road	163	212	105	480	.....	.....
	Dingapora ,, ...	24	206	59	289	.....	.....
	Hemtabad ,, ...	100	229	93	427	.....	.....
	Koonoor ,, ...	119	376	109	604	.....	.....
	Rampore tank	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
	Total ...	787	1,588	610	2,985	.....	.....
Luskerhat	Balooghat road	983	.....	47	1,030	.....	.....
	Gangihar ,, ...	790	208	129	1,127	.....	.....
	Ram Chandpore road	276	16	10	302	.....	.....
	Bhakarpore road	76	75	24	175	.....	.....
	Jogira tank	41	.....	4	45	.....	.....
	Chuk Balaram tank	37	.....	2	39	.....	.....
	Aboagur ,, ...	29	.....	1	30	.....	.....
	Bhobanipore ,, ...	26	.....	5	31	.....	.....
	Tarajpore ,, ...	35	4	6	45	.....	.....
	Tridhar ,, ...	65	.....	2	67	.....	.....
	Sreerab ,, ...	31	1	2	34	.....	.....
	Sooltanpore ,, ...	36	.....	2	38	.....	.....
	Gourgacha ,, ...	25	3	10	38	.....	.....
	Khodmalsha ,, ...	10	.....	7	17	.....	.....
	Khalkaparah ,, ...	100	10	10	120	.....	.....
	Shoibare ,, ...	31	.....	2	33	.....	.....
	Laksidanga ,, ...	12	8	11	31	.....	.....
	Luksi Narayanpore tank	18	.....	.....	18	.....	.....
	Sookdevpore tank	33	4	23	60	.....	.....
	Nainboopore ,, ...	77	.....	.....	77	.....	.....
	Koorakar ,, ...	48	.....	.....	48	.....	.....
	Rai Chund	14	.....	2	16	.....	.....
	Total ...	2,793	329	299	3,421	.....	.....
Tamboolee	Kalikamora road	125	154	120	399	.....	.....
	Koosomondi ,, ...	246	585	96	925	.....	.....
	Jamira ,, ...	287	.....	155	442	.....	.....
	Mohipal ,, ...	1,809	1,784	955	4,548	.....	.....
	Baniatpore ,, ...	813	1,020	905	2,738	.....	.....
	Dhowlutpore ,, ...	260	69	125	452	.....	.....
	Harirampore ,, ...	234	412	331	977	.....	.....
	Barhatta tank	102	57	51	210	.....	.....
	Ahira ,, ...	140	10	.....	150	.....	.....
	Haripore ,, ...	87	2	.....	89	.....	.....
	Total ...	4,103	4,091	2,736	10,930	.....	.....

Names of Circles.	Names of works.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	On piece-work.	On daily wages.
Bhadooria ...	Ghoraghat to Sontapir sad ...	2,443	135	217	2,795	.....	.....
	Bhadooria to Nowabgunge road ...	999	146	171	1,316	.....	.....
	Ghoraghat to Kulamudpore ,, ...	820	184	176	1,160	.....	.....
	Ditto to Kamirar ,, ...	89	2	112	203	.....	.....
	Bhadooria to Borokandi tank ...	146	.....	23	169	.....	.....
	Bhadooria tank	352	17	52	429	.....	.....
	Nety Shaw's tank	19	4	4	27	.....	.....
	Altadihi tank	366	.....	.....	366	.....	.....
	Undalgaon tank	225	9	7	241	.....	.....
	Odcaree tank	355	18	31	404	.....	.....
	Siala tank	6	.....	.....	6	.....	.....
	Mooradpore tank	209	15	75	299	.....	.....
	Total ...	6,029	510	868	7,407	.....	.....
Patiram	Koomergunge to Sumjhia road ...	.....	.....	.....	711	.....	.....
	Patiram to Hillee ,, ...	.....	.....	.....	1,581	.....	.....
	Baloochat to ,, ,, ...	.....	.....	.....	515	.....	.....
	Ditto to Porsiharah ,, ...	.....	.....	.....	428	.....	.....
	Ditto to Foolbary ,, ...	.....	.....	.....	225	.....	.....
	Bolla to Kokhilabaree ,, ...	.....	.....	.....	173	.....	.....
	Pughe to Khoiporee ,, ...	.....	.....	.....	369	.....	.....
	Tank at Jontigram	.....	.....	.....	95	.....	.....
	,, Khidirpore	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....
	,, Shibpore	.....	.....	.....	92	.....	.....
	,, Khanpore	.....	.....	.....	124	.....	.....
	,, Rashagram	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....
	,, Chok Ismail	.....	.....	.....	96	.....	.....
	,, Kossimbeer	.....	.....	.....	53	.....	.....
	,, Majhigram	.....	.....	.....	86	.....	.....
	,, Khadimpore	.....	.....	.....	59	.....	.....
	,, Chok Dheme	.....	.....	.....	91	.....	.....
	,, Hosseinpore	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	.....
	,, Rohimapore	.....	.....	.....	98	.....	.....
	,, Khorva	.....	.....	.....	67	.....	.....
	,, Bijoysree	.....	.....	.....	107	.....	.....
	,, Sirohee	.....	.....	.....	53	.....	.....
	,, Mavool	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....
	,, Dasoil	.....	.....	.....	83	.....	.....
	,, Moholla	.....	.....	.....	51	.....	.....
	,, Harigram	.....	.....	.....	58	.....	.....
	,, Khanpore	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
	,, Lholahooree	.....	.....	.....	51	.....	.....
	,, Hanarparah	.....	.....	.....	91	.....	.....
	,, Mataree	.....	.....	.....	42	.....	.....
	Total ...	.....	.....	.....	5,274	.....	.....
Patnitola ...	Road from Porsipara to Rangamatia	725	.....	77	802	305	497
	Matajurhat to Porsiparah ...	351	.....	28	379	292	87
	Modool to Sabpore	241	.....	17	258	95	163
	Devipore to Rangamatia	966	.....	54	1,020	289	731
	Shibgunge to Shote's haut ...	76	.....	.....	76	47	29
	Total ...	2,359	.....	176	2,535	1,028	1,507
Chooramon ...	*Employed by Public Works Department.*						
	Shibpore to Neetpore	.....	.....	.....	922	754	164
	,, to Nowgong						
	,, to Domdoma						
	Itahar road	171	245	104	520	101	419
	Potaraj road	211	764	89	1,034	95	939
	Mirjadighi road	1,069	2,308	907	4,284	7,041	3,543
	Etahar tank	280	.....	.....	280	246	34
	Potaraj tank	258	.....	.....	258	249	9
	Mirjadighi tank	159	.....	.....	159	159	.....
	Total ...	2,148	3,287	1,100	6,535	1,591	4,944
Ranisankoil ...	Road from Lahiri to Huldibari ...	715	.....	.....	715	.....	.....
	,, Nekmurd to Ranisankoil ...	22	511	.....	533	.....	.....
	,, Ranisankoil to Bindol ...	175	.....	.....	175	.....	.....
	,, Ranisankoil to Peergung ...	166	45	.....	211	.....	.....
	,, Ranisankoil to Haripore ...	446	.....	.....	446	.....	.....
	,, Satughata to Mirdanga ...	186	62	15	263	.....	.....
	,, Haripore to Jamoon ...	897	23	20	940	.....	.....
	,, Bodessari to Satigatta ...	156	196	66	418	.....	.....
	,, Bodessaree to Jagdol... ...	19	.....		19		.....
	,, Jamoon to Satighatta ...	26	.....	.....	26	.....	.....
	Tank at Karuaget	55	.....	.....	55	.....	.....
	,, Nekmurd	56	.....	.....	56	.....	.....
	,, Banglaghur	109	.....	.....	109	.....	.....
	,, Nekmurd	50	.....	.....	50	.....	.....
	,, Chalmagooy	128	.....	.....	128	.....	.....
	,, Gazaree...	64	.....	.....	64	.....	.....
	,, Dabeepore	159	.....	.....	159	.....	.....
	,, Ratore	21	.....	.....	21	.....	.....
	,, Malance...	197	.....	.....	197	.....	.....
	,, Peerdighee	111	.....	.....	111	.....	.....
	,, Katihat	147	.....	.....	147	.....	.....
	,, Lakhigunge	58	.....	.....	58	.....	.....
	,, Nekmurd	100	.....	.....	100	.....	.....
	,, Hatgaon	59	.....	.....	59	.....	.....
	,, Protabpore	45	.....	.....	45	.....	.....
	,, Sianguge	40	.....	.....	40	.....	.....
	Baliadanga	111	.....	.....	111	.....	.....
	Kochna	25	.....	.....	25	.....	.....
	Madhupore tank	5	.....	.....	5	.....	.....
	Malaree tank	25	.....	.....	25	.....	.....
	Ladhaharee tank	109	.....	.....	109	.....	.....
	Singharee tank	43	.....	.....	43	.....	.....
	Harinarayanpore tank	21	.....	.....	21	.....	.....
	Gellabaree tank	78	.....	.....	78	.....	.....
	Mohesbally	24	.....	.....	24	.....	.....
	Total ...	4,648	837	101	5,586	.....	.....

Names of Circles.	Name of Works.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	On piece-work.	On daily wages.
Bindoil ...	Road from Bindoil to Ranisonkoil...	311	6	12	329	.....	.....
	,, Bindoil to Adhiar	350	351	522	1,223	.....	.....
	,, Hemtabad to Bindoil ...	8	.....	.....	8	.....	.....
	,, Hemtabad to Adhiar... ...	15	399	44	458	.....	.....
	,, Hemtabad to Maloon ...	13	356	131	494	.....	.....
	,, Hurripore to Adhiar ...	425	418	548	1,391	.....	.....
	,, Dinagepore to Purneah ...	546	25	41	612	.....	.....
	,, Torra to Hurripore	27	26	.....	53	.....	.....
	Maloon Road tank	1	499	153	653	.....	.....
	Adhiar Road ,, ...	6	236	27	269	.....	.....
	Bamurn ,, ...	264	10	16	290	.....	.....
	Minapore ,, ...	51	.....	.....	51	.....	.....
	Kailadanga ,, ...	211	.....	.....	211	.....	.....
	Panchbhaia ,, ...	218	139	35	392	.....	.....
	Basudebpore ,, ...	48	6	.....	54	.....	.....
	Bhoratpore ,, ...	205	.....	.....	205	.....	.....
	Bhogno ,, ...	34	10	3	47	.....	.....
	Bongara ,, ...	52	177	197	426	.....	.....
	Balaigao ,, ...	272	388	340	1,000	.....	.....
	Dhantair	65	.....	.....	65	.....	.....
	Gogra	955	669	394	2,018	.....	.....
	Total ...	4,077	3,709	2,463	10,249	.....	.....
Gangarampore ...	Kordoho road	56	.....	.....	56	.....	56
	Lushkerhaut ,, ...	17	34	14	65	.....	65
	Nowbazar ,, ...	6	.....	.....	6	.....	6
	Foolbarry ,, ...	55	.....	.....	55	.....	55
	Neetpore ,, ...	57	.....	.....	57	.....	57
	Gongarampore ,, ...	241	.....	4	245	4	241
	Darail ,, ...	1,813	519	354	2,686	873	1,813
	Tank of Baboo Biswambhur ...	183	.....	12	195	195	.....
	,, Baboo Ram Cani Acharjee	118	.....	9	127	127	.....
	,, Prankrishen Dey ...	10	.....	.....	10	10	.....
	Tank at Koshba	30	.....	.....	30	30	.....
	,, Dipkhonda	40	.....	.....	40	40	.....
	,, Nihimugger	25	.....	.....	25	25	.....
	,, Ramnugger	47	.....	.....	47	47	.....
	,, Sankarpore (*a*)	71	4	75	71	4	.....
	,, do. (*b*)	80	24	.....	104	80	24
	,, Madhubpore	19	.....	.....	19	19	.....
	,, Shibpore	36	.....	1	37	36	1
	,, Bhoojharee	6	.....	.....	6	6	.....
	,, Satrail	52	.....	.....	52	52	.....
	,, Dhonoil	36	.....	.....	36	36	.....
	,, Jarmoil	38	1	.....	39	38	1
	,, Solahar	151	1	.....	152	151	1
	,, Korshamsaul	17	2	1	20	20	.....
	,, Jamui Kori	62	.....	.....	62	62	.....
	,, Jagoti	151	.....	.....	151	151	.....
	,, Hazrakpore	91	.....	.....	91	91	.....
	,, Hapenipore	37	.....	.....	37	37	.....
	,, Nikoir	27	.....	6	33	27	6
	,, Benkoree	46	1	.....	47	46	1
	,, Akhanagore	16	.....	.....	16	16	.....
	,, Nischinto	99	.....	11	110	110	.....
	,, Rampore	53	.....	13	66	66	.....
	,, Malahar	51	.....	3	54	54	.....
	,, Handaree	155	3	3	161	155	6
	,, Saranepore	89	.....	6	95	89	6
	,, Joypore	167	1	.....	168	167	1
	Bund Ausna	450	185	37	672	450	222
	Tank at Jogdishbatee	69	12	11	92	89	3
	,, Shooihoor	60	5	3	68	68	.....
	,, Katachand	22	.....	1	23	23	.....
	,, Manghikonda	90	.....	5	95	95	.....
	,, Chok Bohora	70	.....	8	78	78	.....
	,, Bhalookabaru	54	.....	6	60	60	.....
	,, Doorgapore	48	.....	10	58	58	.....
	,, Salash	97	.....	.....	91	97	.....
	,, Bhasooria	40	3	8	51	51	.....
	,, Chandeehar	125	.....	.....	125	125	.....
	Total ...	5,373	795	526	6,695	4,125	2,569
Beergunge ...	Khansama road	367	553	935	4,555	.....	.....
	Bhusi ,, ...	334	99	111	544	.....	.....
	Daybee Gunge road	361	233	181	775	.....	.....
	Darwany ,, ...	291	38	62	391	.....	.....
	Beegunge ,, ...	2,720	524	851	4,095	.....	.....
	Dariapore ,, ...	1,247	.....	526	1,773	.....	.....
	Kaharool ,, ...	550	46	131	727	.....	.....
	Total ...	8,570	1,493	2,797	12,860	.....	.....

Statement shewing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the District of Dinagepore during the fortnight ending.

Name of Circle.	Date for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain stored, exclusive of grain transferred to other districts.	Total quantity of grain consumed as per last report.	Total quantity of Government grain consumed up to date.					Estimated grain receipts of the ensuing fortnight.	Estimated grain expenditure of the ensuing fortnight.
					Sold to the laborers or to public. I.	Given for charitable relief. II.	By advances to ryots. III.	Amount paid in kind to laborers. IV.	Total.		
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds.	Mds.
Dinagepore	29th May, 1874	96,000	1,50,359	7,779	19,861 34 13	830 0 0	.....	.....	20,691 34 13	.....	1,00,000
Chooramon	25th ditto	45,000	61,250	1,690	3,247 7 12½	257 15 4	3,437 21 0	.....	6,942 4 0½		
Bindoil	26th ditto	89,000	52,187	5,915	10,749 23 7½	1,001 2 12	.....	.....	11,750 26 3½		
Ranisonkoil	26th ditto	80,000	1,37,080	8,774	12,939 18 5	845 23 15	.....	.....	13,785 2 4		
Bochagunge	28th ditto	30,000	22,310	.....	2,065 8 1	73 18 9	.....	.....	2,138 26 10		
Kaliagunge	26th ditto	40,000	23,603	4,836	6,583 28 0	251 23 2	172 0 0	.....	7,007 11 2		
Tamboolee	26th ditto	1,00,000	95,403	3,710	5,830 0 0	192 0 0	2,482 0 0	.....	8,504 0 0		
Gungarampore	25th ditto	60,000	61,777	15,515	18,728 0 0	744 0 0	.....	2,785 0 0	22,257 0 0		
Luskerhat	26th ditto	40,000	21,227	1,021	2,306 6 0	339 28 0	.....	.....	2,645 34 0		
Porsha	26th ditto	40,000	79,578	.....	128 34 12½	185 18 0	1,520 0 0	.....	1,834 12 12½		
Putnitolla	26th ditto	95,000	1,00,164	.....	9,358 12 6	267 28 7	.....	.....	9,626 0 13		
Patiram	27th ditto	85,000	84,464	12,933	18,099 35 5½	780 24 2	.....	.....	18,880 19 7½		
Bhaduria	25th ditto	50,000	40,021	4,122	7,242 31 12	591 1 0	.....	.....	7,833 32 12		
Doorgapore	23rd ditto	1,50,000	1,39,750	8,202	10,304 4 11	492 37 0	.....	.....	10,797 1 11		
Beergunga	.....	.....	3,672	95	1,976 3 6½	75 17 4	.....	763 27 0	2,815 7 10½		
Parbuttypore	.....	.....	1,840	.....	248 38 10	64 35 14	.....	.....	313 34 8		
	Total ...	10,00,000	10,74,685	74,592	1,29,670 7 6½	6,992 33 5	7,611 21 0	3,548 27 0	1,47,823 8 11½	.....	1,00,000

Statement showing the quantity of grain stored in the various golahs.

Name of Golahs.	Amount stored up to 30th May.
Ranisonkoil Circle.	Mds. S. C.
Ranisonkoil	58,123 0 0
Neckmurd	12,950 20 0
Bedeshari	7,143 0 0
Haldibari	5,323 20 0
Bonbari	5,895 0 0
Bongaon	6,043 0 0
Huripore	41,605 20 0
Banglaghur	.....
Jamoon	.....
Nundgaon	.....
Basbhanga	.....
Madergunge*	1,37,080 0 0
Ghoraghat Circle.	
Ghoraghat	21,819 0 0
Bhaduria	18,202 0 0
Noabgunge (being built, no rice sent yet) ...	.....
Total ...	40,021 0 0
Gungarampore Circle.	
Nowbazar	22,759 35 0
Gungarampore	7,561 15 0
Noyabunder	3,081 0 0
Kurdaha	14,374 35 0
Bisroil	1,941 0 0
Janpan	2,686 0 0
Foolbari	6,995 25 0
Praneagor	2,378 0 0
Total ...	61,777 30 0
Chooramon Circle.	
Chooramon	41,132 0 0
Itahar	10,077 0 0
Putiraj	5,039 0 0
Murja dighee	5,002 0 0
Total ...	61,250 0 0
Porsha Circle.	
Neetpore	64,528 0 0
Ghatnagor	5,000 0 0
Nichantapore	4,997 0 0
Shapaher	5,053 0 0
Total ...	79,578 0 0
Patiram Circle.	
Patiram	25,401 32 0
Baloorghat	14,973 10 12
Kourgunge	13,453 22 6
Chandgunge	9,791 0 0
Pugli	8,413 19 8
Teorhat	5,122 0 0
Bollahat	4,434 13 0
Khanpore	2,874 22 8
Total ...	84,464 0 2

* From Bonbari.

Name of Golah.				Amount stored up to 30th May. Mds.	Srs.	Ch.
Bindole Circle.						
Bindole				18,193	0	0
Hemtabad				20,084	0	0
Adhiari				3,732	0	0
Maloon				5,366	0	0
Sirajgunge				4,812	0	0
Total				52,187	0	0
Kaliagunge Circle.						
Kaliagunge				13,260	0	0
Baboorhat				6,337	0	0
Udgaon				4,006	0	0
Total				23,603	0	0
Putnitolla Circle.						
Putnitollah				37,187	0	0
Mohadebpore				7,728	0	0
Bhobanigunge				166	0	0
Rangamatia				20,491	0	0
Fershipara				12,606	0	0
Shibpore				10,000	0	0
Matageerhat				6,448	0	0
Modoilhat				5,498	0	0
Total				100,164	0	0
Tamboolee Circle.						
Tamboolee				26,054	0	0
Dowlutpore				10,187	0	0
Hurrirampore				9,985	0	0
Mahipal				4,786	0	0
Kalikamara				31,924	0	0
Kushamondi				12,427	0	0
Total				95,403	0	0
Bochagunge Circle.						
Pirgunge				16,416	0	0
Bochagunge				3,894	0	0
Aznabad				2,000	0	0
Total				22,310	0	0
Raigunge Circle.						
Raigunge				117,307	0	0
Konour				8,033	0	0
Doorgapore				14,410	0	0
Total				139,750	0	0
Luskerhat				8,361	0	0
Munipore				1,822	0	0
Bakherpore				556	0	0
Gonjiher				10,488	0	0
Total				21,227	0	0

Name of Golahs.	Amount stored up to 13th May. Mds.	S.	C.
Putnitola	1,00,164	0	0
Bindole	52,187	0	0
Putiram	84,464	0	0
Tamboolee	95,403	0	0
Luskerhat	21,227	0	0
Kanisonkoil	1,37,080	0	0
Bhaduria	40,021	0	0
Gungarampore	61,777	0	0
Chooramon	61,250	0	0
Dinagepore	1,50,359	0	0
Raigunge	1,39,750	0	0
Porsha	79,578	0	0
Beergunge	3,672	0	0
Bochagunge	22,310	0	0
Parbutipore	1,840	0	0
Kaliagunge	23,603	0	0
Total ...	10,74,685	0	0
Beergunge Circle.			
Beergunge	1,000	0	0
Khansama	2,176	0	0
Saheb zilla	496	0	0
Total ...	3,672	0	0
Parbutipore Circle.			
Parbuttipore	1,000	0	0
Chintamon	288	0	0
Habra	264	0	0
Foolbari	288	0	0
Total ...	1,840	0	0
Dinagepore Sudder Circle.			
Dinagepore	1,50,359	0	0

E. E. LOWIS,
Offg. Magistrate.

No. 987, dated Beauleah, the 2nd June 1874.

From—W. H. D'OYLY, Esq., Collector of Rajshahye,

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Department.

I HAVE the honor to submit my narrative for the fortnight ending on the 31st May.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

The heavy rain which fell on the 24th, 25th, 26th and 28th of May has done an immense deal of good. The *aous* dhan, which had germinated, was much benefited. On the 27th there was no rain, and on the morning of the 28th, while on my way to Tannore, I saw cultivators busy preparing and sowing their lands; but by 9 o'clock A.M., a storm swept over the country accompanied by very heavy rain which stopped both the sowing and the preparation of the lands. The ryots who before were praying for rain now prayed that they might have no more for a time at least, fearing that it would destroy the seed freshly sown, and there is no doubt that the heavy fall on the 28th did so to a certain extent; for it was so heavy that a stream, which before the rain was barely up to my horse's knees, was so swollen the next day that it was scarcely fordable. There have been since then some fine clear days, which following the rain have given precisely the weather best suited both for finishing the ploughing and preparation of land, and to bring forward the young rice plants. Only two applications for seed were made to me while I was in the interior, regarding which I directed Mr. Manisty, the sub-divisional officer, to make enquiries; he will provide seed if necessary. I observed, however, before the rain, that there were baskets of seeds in many of the fields which were being prepared. The *boro dhan* has been harvested; the yield has been fair, but the introduction of this grain into the markets has not, I regret to say, improved the price of common rice. *Kaun* has been harvested in the North Bhurind sub-division, and has yielded a good return. The worst feature of the fortnight has been the sudden rise in prices in almost all parts of the district; this occurred in the early part of the fortnight. It was hoped that timely rain would improve the prospects of the coming crops, and at the same time the price of food. The rain has, however, come in quite sufficient quantities to secure the first

result, without effecting the last, except in Nattore, and part of the North Bhurind sub-division. Importations have been very slack. The time of year is not favorable to transport, and dealers do not care to run the risk of losing their cargoes in the present unsettled state of the weather. The condition of the people has not yet much changed for the worse in spite of the high prices that have prevailed. There have been no cases of starvation, and nowhere have I seen or heard of such privation as would make its presence visible in the emaciated forms of its victims. There is no doubt whatever that the opening of poor-houses and the distribution of food both in return for labor and gratuitously, has averted such a result. In the north of Pootea prices are high and relief is most sought for. Mr. Walton, who is in charge of a silk filature in that thana, tells me that the people have been eating largely the seeds of water lilies, but this is only in addition to other food. I have opened an additional poor-house in this part, and intend to visit it immediately. Cheena is selling at 19 seers 8 chittacks per rupee in some of the Pootea markets, and mash-kullai at 22 seers 8 chittacks per rupee. The District Superintendent of Police reports that "cases of crime against property show no increase disproportionate to the difference in circumstances of the three years compared. There are only fifteen cases more reported in May of 1874 than in May of 1872, which was a year of plenty. There have been eight small thefts of food-articles during the fortnight, a number which is probably not at all in excess of the proportion of ordinary years."

B.—Relief Works.

The number of persons employed on roads, &c., has decreased owing probably to the rain which has, to a certain extent, stopped work, and has also attracted away many to their fields. The numbers employed under the District Engineer and certain planters during the fortnight are as follow:—

	Total.	Daily average.
1st week	6,764	966⅔
2nd week	5,839	834⅓

The number employed by relief officers is given in the chapter on charitable relief.

C.—Transport of Grain.

See Statement.

D.—Storage of Government Grain.

	Maunds.	Seers.
Out of the total allotment of	1,00,000	0
We have already stored	93,518	37¼
Balance ..	6,481	2¾
Out of the balance we have to receive at Nowgong ..	3,707	5
At Runbagha	2,268	10
	5,975	15
Short receipts at several golahs	505	27¾
	6,481	2¾

E.—Advances to Private Parties.

The Government orders to advance grain and not money have only just been received and will be carried out.

Advances in money have been as follows:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Up to date of last narrative	1,09,332	12	0
Advanced during the fortnight..	14,400	0	0
Total ..	1,23,732	12	0

F.—Charitable Relief.

Bauleah Sub-Division.

The daily average number of persons fed gratuitously at seven poor-houses was 1,870. The number employed in husking rice, spinning cotton and jute, collecting kunker, weaving, &c., was on an average daily 2,366.

South Bhurind Sub-division.

The number of persons relieved at seven poor-houses during the fortnight was as follows:—

	Daily average.
Working on roads, tanks, weaving, spinning, &c., &c. ...	3,122
Receiving gratuitous relief	965
Total ...	4,087

North Bhurind Sub-division.

The number of persons fed gratuitously was very large and out of all proportion to the number employed on work. This has been brought to the notice of the Sub-divisional Officer.

Daily average number of persons employed on husking rice, jute and cotton spinning, collecting kunker, &c.	613
Receiving gratuitous relief	2,206
Total ...	2,819

Nattore Sub-division.

The returns are full of mistakes, and altogether unreliable. They, however, tend to show that the number of persons relieved was small.

G.—Financial Results.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Total expenditure as shown in the last narrative ...	3,11,599	4	6
Detail of the above—			
Advanced for the conveyance of Government grain ...	1,73,391	6	6
Advanced to Mr. Luff, &c., on cheque	1,06,422	15	10
Advanced for storage of Government grain ...	50	0	0
Grant-in-aid to charitable relief	8,761	13	0
Paid on account of contributions to District Relief Fund	465	0	0
Salary and deputation allowance	6,726	2	6
Advanced for purchase of golah materials	9,453	0	0
Ditto for relief works	1,873	12	0
Expended for ditto	3,005	0	0
Advanced for purchase of seed for free distribution ...	600	0	0
Tentage and travelling	205	15	8
Contingencies	644	3	0
Expended during the fortnight from the Sudder Treasury.			
Advanced for conveyance of Government grain ...	10,737	8	8
Salary and deputation	363	14	3
Contingencies	11	13	0
Total ...	11,113	3	11
Add total expenditure as shown in the last narrative ...	3,11,599	4	6
Grand Total ...	3,22,712	8	5

Statement showing the number of Men, Women, and Children employed on Works in the District of Rajshahye under the Executive Engineer, Rajshahye District, during the week ending Saturday, the 23rd May 1874.

Serial No. of work.	Name of Work.	Length of road, &c.	Number of Persons employed on each Work daily.																					How long work is likely to give employment.	Remarks showing proportion of work-people who are earning full rates and doing full work for their sex and age.	Grain.		
			Sunday.			Monday.			Tuesday.			Wednesday.			Thursday.			Friday.			Saturday.			Total.					Bazar.	
			Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.			Rate of rice.	Name.	Distance.
10	Eya road	7	181	15	6	179	21	7	179	20	5	187	16	11	186	11	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	912	83	38	10th July ...	Metalling road	10½ seers per rupee.	Eya hat ...	2 miles.
11	Nattore road	30	109	...	...	129	...	...	150	...	...	125	...	...	125	...	...	121	...	...	125	...	...	884	...	...	1st July ...	Three-fourths would not work on the road.	11¼ ditto ...	Beroldah ...	ditto.
2	Dinagepore road	10	31	18	...	58	35	...	90	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	39	...	83	60	...	353	201	...	August ...	Laboring class (Boonahs)	11¼ ditto ...	Sooltangunge	ditto.
12	Road from Nattore to Bagsur	8	50	...	...	32	...	...	50	...	...	55	...	...	53	...	...	65	...	...	100	...	...	407	...	...	1st July ...	One-half these people would not work.	.....	Dighapotea ...	1 ditto.
13	Pubna road	22	10	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	...	...	15th July ...	Laboring class.			
1	Maldah road...	8	118	50	...	78	45	...	27	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	70	...	87	42	...	395	229	...	August ...	These men would not work in ordinary year.	.....	Sooltangunge	2 ditto.
5	Godagaree road	20	89	77	...	48	39	...	46	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	44	...	29	30	...	273	229	...	.....	Ditto ditto ...	10½ ditto ..	Premtoli.	
Minor works	Saepara road	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	195	...	...	100	...	...	115	...	...	90	...	...	...	...	...	500	..	...	.....	.....	Ditto ditto		
	Saepara road, 2nd Section	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	291	...	...	262	...	...	214	...	11	219	...	13	219	...	13	1,205	...	37	.....	Three-fourths of these men would not work on the road.	Ditto ditto		
	Burgatchee road	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	26	...	...	36	...	...	41	...	...	153	...	...	.....	Ditto daily labor in repairing track; three-fourths of these men are compelled to work this year, who in ordinary seasons would not come on the road.			
9	Feeder road (Tannore)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	153	...	...	210	...	9	165	...	8	179	...	7	...	...	...	707	...	24	15th July.				
11A	Putea road	...	...	...		No reports received.																								
	Brick manufacture at Lalpore	...	...	...		No reports received.																								
	Brick manufacture at Nattore.	...	...	...		No reports received.																								
	Provincial works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	1	6	...	3	.....	Laboring class.			
16	Kathoon to Gooliahat		6	...	...	41	...	...	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	104	...	...	.....	Half of these coolies do not come on the road in ordinary seasons.			
																												Rate of wages paid for full work. To each man—Men earn about 10 pice per head at task-work. Amount disbursed in wages during the above period, Rs.1,462-10-6. Daily wages, for which full work cannot be exacted are to each man ... ... 0 2 0 Woman ... ... 0 1 6 Children from 1 to 5 pice.			
	Total number employed ...	...	629	180	6	576	140	7	1,238	130	5	974	16	20	897	11	28	929	153	22	686	132	14	5,929	742	102					

WOOMESH CHUNDER MOOKERJEE,
Acctt. to the Executive Engineer.

Statement showing the number of Men, Women, and Children employed on Works in the District of Rajshahye under the Executive Engineer, Rajshahye District, during the week ending Saturday, the 30th May 1874.

Serial number of work.	Name of work.	Length of road, &c.	Number of Persons employed on each Work daily.																							How long work is likely to give employment.	Remarks showing proportion of work-people who are earning full rates, and doing full work for their sex and age.	Grains.		
			Sunday.			Monday.			Tuesday.			Wednesday.			Thursday.			Friday.			Saturday.			Total.					Rate of rice.	Bazar.	
			Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.				Name.	Distance.
10	Bya road	7	165	24	10	180	24	11	172	28	10	165	25	11	168	38	19	169	30	15	172	31	14	1,191	263	90	10th July ...	Metalling road ...	10½ srs. per Re.	Bya Hat ...	2 miles.
11	Nattore road	30	179	...	4	60	...	4	70	...	3	50	...	4	52	...	3	153	...	4	229	...	4	793	...	26	1st July ...	Three-fourths would not work on the road.	11½ „ „	Beroldah ...	Ditto.
2	Dinagepore road	10	53	36	...	Rain			Rain			97	68	...	90	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	348	251	...	August ...	Laboring class (Boonahs)	9½ „ „	Sooltanpore	Ditto.
12	Road from Nattore to Bagsur.	8	110	...	...	99	...	...	97	...	...	110	...	...	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	471	...	...	1st July ...	One-half of these men would not work.	.....	Dighapotea ...	1 mile.
13	Fubna road	22	13	...	...	11	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	...	...	15th ditto ...	Laboring class.			
1	Maldah road	8	69	33	...	76	19	...	...	...	...	95	56	...	107	63	...	86	48	...	...	...	...	433	219	...	August ...	These men would not work in ordinary years.	9½ srs. per Re.	Sultangunge	2 miles.
5	Godagaree road	20	38	14	...	7	8	...	...	...	...	35	19	...	26	24	...	19	20	...	...	...	...	125	85	...		Ditto ditto ...	Ditto.	Premtalli.	
Minor works	Saepara road	...	45	...	...	43	...	...	133	...	...	74	...	3	103	...	6	95	...	66	155	...	7	648	...	82		.....			
	Saepara road, 2nd Section	...	149	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	149	...	11		Three-fourths of these men would not work on the road.			
	Bargatchee road	...	6	...	...	21	...	...	21	...	...	24	...	...	19	...	...	22	...	...	18	...	...	131	...	...		.....			
																												Three-fourths daily labor in repairing track.			
9	Feeder road (Tannore) ...	...	84	...	...	52	...	5	32	...	2	47	...	5	56	...	6	24	...	18	33	...	8	328	...	44	15th July ...	Three-fourths of these men are compelled to work this year, who in ordinary seasons would not come on the road.			
11A	Putea road	...	...	...	...	No reports received.																								
	Brick manufacture at Lalpore.	...	...	...	...	No reports received.																								
	Ditto ditto at Nattore	...	...	...	...	No reports received.																								
	Provincial Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	.....	Laboring class.			
16	Kathoon to Gooliahat ...	...	73	...	...	11	...	...	21	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	130	...	...		*Rate of wages paid for full work.*			
	Imperial work	...	1	...	2	2	...	2	1	...	2	5	...	1	3	...	1	5	...	2	2	...	2	19	...	12		A man can earn about 10 pice per head at task-work.			
	District work	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	4	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...		Amount disbursed in wages during the above period, Rs. 443-11-3.			
																												Daily wages for which full work cannot be exacted are to each man ... 0 2 0			
																												Women 0 1 6			
																												Children from 1 to 5 pice.			
	Total ...	...	987	107	27	562	54	22	566	28	17	731	168	24	682	208	35	679	162	105	609	31	35	4,816	758	265	.....				

BEAULEAH;
The 1st June 1874.

J. J. O'FLAHERTY,
Executive Engineer.

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the District of Rajshahye for the fortnight ending 30th May 1874.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
NAME OF CIRCLE.	Date for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain stored exclusive of grains transferred to other districts.	By sale to public or to laborers.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By advance to ryots.	By payment in kind to laborers.	Total.	Estimated grain receipts of the ensuing fortnight.	Estimated grain expended of the ensuing fortnight.
		Mds. Srs.	Mds. Srs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	M. S.	M. S.	M. S.	Mds.
Sudder Sub-division	From 15th to 30th May.	19,500 0	19,461 4	...	1,085	...	349 0	1,434 0	.....	1,600
South Buhrind Sub-division ...	From 7th to 29th May.	13,866 0	13,640 29	10	604	10	134 10	758 10	.....	800
North Buhrind Sub-division ...	.....	29,407 5	25,449 19½	...	...	...	.....	.....	3,707 5 2,268 10	450 100
Nattore Sub-division	.....	37,226 35	34,958 25	The returns from Nattore were all wrong. They have been returned for correction and re-submission. In column 11 has been shown what the District Engineer requires.						
	Total ...	1,00,000 0	93,518 37½	10	1,689	10	483 10	2,192 10	5,975 15	2,950

W. KER, *Captain*, "*The Buffs*,"
District Grain Officer.

BEAULEAH.

Receipts.

Date of receipt.	From whom received.	Bags.	Maunds.
17th May 1874	Agent, Northern Bengal Railway at Beauleah... ...	455	604 21½
18th ,, ,, ...	Ditto	560	742 4½
19th ,, ,, ...	Ditto	975	1,068 27
20th ,, ,, ...	Ditto	852	1,280 9½
21st ,, ,, ...	Ditto	739	1,441 5
22nd ,, ,, ...	Ditto	235	447 20

Despatches.

Date of despatch.	To whom despatched.	Bags.	Maunds.
18th May 1874	Prosono Chundra Sing, Town Darogah, Beauleah ...	50	50 0
19th ,, ,, ...	Mr. Wilcox, Borgachee ...	26	50 0
20th ,, ,, ...	Prosunno Chunder Sing, Town Darogah, Beauleah ...	26	50 11½
20th ,, ,, ...	W. Ridge, Esq., Nowhutta ...	26	50 20½
20th ,, ,, ...	Baboo Shustibur Banerjea, Kooshadanga	216	300 0
21st ,, ,, ...	Baboo M. N. Bose, Beauleah	13	25 0
21st ,, ,, ...	,, ,, Sardah ...	26	50 0
22nd ,, ,, ...	,, ,, Shahebbazar	26	50 0
23rd ,, ,, ...	Executive Engineer ...	6	12 10
24th ,, ,, ...	Prosunno Chunder Singh ...	26	50 0
26th ,, ,, ...	,, ,, ...	26	50 0
26th ,, ,, ...	J. F. Forbes Esq., Durgapur...	16	30 0

GODAGAREE.

Receipts.

Date of receipt.	From whom received.	Bags.	Maunds.
14th May 1874	Kooshtea	594	914
15th „ „	Ditto	1,026	1,962

Despatches.

Date of despatch.	To whom despatched.	Bags.	Maunds.
16th May 1874	Sub-Deputy, Nowabgunge ...	4,000	4,000 0
17th „ „	Ditto	1,000	1,000 0
18th „ „	Jodoo Nath Sein, Overseer, Public Works Department	3	5 0
20th „ „	Ditto	3	2 21
21st „ „	G. E. Manisty, Esq., c.s. ...	9	16 0
22nd „ „	Overseer, J. N. Sein ...	5	10 0
24th „ „	Ditto	8	15 0
25th „ „	Ditto	21	40 0
27th „ „	Gomastapur	500	1,000 0
27th „ „	Rohimpur	901	1,000 0
27th „ „	Sirsha	500	500 0
27th „ „	Shishapur	250	500 0
27th „ „	Overseer J. N. Sein	13	25 0
28th „ „	Ditto	5	10 0
30th „ „	Ditto	13	25 19

NOWGONG.

Receipts.—Nil.

Despatches.

Date of despatch.	To whom despatched.	Bags.	Maunds.
15th May 1874	Store-keeper at Manda ...	430	860 0
16th „ „	Ditto	606	1,212 0
17th „ „	Ditto	389	773 0
26th „ „	Bogra Collector	284	681 24
27th „ „	Ditto	165	429 0
28th „ „	Ditto	21	55 26
29th „ „	Ditto	58	151 15
30th „ „	Ditto	143	378 0

SAHEBGUNGE.

Receipts.

Date of receipt.	From whom received.	Bags.	Maunds.
13th May 1874	Goalundo	802	1,595
14th „ „	Ditto	539	1,074
15th „ „	Noon-Nugger	180	360
16th „ „	Ditto	375	750
17th „ „	Ditto	312	624
18th „ „	Ditto	302	604

Despatches.

Date of despatch.	To whom despatched.	Bags.	Maunds.
24th May 1874	... Sreekrishna Shaha, Bandakhaira	12	22 20

NOWGONG.—(*Railway Store, House.*)

Receipts.—Nil.

Despatches.

Date of despatch.	To whom despatched.	Bags.	Maunds.
14th May 1874	Not stated in return.	252	504
20th " "		476	952
21st " "		742	1,642
22nd " "		512	1,047
23rd " "		1,290	2,343
24th " "		497	639
25th " "		239	341

W. KER, *Captain*, "*The Buffs*,"
District Grain Officer.

Comparative Statement of Crime.

DACOITY—				
Headings 30 and 31 crime returns AI.	Month of May 1874			1
	Month of May 1873			2
	Month of May 1872			0
ROBBERY—				
Headings 32 and 33 of crime return AI.	Month of May 1874			0
	Month of May 1873			0
	Month of May 1872			0
THEFT—				
Heading 43 of crime return AI excluding cattle-theft	Month of May 1874			118
	Month of May 1873			41
	Month of May 1872			74
HOUSE-BREAKING—				
Headings 35, 36, and 42 of crime return AI.	Month of May 1874			41
	Month of May 1873			73
	Month of May 1872			71
Total of all four cases	Month of May 1874			160
	Month of May 1873			116
	Month of May 1872			145

RAJSHAHYE,
The 1st June 1874.

W. F. FAGAN, *Lieut.-Col.*,
District Superintendent.

No. 1003, dated Beauleah, the 4th May 1874.

From—W. H. D'OYLY, ESQ., Collector of Rajshahye,
To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Dept.

I HAVE the honor to request you to be good enough to add the following in my fortnightly narrative for the fortnight ending on the 30th May last:—

Under—

"E.—Advances to private parties."

Advanced by the sub-divisional officer Nattore ...	Rs.	2,400	0 0

"G.—Financial results of the Nattore sub-division during the fortnight."

Advanced for storage of Government grain ...	Rs.	100	0 0
Paid to Mr. Luff, &c., on cheque	"	22,694	3 3
Total ...	Rs.	22,794	3 3

No. 502F, dated Maldah, the 1st June 1874.

From—F. WYER, Esq., B.A., Offg. Magistrate and Collector, Maldah,

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Department.

I HAVE the honor to submit the fortnightly narrative for the period ending with the 30th ultimo.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

During the last week there has been a most bountiful rainfall throughout the whole of the district, with the exception of Kalliachuk, where it has not been sufficient. This rain has greatly improved the prospects of the bhadoi crop; in point of fact, that crop will now, in all probability, turn out a very good one. A greater extent of land than usual has been sown with it this year, and nothing could be more promising than its appearance throughout the whole of the northern part of the district west of the river Mohananda. I went over all this part of the district last week, and found that bhadoi had been sown on every available spot of land. In ordinary years, a good deal of jute is sown there; this year, instead of jute, the land is sown with rice. Since the rain which fell on the 25th, 26th and 28th, a number of the laborers in the Chanchul sub-division has left relief works to weed their fields; weeding will give permanent employment to many of these men. Mr. Reily had to reduce the wages on some of the works, owing to the agriculturists being unable to obtain laborers for weeding.

In the Barin the boro dhan has been reaped and turned out very well, yielding as much as 17 maunds a beegha; here about half the land for hymanta sowings has been ploughed up, and some of the laborers have left relief works for ploughing. The price of rice has fallen considerably during the last week. This is owing to the rain having greatly improved the prospects of the bhadoi crop. The following table will show the latest prices of rice and paddy at the principal markets in the district:—

	Paddy per rupee per seer of 80 tolahs. Seers.	Ordinary rice per rupee per seer of 80 tolahs. Seers.
English Bazar	... 15 to 17	12
Nowabgunge	... ...	10½
Maldah	... ...	12
Rohimpore	... 16½	10
Tulseegunge	... 15¾	10½
Samsi...	... ...	10
The quantity of rain which fell at the sudder station, during the fortnight, was	... ...	2·85
Ditto at Chanchul	... ...	2·22

There have been several cases of cholera in the Barin; 77 deaths have been reported. As soon as the outbreak was reported to me, I sent a native doctor to the villages where the disease was said to have shown itself. The rain which has so opportunely fallen will probably put a stop to it.

Condition of special Tracts.

During the past fortnight the number of people gratuitously relieved in the Chanchul sub-division has increased from 18,356 to 28,461. The whole of the north-east portion of this sub-division has been divided into 39 village groups. The number of villages in each group varies from 7 to 12; at the centre of each group a mundul, on Rs. 10 a month, and weighman on Rs. 4, has been appointed. In the Sudder Circle, it was found necessary to form only three of these groups. In Gomastapore circle four such groups were formed. In Shibgunge, none; in Gomastapore, 4; Total 43.

In the Maldah Circle it does not seem necessary to form any of these groups. A small centre was opened at Kedipoor.

There were two deaths from starvation reported during the fortnight, both in the Chanchul sub-division. One of the persons who died was a *tanti*, who was on his way, with three others, from Kudbah thana in Purneah to English Bazar; he fell ill near Multipore, and was left by his companions, who returned to their home. He was found in a dying state and fed in Multipore relief centre, but died soon after his having been admitted. There seems to be no doubt but that the death of this man was owing to his not having had enough to eat. The second case was a man who crossed over from the Sonthal Pergunnahs at Futtehpore. This man had been ill for the previous six months, so his death can hardly be attributed to starvation.

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

The number of persons employed on relief works is given in the annexed table. Those employed in the Chanchul sub-division are not given in detail. They worked on 13 roads and 16 tanks; the daily average during the fortnight in that sub-division was 1,548 against 1,784 last fortnight. There was a great falling-off during the last week of the fortnight.

In the Sudder sub-division the daily average was 6,773, having increased from 4,463. Thus the daily average working in the whole district has increased from 6,247 to 8,321. The

daily average sent in direct to Government is wrong. Before the receipt of Government orders on the subject, I sent out orders to pay all the laborers employed on relief works ¾ of their wages in kind and ¼ in cash. Since receiving the orders I have changed the proportion to ⅔ and ⅓. The coolies do not like receiving so little cash. On one road near Gomastapore they left work in a body but returned after one day's absence.

I allow the laborers uncleaned Burmah rice at 14 seers for the rupee. In the Department Public Works cash is paid to the laborers and grain sold to them through *modies*. The total amount of rice sold to laborers under the Department Public Works and civil officer during the fortnight was 2,359 maunds 21 seers 1½ chittacks, and the number of laborers employed was 116,397.

Annexed is the statement called for by circular No. 3369—S.R. :—

Name of Sub-division.	Number of Public Works Department laborers.			Number of laborers under Circle Officers.			
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Sudder Sub-division.							
Sudder Circle	1,594	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,544
Maldah Circle	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,786
Gazole Circle	8,141	2,320	935	.....	.....	.....	7,014
Seebgunge Circle	6,824	1,904	511	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gomastapore Circle	3,724	1,763	1,086	.....	.....	.....	12,166
Nawabgunge Circle	3,136	1,250	450	.....	.....	.....	26,572
Chanchul Sub-division	.....	.....	.....	16,712	4,176	790	21,678

Total number under Court of Wards	Men ...	16,711	
	Women ...	4,176	
	Children ...	790	
	Total ...	21,677	
Total number under Department Public Works ...	Men ...	23,419	
	Women ...	7,237	
	Children ...	2,982	
	Total ...	33,638	
Total number under Circle Officers ...	... ...	61,082	
	Grand Total ...	116,397	

C.—Transport of Food.

The following table shows the total amount of grain received into the district and despatched to Purneah and Maldah—

	Mds.	S.
Total quantity received	967,802	0
Despatched to Dinagepore and Purneah ...	775,798	8
Stored in the district	135,635	0

1,20,070 maunds were sent by boat to Purneah. Of this 54,009 maunds were sent by Mr. Livesay direct to Dengra Ghaut, and a good deal of this has reached its destination. 66,061 maunds were sent in larger boats to Dumrail, to be sent on from there to Dengra in smaller boats. Most of these larger boats stuck fast between Maldah and Dumrail, so that only 2,500 maunds had reached Dumrail when I was there last Thursday. The river has risen six inches since then, and Lieutenant Green has removed the snags and other impediments in the river between Maldah and Dumrail, so that by lighting the big boats and sending on the grain in smaller boats, there is every probability of all the rice reaching Dumrail by the end of the week. The whole allotment for the Dinagepore district has been forwarded. Mr. Livesay is now, by order of the Relief Commissioner, forwarding the Dinagepore reserve, and will continue doing this as long as the road remains in fair order. The daily average sent off by boats from 17th to the 29th, on which date the boat service was closed, was 2,713 maunds.

The quantity transported by land carriage averaged 1,360 maunds per diem.

D.—Storage of Government Grain.

The following quantities of grain has been stored in the several golahs of this district, viz.—

	Maunds.
At English Bazar	4,462
„ Old Maldah	27,195
„ Gazole	9,995
„ Chanchul Sub-division	44,608
„ Nowabgunge	8,750
„ Jhelim	1,000
„ Seebgunge	1,500
„ Gomastapore	1,125
„ Parbuttypore	1,000
Total ...	135,635

Of rice entered as stored at English Bazar 9,985 maunds are in transit.

Of the rice sent to Chanchul the whole has been stored in the chief golahs, and Mr. Reily is now engaged in filling the subsidiary golahs in each group; he is placing from ½ to ¾ of the rice in 30-seer bags to facilitate carriage.

The following table will show the quantity of grain sent out to subsidiary golahs from the sudder during the fortnight:—

	Maunds.
To Amirtee	100
„ Bulbul Chandi	400
„ Moheedipore	300
„ Kaliachuk	200
„ Arahpore	100
„ different persons in English bazar	99
Total ...	1,199

Baboo Sitakant Mookerjee, grain officer, has given the details of the system followed, in a letter of which I annex an extract, showing the centre golahs from which the subsidiary golahs are supplied:—

1. English Bazar, including the reserve golahs at Fulbari	1. Bholahaut. 2. Bulbul Chandi. 3. Kaliachuk. 4. Moheedipore. 5. Arahpore. 6. Amirtee.
2. Old Town Maldah, including reserve golahs at Chanchul	Maldah.
3. Gazole	1. Bamungollah. 2. Myna. 3. Bargateah. 4. Moheshrampore.
4. Gomastapore	1. Parbuttypore. 2. Rohunpore. 3. Sirsi. 4. Alsapore.
5. Nawabgunge	1. Jhelim. 2. Nawabgunge. 3. Seebgunge.
6. Chanchul Circle ...	1. Dumrail. 2. Shompgunge. 3. Shekhsatun. 4. Multipore. 5. Gokulpore. 6. Chanchul. 7. Tulsigunge. 8. Shamsi. 9. Debeepore. 10. Bhadu. 11. Kusidah. 12. Futteahpore.

E.—Advances to Private Parties and their Results.

During the fortnight Rs. 400, which sum had been sanctioned by Mr. Alexander, was advanced to the naib of the Tahirpore Court of Wards for excavating two tanks; 395

maunds of rice were advanced to the ryots in the Sudder sub-division during the fortnight, and 1,226 maunds in the Chanchul sub-division; besides this, Mr. Reily advanced to his own ryots 2,892 maunds from Court of Wards' fund.

F.—Charitable Relief.

The following table will show the number of people who were relieved during the fortnight. The number has greatly increased, the daily average for the preceding fortnight being 6,340, that for the present fortnight 8,979, besides those at Seebgunge, from which figures have not been received, and omitting those of the Gazole centre, which are obviously wrong.

During the fortnight seven assistants came into the district, and have been stationed at the following centres:—

Gazole.	Chanchul.
Kaliachuk.	The Sudder.
Seebgunge.	Gomastapore.
Nawabgunge.	

Statement showing the number of people charitably relieved in the Maidah District for the fortnight ending 30th May 1874.

Name of Circle.	Number of people relieved.	Rice distribution.	Cash distribution.	Remarks.
		Mds. Srs. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	
10. Maidah	34,874	224 25 4	.....	
7. Gazole	13,454	52 33 8	.....	
19. Chanchul	28,461	385 14 12	.....	
8. Sudder	20,608	286 30 0	73 12 3	
4. Sheebgunge	.....	.....	.....	Not received.
9. Nowabgunge	22,024	460 0 0	50 9 0	
19. Gomastapore	19,839	248 0 0	.....	
Total	139,260	1,657 23 8	124 5 3	

Daily average of people relieved, 8,977.

G.—Financial Results of the Fortnight.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Total expenditure from district treasury, as shown in the last fortnightly narrative	2,88,879	4	7
Detail of the above total, viz.:—			
Ordinary district roads and relief works	95,614	15	0
Advances for purchase of grain	40,000	0	0
Advances for land improvements	17,400	0	0
Advances for helping ryots	1,650	0	0
Miscellaneous expenditure	1,34,214	5	7
Total	2,88,879	4	7

Expenditure during the Fortnight under report.

	Rs.	A.	P.
I.—Road and Relief Works, viz.—			
For roads in Gomastapore circle...	2,000	0	0
Transferred to the credit of the Executive Engineer ...	3,000	0	0
Total ...	5,000	0	0
Salaries, establishment, and office contingencies ...	87	13	2
Storage, including buildings and repairs	538	0	0
Advances for transport of grain	15,901	0	11
Advances for excavation of tanks	400	0	0
Miscellaneous	7	12	0
Total ...	21,934	10	1
(*a*) Advances repayable	400	0	0
(*b*) Final payments made	21,534	10	1
Total ...	21,934	10	1

Statement showing the progress of Charitable Relief in the Maldah District.

Number of committees and sub-committees as yet appointed ...	District committee	1
	Sub-divisional committees	7
	Relief centres	73
Number of special relief sub-divisions opened and officered ...		2
Number of regular relief circles opened and manned by special officers		7
Number of relief circles opened and managed by planters, zemindars, and other residents		*Nil.*
Number of work-houses or centres for the distribution of food or gratuitous relief		73
Number of men, women, and children (with total) in receipt of gratuitous relief in any shape through the charitable relief organization daily...		8,977

Statement showing the storage and consumption of Government Grain in the Maldah District for the fortnight ending 30th May 1874.

Name of Circle.	Date for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain stored, exclusive of grain transferred to other districts.	Total quantity of Government Grain consumed up to date.					Estimate of grain receipts of the ensuing fortnight.	Estimated grain expenditure of ensuing fortnight.
				By sales to the public or to laborers.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By advances to ryots.	By payments in kind to laborers.	Total.		
		Mds.	Mds.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.		
Maldah	Up to 29th May 1874.	50,000	27,195	813 32 6	471 3 12	.....	.....	1,284 36 2	Nil.	Fifteen thousand maunds.
Gazole		10,000	9,995	478 15 8	234 25 12	412 0 0	.....	1,125 1 4		
Cranchul		30,000	44,608	3,120 12 10½	940 29 10	1,226 15 0	485 9 0	5,772 26 4½		
Sudder		25,000	40,462	214 37 1	692 39 8	5 0 0	.....	912 36 9		
Seebgunge		.....	1,500	3 10 0	166 2 0	.....	.....	169 12 0		
Nowabgunge		5,000	.....	1,324 21 7	910 0 0	522 0 0	.....	2,756 21 7		
Gomastapore		5,000	2,125	698 30 3	735 31 0	202 33 10	.....	1,637 14 13		
Godagari reserve		25,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
Total ...		1,50,000	1,35,635	6,653 39 3½	4,151 11 10	2,368 8 10	485 9 0	13,658 28 7½		

F. Wyer,
Offg. Magte. and Collector.

No. 14, dated Rungpore, the 1st May 1874.

Memo. by—E. G. Glazier, Esq., Magistrate and Collector of Rungpore.

Forwarded to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Department.

Fortnightly Narrative of Scarcity and Relief of the Rungpore District, ending the 30th May 1874.

A.—State of the Country.

Market rates have been maintained, with a tendency to rise, more especially all along the northern part of the district, which has hitherto escaped much distress. Some alarming reports were received from Forunbaree thana across the Teesta to the north of distress consequent on the rise of prices, and arrangements have been made to sell rice to the public at Tooshbhandar. The supply will be drawn from Kulaghat in the Borobaree division, where there will be a surplus. The District Superintendent of Police is making a careful inspection of the condition of the thana. Some reports of starvation sent in by the moonsif have been proved to be myth. The early rice will be reaped at the end of June, and the sales now about to be commenced will be sufficient to meet the necessity of the case. I went in the course of the week to Kishoregunge and Durwani. Everywhere the supply of rice has fallen off, owing partly to the continued drain on the northern thanas and Julpigoree, and partly, I understand, to a forcible stand of the inhabitants of the Dooars against fresh exportation. At Durwani the sales have already amounted to 2,600 maunds for 11 days, and on one day amounted to 439 maunds. The people came from a distance of 20 miles to buy the rice. I have now made arrangements to open sales at Kishoregunge, 19 miles to the north-west of this, on the Julpigoree road, and have appointed an officer there to grant passes to traders to buy rice at Chillakhal and sell in the other markets of the Juldhaka thana. Kishoregunge

sales will be supplied from Chillakhal; Durwani sales from the railway stores. I met at Durwani the Commissioner of Cooch Behar, and he agreed to take the 10,000 maunds he requires for Boda mainly from the northern golahs, so as to leave me free to draw on the southern ones to recoup my sales. At the head-quarter markets the supplies have only been half the usual quantity, and from Dinagepore 160 maunds only have come in during the fortnight. The prices are 7½ seers the rupee.

In Molung the opening of the public granaries at Meetapukar and Talimgunge has done much to relieve distress; 1,400 maunds have been sold in 14 days. The prices fell in the local markets, and the traders have now begun to take passes to bring rice from Kallygunge, where they can draw their supplies cheaper than elsewhere. In Pirgunge the system of passes has been very successful from the first. It coincided with the almost total failure of the Dinagepore supply, and was most opportune. The relief officer reports that the rice thus brought in on passes only supplemented the deficiency of supply from other sources. A total of 1,764 maunds was thus brought into the markets. In Govindgunge the traders have hitherto drawn their supplies from the south, but are now turning their attention towards Kallygunge.

But while the western markets have thus failed us, the supply from the south has much increased, and the Teesta trade is very active, as is also that up the Dhurlah, and the eastern thanas are now well supplied with grain at cheap rates, so that a speedy close of relief works there is anticipated in consequence of the orders for paying laborers in grain which are being now carried out.

My importation returns show a total of 62,000 maunds, besides 14,000 local supplies, of which 34,000 come from Serajgunge and the south, and 20,000 from the north and north-east (including Dhurlah trade).

Sales have been continued at Santamari and Chillakhal at the usual rate of about 300 maunds a day at each place, and sales have been commenced at Alaikuree in the Mahigunge division, but at present only 47 maunds have been sold there. My total sales to the public will be shown under heading C.

Market quotations are as follow:—

				s.	ch.	
Mahigunge, Nowabgunge	per Re.		...	7	7	of 80 tolahs weight.
Sadullapore	,,	...	...	8	0	ditto.
Govindgunge	,,	...	...	8	0	ditto.
Sundergunge	,,	...	...	8	0	ditto.
Satibaree, Jaghir	,,	...	...	8	0	ditto.
Alaikuree	,,	...	8 to	8	5	ditto.*
Gaibunda	,,	...	8 to	9	0	ditto.
Borabaree	,,	...	10 to	13	5	ditto.

We have had a copious rainfall during the fortnight (7 inches) the whole of which has fallen within eight days. On the night of the 23rd we had a severe thunder-storm. The lightning struck at the foot of a tâl tree on the race course, dug a zig-zag trench along the ground for 15 yards, and then branched into two forks—one of which contained the trench 11 yards further. At the commencement the state of the crops was very critical; they were withering in every direction, but now in most parts the early rice is safe. In the south Govindgunge and Pirgunge more rain is wanted. About one-fourth of the jhally rice has been lost, but the late rain will go far to save the aous proper in these thanas. In Pirgunge the Mahomedans celebrated a second Mohurrum in their joy at the rain. Govindgunge is still in a critical state. The relief officer is looking forward to the next fortnight with great anxiety, and should not heavy rain fall he anticipates a prolongation of distress for two months, and may need more rice. This division probably, however, participated in the heavy down-pour which accompanied the storm of the 27th. I was at Durwani, where it was very severe. It was equally felt here and down the whole length south to Bogra, as far as I have heard at present.* In Alipore, Borabaree, and elsewhere some of the rice has been cut. In some places unripe rice has been brought to market, so eager were the people to secure the proceeds; and towards the east in Mahigunge and Alipore the rumour got abroad that the Government intended to take a considerable portion of the crop to recoup the expenses of the famine, and fears were entertained that the people would take to a wholesale cutting of the unripe crop. Every effort was made by Government officers and zemindars to dissipate these fears, and the minds of the people have now been again reassured.

* I have just heard that there has been a good fall of rain in Govindgunge.

The condition of the people is not worse, which is as much as can be said at this the most trying season of the scarcity. Many cases of distress still come to light, and distress is spreading widely in Govindgunge, Pirgunge and Molung, the only three thanas which are seriously affected by the famine. Mr. Damant reports: "A man, his wife and child came to me at Kamdya for relief; they were so emaciated and weakened by starvation that they could hardly walk, but they are now doing well; they came from Panch Bibi thana in Bogra. The people who have been long employed on relief work are in fair condition, but some of the new arrivals have a starved look." So the Molung officer writes: "The distress is intense on all sides, and in many places the reduced appearance of the ryots too plainly shows that their struggle for life is very hard, and that the iron grip of famine has at last been laid upon the land"; and he instances a professional fakir, who lived on income received from his disciples,

and who in April last, though he applied for relief but refused to go to the roads, or take cotton-spinning for his family, now came to get the latter relief, adding that though for generations no one of his family had to spin cotton for bread, none of them had ever before felt the pinch of famine. The group system is being set on foot in the three circles above-mentioned, Govindgung, Peergunge, and Molung, not throughout, but in those parts only where the aous is not extensively grown, and the people will have to depend in a great degree on the amun crop. On the Kamdya side, Mr. Damant has personally introduced the system, and drafted all the women and children into their own villages where they are working on village paths, cutting jungle, &c. Two hundred women are employed at the golahs in rice-husking. It is also about to be introduced into the south-east of the thana and in parts of Pirgunge. Contract work has been introduced on all the roads. A number of the coolies left for a day or two, but all are coming back again. In Pirgunge the system of piece-work is completely carried out. In Molung the relief officer has most successfully carried out my instructions regarding the removing of the women and children to the villages. He has working 6,991 men against 317 women and 467 children, while 558 have been drafted to village roads. This material reduction has been made in the number of those employed, and work is extracted in every case. The work done in the villages is to a great extent real work and useful to the public. In Govindgunge the rates for subsistence have been raised by the relief officer, in consultation with the Commissioner, from ½ seer rice and one pice per adult, and ¼ seer and half pice per child to ¾ seer rice and one and a half pice per adult and ½ seer rice and one pice children. I cannot but think that these rates are unnecessarily high, especially in the matter of the cash payment for condiments, and the allowance of rice for children. My former rates are still in use at Molung and seem sufficient.

The question of advances is in progress of settlement. From Govindgunge I have no detailed reports; but the laborers on the road will be given leave and advances for about a month to plough and plant their amun crops, on the same system that has been adopted with success in the case of the aous cultivation; and as in the bad parts all the population have come out to work this plan seems one best calculated to work well. In Pirgunge and Molung lists are well advanced. Lists in 74 villages have been made in the former thana and 46 of the latter; but in these two thanas the question depends very much on the prospect of the aous crop. If it does not fail extensive advances will not be needed. The lists are being rapidly completed, and some advances have been already made in Molung. In one case, 280 maunds have been advanced to 100 persons on the joint security of the village.

In Govindgunge there will be need to advance money for seed-grain. I expressed my opinion to this effect in a previous report, and the Commissioner has, in his visit to the circle, reported especially on this subject, and made an application for sanction to advance the money. There is sufficient need to be had for money, and the Government rice is wanted for consumption, and cannot be advantageously exchanged for it. The Molung officer is making arrangements to effect exchange of rice for seed-grain. It will be necessary to advance for this purpose to ryots in the west of the thana in those cases where zemindars have not provided for their ryots, and all arrangements are being made for the purpose. In Pirgunge as yet no exchange has been made, but it is anticipated that seed-grain will be obtainable in the markets.

In Sundergunge, Sadullapore, and Mahigunge circles distress continues, but supplies are good. There are still a number of children on the roads here, but measures are in hand to remove them. The number under relief in these circles is comparatively small.

In Kumargunge and Durwani distress is comparatively light, and in Borabaree I anticipate that operations will soon be in a position to be wound up.

B.—Relief Works.

The number of relief works is as under:

Divisions.	Mean number of Coolies employed daily.			
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
A. Govindgunge	20,738	4,159	6,083	30,980
B. Pirgunge	3,785	546	627	4,958
C. Sadullapore	2,593	1,013	2,132	5,738
D. Sundergunge	250	606	1,162	2,018
E. Molung	6,991	317	467	7,775
F. Mahigunge	1,104	198	929	2,231
G. Kumargunge division	1,155	3	10	1,168
H. Borabaree	412	47	68	527
I. Durwani	850	.....	82	932
Executive Engineer's	493	.....	17	490
Total ...	38,351	6,869	11,577	56,797

Govindgunge still shows an increase, while Molung and Pirgunge have a decrease. Measures are everywhere in progress for paying the laborers in grain instead of in money. This has been done practically all along, as the people were sold grain at cheap rates which they eagerly bought.

C.—Transport of Food.

The Kallygunge transport has now been completed, and the carts and pack-bullocks have been discharged. During the fortnight 37,000 maunds were despatched, including nearly 16,000 maunds sent to Dinagepore out of the excess quantity sent us. Only 5,000 maunds out of the 10,000 allotted for Mymensingh have yet been taken away. The work at Kallygunge consists now of sales from the reserve there on passes to traders, and further supplies sent up to Chillakhal out of the same reserve to maintain the heavy sales we are now making at our different northern sale depôts. Some slight amount of transport work is still remaining at Panialghât in filling up Molung division, and in despatching rice to Kishoregunge in order to keep a supply for the sales about to be commenced there.

D.—Storage of Government Grain.

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the District of Rungpore for the Fortnight ending 30th May 1874.

Name of Circle.	Dates for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity stored, exclusive of grain transferred to other districts.	Total quantity of grain consumed up to date.						Estimated receipts of the ensuing fortnight.	Estimated expenditure of the ensuing fortnight.
				By sales to the public or labourers.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By advances to ryots.	By payment in kind to labourers.	Total.	Balance.		
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
A. Govindgunge	27th May, 1874	55,000									
B. Pirgunge	27th „ „	50,000	1,00,024	17,003	4,841	256	.....	22,100	77,924	.....	5,700
C. Sadullapore	27th „ „	20,000									
D. Sundergunge	27th „ „	10,000	9,992	504	188	4	34	530	9,462	.....	500
E. Molung	27th „ „	40,000	35,164	7,584	623	.....	.....	8,707	26,457	.....	3,000
F. Mahigunge	27th „ „	30,000	32,511	732	1,139	.....	20	1,891	30,620	3,900	2,000
G. Kumargunge	27th „ „	5,000	4,931	.....	269	.....	135	404	4,527	1,848	150
H. Bomabari	27th „ „	25,000	19,284	315	329	64	.....	708	18,576	4,462	200
I. Durwani	27th „ „	5,000	4,363	2,319	44	.....	.....	2,363	2,000	.....	4,500
Chillakhal	28th „ „	15,000	12,048	6,259	.....	.....	64	6,323	5,725	9,857	7,000
Sankamari	28th „ „	35,000	24,185	16,161	.....	.....	.....	16,161	8,024	520	4,000
Kallygunge	27th „ „	30,000	47,062	2,415	40	.....	.....	2,455	44,627	.....	3,000
Total ...	.....	3,00,000	2,89,684	53,092	7,473	324	253	61,142	2,28,542	20,587	30,050

E.—Advances to Private Parties.

	Rs.	A.	P.
For purchase of food	7,500	0	0
To zemindars for advances to their ryots	1,50,644	0	0
To jotedars ditto ditto	27,106	0	0
Add advances sanctioned, but not taken by the parties...	20,500	0	0
Total ...	2,05,750	0	0

F.—Charitable Relief.

(*Prepared by the District Relief Officer.*)

During the past fortnight the applicants for charitable relief have increased, and their wants have everywhere been supplied. From Govindgunge, however, where additional numbers were expected, it is reported there has been no increase as yet.

A most sensible change for the better is apparent among the people from the seasonableness of the weather, and the beginning of the new harvest; still there is no sign yet of the expected diminution of numbers among those requiring charitable relief. They are temporarily on the increase in the parts where scarcity and dearness are at present most felt.

It is noticeable that there has been a falling off of attendance at the cooked food relief centres. For the fortnight ending May 2nd there were 3,987 recipients of cooked food in the Mahigunge division; the numbers at present are 1,325. One new private relief centre has been opened at Boratee in the Kumargunge circle.

Eight maunds of the spun thread have also been given out in that circle for weaving into dories and satringies (mats and carpets). Any of the thread not disposed of in this way will be taken at the jail for manufactures.

The numbers employed in light work cannot now be shown with any completeness, as the transfer from the roads is being gradually proceeded with, and the necessary returns have not been sent in by the relief officers. Endeavours are being made to get the returns as accurate and complete as possible.

Advances to poor people with cotton or thread, or other materials, for charitable relief with employment, are now being made partly in grain and partly in money.

The returns hitherto submitted have, from their incompleteness, understated the numbers charitably relieved. From the reports, obtained too late for incorporation in the district return, more accurate information of the past and present progress of charitable relief will be prepared for submission hereafter.

F.—Mean Charitable Relief.

Statement showing the Daily Progress of Charitable Relief ending 30th May 1874.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Division.	Government relief centres.	Private relief centres.	Number relieved at Government centres.	Number relieved at private centres.	Home relief by distribution of grain, and on ticket system.	Home relief with employment by cotton distribution.	Casually relieved by donations of food and money.	Other relief—weaving, and husking grain, &c.	Number employed on village light work.	Total.
A. Govindgunge ...	4	...	596	.....	Not received	23	Not received	Not received	Not received	619
B. Pirgunge ...	1	...	106	.....	Ditto	214	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	320
C. Sadullapore ...	5	21	756	854	Ditto	34	236	Ditto	Ditto	1,880
D. Sundergunge ...	2	6	178	344	Ditto	1,017	861	Ditto	Ditto	2,340
E. Molung ...	4	4	129	Not received	2,834	5,379	32	Ditto	558	8,932
F. Mahigunge ...	8	5	345	1,325	2,130	656	402	12	Not received	4,870
G. Kumargunge ...	2	3	330	100	44	77	Not received	Not received	Ditto	551
H. Borabari	1	4	179	810	612	Not received	231	Ditto	Ditto	1,832
I. Durwani	1	1	143	93	Not received	Ditto	Not received	Ditto	Ditto	236
Total ...	28	44	2,762	3,526	5,620	7,400	1,702	12	558	21,580

G.—Financial Results.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Total expenditure as shown in the last narrative	5,84,764	0	5
Advance to G. H. Damant, Esq., for relief works	80,000	0	0
Ditto to Deputy Magistrate, Bhabanigunge, for relief works ...	1,000	0	0
Ditto to Baboo Behari Lall Mitter, Sub-Deputy Magistrate, from Deputy Magistrate of Bhabanigunge, for relief works ...	11,500	0	0
Ditto to Captain Brehen, for relief works	3,000	0	0
Ditto to Mr. Oram, Superintendent of Sonkamari Golah, for contingencies	100	0	0
Ditto to Baboo Akhoy Kumar Sen, Relief Officer, for relief works	10,000	0	0
Ditto to Munshee Muttiullah, Relief Officer, for relief works ...	8,274	11	9
Ditto to Mr. G. D. Khan, Relief Officer, for relief works ...	6,000	0	0
Ditto to Ram Tanu Das, Head Mohurir, for purchasing kodalies for relief works	2,000	0	0
Ditto to Govind Chunder Chowdhury, Panialghat, Transport Clerk, for cart hire	2,000	0	0
Ditto to Dr. K. D. Ghose, Civil Surgeon, for purchasing cotton for relief works from Famine Relief Fund	10,000	0	0
Total	1,33,874	11	9
Grand Total	7,18,638	12	2

E. G. Glazier,
Offg. Magistrate and Collector.

No. 509—S.R., dated Bogra, the 1st June 1874.

From—E. J. Barton, Esq., Offg. Magistrate-Collector of Bogra,

To—The Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Department.

I have the honor to submit the fortnightly narrative of scarcity and relief in this district which is now due.

2. On the 13th May 1874 I arrived in this station, and began my duties as district officer. On the 26th May 1874 I assumed charge of the office of Magistrate and Collector of the district from Mr. Kelly on his being appointed Officiating Judge of Rungpore. I have therefore been directly connected with relief operations here during the entire fortnight.

3. Mr. Robinson, the Relief Commissioner, was in the district for a good part of the fortnight.

4. *Condition of the country and people.*—I have travelled a good deal in the interior during the fortnight, and from ocular observation I am in a position to say that in no place which I visited was the condition of the country or the people such as to cause very great anxiety, although undoubtedly the great price of food must have inflicted hardship and some hunger on the very poor. The price of food everywhere is high, as will be seen from the quotations noted in the margin, which represent almost accurately the bazar rates down to this day. Notwithstanding this great dearness, which must cause pinching to very many, I cannot say that I anywhere observed upon the persons of the people signs of hunger or of deficient sustenance. Men, women, and children, have an appearance of being sufficiently nourished. Every where the village bazars were adequately supplied with food, although at very high rates. The hâts are great institutions in Eastern Bengal, and on hât days one may see almost the whole of the population of the neighbouring villages congregated either for business or pleasure. Wherever I have been, I have found the people, with few exceptions, in their usual state, although it is universally said that if Government had given no help there would have been great distress. Nowhere have I observed any general depression. The hâts are very fairly supplied with rice and other food-grains. There is certainly no difficulty in getting food for any one who has money to buy it. The very poor must be straitened, but measures for their relief are in full operation, and they have not been slow to take advantage of them, as will be seen further on in this narrative.

Name of place.	Number of pucca seers per rupee at which rice was selling during the last fortnight.
Bogra town	9½ to 10¼ seers.
Dupchanchia	10½ seers.
Panchbibi	9 „
Khetlal	10½ „
Sherpore	7½ „
Shibgunge	9 to 10½ seers.

5. The state of the country has been further ameliorated by a most propitious rainfall of a total of about 4½ inches, which extended over three days of last week, and seems to have been very general throughout the district. The young plants of the aous crop, both in the khiar and pali lands, were beginning to look a little parched from the long drought which had prevailed before, and undoubtedly the crop would have been very considerably damaged had this drought lasted for five days longer. But the bounteous and ample rainfall has removed all danger, and there is every probability of the people securing a bumper aous harvest in the month of August next. This will vastly improve the condition of large tracts of the district, and will increase the food-supply of the whole. In those portions of the district where there is no aous (and they too are extensive), it is to be feared that high prices will continue to prevail.

6. The minor crops are also doing well. Jute, mulberry, sugarcane, and sesamum, are promising very well. The bora rice and the pulse called mug-kalai have been cut, and have yielded upon the whole an average weight of grain.

7. *Relief works under the Executive Engineer.*—The works under the Executive Engineer number forty and consist of 18 roads and 22 tanks, and I find that during the fortnight ending 16th May 1874 laborers were engaged on every one of them. The total daily average of these laborers for the fortnight ending the 16th of May is as noted in the margin.

Men	9,455
Women	13,513
Children	14,179
Total ...	37,147

8. On the 16th of May work had ceased on 18 out of these 40 roads and tanks. I much fear that the recent heavy rain, and the near approach of the rainy season, will compel us to stop our tank-works before any of them are finished.

9. One of the great features in these relief-works is the small number of able-bodied laborers whom one sees upon them, and the crowds of women (generally old) and children who meet one everywhere. The piece system is applied to the able-bodied men, but not to the women and children who may be found squatted in thousands along the roads, and engaged (when they are doing anything) in gently tapping the surface of them with *bamboo* sticks. The little work they do is useful, for it smooths the tops of the embankments which the able-bodied have thrown up. Although we cannot apply the piece-work system to women and children, it seems very desirable that we should make them work a little more than they have hitherto done. They will be divided into

convenient gangs. Each gang will have a certain length of road (well within their strength) daily measured off to smooth by the operation of tapping, and will be required to do that daily task. It is however a work of great difficulty to organise these swarms of women and children. I am not at all sure that the best thing we could do with them is to turn them off, giving each a supply of grain. However, if we could get work out of them, the stronger of them will be very useful in smoothing the surfaces of the *cutcha* roads. An endeavour will be made to get some work out of them, but I am not at all sanguine of success. I have given orders that, in introducing the daily task, no great pressure or compulsion has to be used.

10. Mr. Clay, c.s., has been engaged in turning the feeblest of the old women off the works, and the result of his labor is noted in the margin. Each old woman got 20 seers of rice, and was sent with it off the roads into her village. This form of weeding will be continued.

Number of old women turned off.	Total grain given to them.
2,802	Mds. 1,401

11. All those who are turned off the works are entered in the village registers of the relief officers, and they will not be lost sight of.

12. On joining here I took steps to carry into effect the orders of Government to pay the laborers on relief works in grain. On the 16th May 1874 I addressed all the circle officers on this subject, directed the measure to be at once taken in hand, and sent them a set of simple rules which I had drawn up. At first, fearing the effect of the sudden introduction of this novel form of payment everywhere, I ordered the grain payments to be made on six only of the most important works; but on receiving more stringent orders from Government, I ordered the system to be extended to every work in the district. There was necessarily some little delay in getting so important a measure into working order; grain mohurrirs had to be appointed, subsidiary golahs had to be established where necessary, grain had to be carted off to many of the works. I can say that no time was lost. Mr. Clay and the relief officers have been specially entrusted with the duty, so as to secure its being successfully carried out with the least possible inconvenience to our laborers. I am now able to report that it is in full operation already on several roads and tanks, and in the course of a few days this will be the case for every work in the district.

13. I anticipate that one effect of the introduction of grain payments will be to greatly diminish the number of laborers on our works, certainly of the able-bodied. I hear that when grain payments were introduced, the able-bodied left who were working on certain portions of the Dinagepore road.

14. Henceforth, by special orders of the Relief Commissioner, payments of laborers, whether in grain or money, will be in the hands of the relief superintendents of circles and under their general superintendence. Being nearer the works, they will be better able to look after the supervisors than the Executive Engineer. This and grain payments together will prevent or lessen those abuses which have to some extent been going on. During the time of my predecessor four supervisors were sent to jail. At present I have inquiries into the conduct of three of them going on. Abuses were and are inevitable when work has to be done through the agency of men of this stamp.

15. *Storage of Government grain.*—The completion of the storage of grain in the remote interior golahs was a matter of pressing importance, inasmuch as the rains are near, which will make inland transport over our district roads almost impossible. To this therefore every attention was paid. Fortunately the exertions of my predecessor had succeeded in gathering a considerable number of carts, which greatly facilitated the operation. The Deputy Collector, Baboo Madhuv Chundra Maitra, and the ministerial officers rendered valuable assistance. The result is that I am able to report that the transport of Government grain *from Bograh* and its storage in the interior are nearly finished. In the margin I append figures which give a short compendium of what has been done. These figures do not of course include the amounts stored at the central golahs of Bograh, Shariakandi, and Chandanbasia. They shew the storage in the remote interior in minor golahs. The balance of the rice (10,000 maunds) at Chandanbasia for Bograh will be transported in boats.

Number of interior golahs to be filled from Bogra.	Amount stored in them last fortnight.	Amount stored in them this fortnight.
23 golahs	Mds. 55,072	Mds. 98,061

16. I have said that the work of storing all golas which are to be filled from Bogra is as good as finished. There still remain the marginally noted golas into which are to be put 20,000 maunds rice lying at Nowgong in addition to the grain now in them. Captain Conolly was entrusted with this duty and sent to Nowgong. Unfortunately he could not get carts, and was able to send away only about 1,000 maunds, when he received orders transferring him to another duty connected with the inspection of golas. The Relief Commissioner is giving all possible aid in the transport of this Nowgong rice, and I have no doubt that we shall manage it. I only on

Name of gola.	Amount of rice now in the golas.
	Mds.
Hilee	5,639
Adamdighi	2,582
Panchbibi	12,207
Bedalgachi	1,694
Sonamookhi	2,179
Total ...	24,301

the 29th May learned from Captain Conolly what difficulties he had in getting carts. I have already sent away more than three hundred carts from this place, and hope to have a good many more off in a few days. Lieutenant Hanki is at Nowgong doing Captain Conolly's work, and I think there is every prospect that it will be done. Many of the above golas are approachable only by carts.

17. Arrangements have been made to send by boat a balance of 10,000 maunds still due to the central gola at Bogra from Chandanbasia. The rivers are already open for small boats, and one convoy has left Chandanbasia for this place. The boat transport will cost about one-third of what the transport by cart costs us.

18. In order to provide against the chances of fire, I have had another gola (able to hold 13,000 maunds) built at Bogra at some distance from the former golas. The new gola is already finished and ready for the reception of grain. I intend to fill it with the rice which is coming in boats from Chandanbasia.

19. *Advances.*—I give below a statement shewing the advances of all kinds which have been given up to date for purposes connected with relief.

		Up to the last fortnight. Rs. A. P.	This fortnight. Rs. A. P.
(*a*)	Advances to traders and others for the purchase of grain (paragraph 4, Circular No. 80)	500 0 0	0 0 0
(*b*)	Advances to zemindars for improving water-supply of a village (paragraph 21, Circular No. 80) ..	3,150 0 0	0 0 0
(*c*)	Advances to zemindars to help their ryots. (*See* Government letter No. 403—S.R. of the 3rd February 1874)	42,900 0 0	7,970 0 0
	Total ..	46,550 0 0	7,970 0 0

20. *Sales of Government grain to the public.*—I submitted a scheme for the sale of Government grain to the public to the Relief Commissioner while he was here, and he has sanctioned it in all its details. It is much the same as that which has been sanctioned by Government, and which has been followed in previous famines. The extent of our stocks compels us to put certain restrictions upon these sales, which, while they will, I hope, prevent the exhaustion of our golas, will not rob the measure of its value as a means of relief. The cheapest rate at which we shall sell to the public is 12 seers for clean and 14 seers for mixed rice. At present we are selling a little cheaper than the local bazars, at from 10 to 11 *pucka* seers per rupee according to quality. The system of sales (which I need not minutely describe here) is simple, and has proved itself to be practicable so far as it has gone. We shall have sales at the golas, and sales by bunneahs in the villages. Already we have engaged several bunneahs, although we are but beginning. These sales will be carried on in all the six relief circles and over all the district under the immediate control of the superintendents and their assistants. I give in the margin the latest returns, which are the operations of only three days, merely to shew that we have made a beginning. This is one of the best forms of relief, and there are symptoms that, when our starting sales become thoroughly known everywhere, large numbers will come to buy from us, probably more than we can safely supply.

Name of circle.	Quantity in maunds sold to public.
	Mds. S. C.
Bogra	145 0 0
Panchbibi	311 0 0
Adamdighi	Figures not given. Sales begun.
Sherpur	109 22 0
Shibgunge	Figures not given. Sales begun.
Khetlal	9 32 0
Total ...	575 14 0

21. We are much impeded by the want of weights and scales. Six sets sent here from Calcutta have been lying at Serajgunge for the last two months. I wrote to the Magistrate there a fortnight ago to send them up, but I have not received them yet.* In addition to these we urgently require six sets more, for which Mr. Commissioner Robinson has made an application. I beg that they may be sent from Calcutta without delay.

* The six sets have arrived to-day and have all been despatched into the interior. E. J. B.

22. *Loans of grain to ryots.*—This form of relief has been freely administered during the fortnight. I append in the margin a synopsis of what has been done under this head in each relief circle.

Name of circle.	Quantity of grain given away in loans to ryots.
	Mds. S. C.
Bogra	8,258 0 0
Shibgunge	2,096 0 0
Shariakandi	17 35 0
Adamdighi	1,973 0 0
Khettal	301 28 12
Panchbibi and Badalgachi	826 27 11
Total ...	13,473 11 7

23. Shortly after my arrival here I found that in some places, notably in the relief circle of Bogra, these loans were given, notwithstanding very clear orders by my predecessor on the subject, with a profusion and a recklessness which would probably end in demoralizing the people, and in other abuses. I endeavoured to check this, and

pointed out to each circle officer what were the orders of Government as to the way in which these loans should be managed. In most places this had the desired effect, and the loans are now administered with more discrimination and care.

Name of circle.	Name of Superintendents.	Number of Assistant Superintendents.
Bogra	J. Nugent, Esq.	4
Shibgunge ...	K. G. Gupta, Esq.	3
Khetlal	Baboo Umes Chunder Ghose	3
Panchbibi and Badalgachi.	G. H. Atkinson, Esq. ...	6
Adamdighi ...	F. R. S. Collier, Esq. ...	3
Shariakandi ...	Baboo Harris Chunder Ghose	2

24. *Charitable relief.*—As already reported by my predepessor, all the necessary machinery for this is in full working order. The circles are manned as noted in the margin. The bungalows of some of the Superintendents are ready, and those of others are approaching readiness.

25. The group system, village visitation, and village registration, are introduced only in the worst parts of the district. A synopsis of the work of the relief officers in this direction is given in the margin; village registers of those to be relieved in many of the worst tracts have already been opened.

Name of relief circle.	No. of villages visited during the fortnight by the Superintendent and his Assistants.
Bogra	98
Panchbibi	33
Adamdighi	45
Sherpur	46
Shibgunge	41
Khetlal	66

26. Every form of relief is being administered, and every exertion is being made to discover and succour the distressed. Donations of rice and money (the latter are nearly stopped) have been given. Loans of grain have been freely made. Light labour gangs have been formed. The spinning of thread, the weaving of cloth, rope-making and gunnybag-making and other descriptions of work, are being carried out in each relief circle. I append to this report a table (Appendix A) which will shew the Government what has been the work of the relief officers in all these directions during the fortnight.

27. Relief centres and poor-houses will be opened at the marginally noted places as a precautionary measure against the sudden appearance of severe distress during the rains, and as a means of relief to those who are homeless and sick and utterly disabled.

Bogra.
Dupchanchia.
Adamdighi.
Phanchbibi.
Khetlal.
Shibgunge.

Financial result of the fortnight.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Total expenditure from the district treasury, as shown in the last narrative	3,35,741	14	10
Details of the above.			
Relief roads and works	2,06,140	1	7
Transport of Government rice	79,310	9	0
Construction and repairs of rice golas	5,424	8	3
Loans to zemindars	39,200	0	0
Advances to ryots	1,183	0	0
Construction of bungalows for circle officers ..	1,200	0	0
Salary of native doctors	85	4	0
Establishment	1,634	13	0
Miscellaneous	913	11	0
Packing and incidentals	650	0	0
Total ..	3,35,741	14	10

Expenditure during the fortnight under report.

Relief roads and works	45,557	14	2
Transport of Government rice	28,118	4	0
Construction and repairs of rice golas	662	0	0
Loans to zemindars	7,970	0	0
Advances to ryots	...		
Construction of bungalows for circle officers ..	....		
Salary of relief native doctors	....		
Establishment	1,126	8	9
Miscellaneous	61	10	0
Packages and incidentals	....		
Relief works by the relief officer	10,000	0	0
Total ..	85,496	4	11
Total of the last fortnight ..	3,35,741	14	10
Grand Total ..	4,21,238	3	9

E. J. BARTON,
Offg. Magistrate-Collector of Bogra.

APPENDIX A.

Statement shewing the expenditure of Cash by the Relief Officers during the fortnight.

Name of Relief Circle.	Charitable Relief.	In payment for work.	Transport.	Purchase of materials.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	REMARKS.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Shariakandi ...	2,837 2 6	1,122 12 9	.....	154 12 0	61 8 0	4,176 3 3	This cash expenditure will in future be curtailed. Charitable relief in cash will be given only in extreme cases where grain is not available in time. Orders have issued that charitable relief in grain only should be generally had recourse to, but relief officers are still empowered to give relief in cash to meet the very exceptional cases alluded to above.
Bogra	1,822 3 1½	2 6 0	.....	.....	407 15 9	2,232 8 10½	
Panchbibi	180 8 6	4,799 11 0	100 0 0	.....	318 4 6	5,398 8 0	
Adamdighi	2 2 0	484 4 6	183 4 9	.....	121 10 6	791 5 9	
Khetlal	817 14 0	1,326 8 4½	234 12 6	.....	1,321 9 4½	3,700 12 3	
	5,659 14 1½	7,735 10 7½	518 1 3	154 12 0	2,231 0 1½	16,299 6 1½	

APPENDIX B.

Table showing the expenditure of Grain by the Relief Officers for purposes of relief.

Name of Relief Circle.	Grain sold to the public.	Grain given away.	Expended in relief centres.	Other expenditure of grain.	Grain given away in exchange.	Total expenditure of grain.	REMARKS.
	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	
Khetlal	162 6 3	138 34 12	.....	113 28 12	.....	414 29 11	During this fortnight we have done little more than begun sales to the public and paying off our laborers in grain. Next fortnight, when we shall have these operations in full swing, there will probably be a larger expenditure of grain.
Adamdighi ...	160 0 0	115 37 2	31 15 4	6 0 0	.....	253 12 6	
Panchbibi ...	471 21 10	.....	57 3 12	7 20 8	303 4 0	839 9 14	
Bogra	.....	830 9 0	.....	.....	.....	830 9 0	
Shariakandi ...	137 22 0	.....	.....	17 35 0	.....	155 17 0	
Total ...	871 9 13	1,085 0 14	88 19 0	145 4 4	303 4 0	2,492 37 15	

APPENDIX C.

Table shewing the work of the Relief Officers during the fortnight under all the various heads of relief and the number of people relieved by them.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
CIRCLE.	Date.	At centres.	In poor-houses.	By village relief tickets.	By light-labour tickets.	By loans of grain.	By spinning.	By weaving.	By other means.	Total.
Shariakandi	During the fortnight ending 30th May 1874.	1,383	.....	.....	.....	48	2,052	.....	.....	3,483
Bogra		.....	.....	18,200	.....	8,077	14,843	27	.....	41,147
Panchbibi		476	.....	.....	.....	73	43	.....	.....	592
Adamdighi		142	.....	540	.....	5,252	677	98	.....	6,709
Khitlal		.....	.....	.....	.....	174	385	119	33	711
Shibgunge		.....	.....	3,054	.....	.....	352	7	.....	3,413
		2,001	.....	21,794	.....	13,624	18,352	251	33	56,055

APPENDIX D.

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the District of Bogra on the dates nearest to the 30th May 1874, for which returns may be available.

Name of Circle.	Date for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain stored exclusive of grain transferred.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE.				Estimated grain receipts of the ensuing fortnight.
				By sale to the public or to laborers.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By payment in kind to labourers.	By advance to ryots.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bogra Circle.		Mds.	Mds.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	Mds.
Bogra	29th May 1874	100,000	26,000					20,000
Dargarhat	Ditto ...	2,000	2,456					.....
Gohail	Ditto ...	4,000	4,644					.....
Narnamala	Ditto ...	2,000	1,998					.....
Malancha	Ditto ...	2,000	1,694					.....
Gakul	Ditto ...	3,000	3,232					.....
Khetlal Circle.								
Khetlal	Ditto ...	20,000	19,684					316
Panchbibi and Badalgachi Circle.								
Panchbibi	Ditto ...	15,000	12,207					2,793
Hilli	Ditto ...	10,000	5,639					4,361
Badalgachi	Ditto ...	3,000	2,456					544
Shibgunge Circle.				599 15 8	2,112 0 2	461 20 1	12,743 11 0	
Shibgunge	Ditto ...	5,000	6,244					.....
Burigunge	Ditto ...	5,000	4,998					.....
Adamdighi Circle.								
Adamdighi	Ditto ...	3,000	3,178					.....
Dupchanchea	Ditto ...	15,000	14,014					.....
Kaligunge	Ditto ...	2,000	2,000					.....
Shonamookhi	Ditto ...	5,000	2,179					2,821
Shariakandi Circle.								
Shirpore	Ditto ...	5,000	4,260					.....
Dhunat	Ditto ...	3,000	250					2,750
Shariakandi	Ditto ...	30,000	2,018					15,000
Chandanbasia	Ditto ...	3,000	3,000					.....
Madhupore	Ditto ...	3,000	2,012					988
	Total ...	240,000	124,163	.....	.....	.....	.....	49,573

REMARKS.—In column 4 does not appear the balance of grain which is lying at Chandanbasia, the place of receipt. I beg to state here that I do not guarantee the accuracy of these figures. They are as accurate as I have been able to make them. Certain calculations made by the Relief Commissioner and myself make me fear that there is an error in the grain accounts.

NOTE.—Besides this some of the minor golas have been stored with rice.

E. J. BARTON,
Offg. Magte.-Collr. of Bogra.

No. 903, dated Pubna, the 1st June 1874.

Memo. by—W. V. G. TAYLER, Esq., Magistrate of Pubna.

SUBMITTED to the Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Department, for information.

Fortnightly Narrative of the Pubna Sudder Division ending the 30th of May 1874.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

THE state of the country is somewhat worse than at the date of last report. Prices have risen, and the pressure from more high prices, is no doubt more generally and severely felt. The prospects of the future are, however, much brighter. We have had heavy rain during the past week, which has done much good to the *aous* crop. Though distress is general, it cannot be said that there is anything approaching to famine in any place. That stocks of rice are now falling low, may be assumed from the considerabe rise in prices, and the diminution of imports. As such distress is likely to increase until the harvesting of the *aous* crop

commences, the relief committee have applied for 10,000 maunds of Government rice for distribution through the sub-committees. Money is now in the hands of all the sub-committees, for the purchase of grain in small quantities, to meet any cases of urgent destitution that may arise. No cases of actual emaciation have been reported, and the little sickness now prevailing shows conclusively that the distress felt up to the present, has not been severe enough to affect the general health of the district. This is one of the most reassuring facts in connection with the present scarcity and high prices.

B.—Relief Works.

The numbers employed in Chatmohar and Sujanagar roads are 438. Malanchi road has been just finished, and a new road from Radhanagar to Munshedpore *via* Maligacha has been opened lately. The numbers employed on that road are 37.

C.—Transport of food.

None.

D.—Storage of Grain.

Government grain has been written for, but has not yet arrived. The sub-committees have been authorised to purchase and store in small quantities in order to meet emergent cases of distress, and this has been done in some places.

E.—Advances to Private Parties.

Sanction has just been received for advances to zemindars, but no advances have yet been made.

Charitable Relief.—Rice and dâl are being given by the sub-committees to the indigent, old, and sick persons who are totally unfit for relief work. The number cannot now be ascertained from the sub-committee reports. No Annachattras have been established as yet.

Financial results.—The private subscriptions, Rs. 7,860-8 have been promised up to date, of which only Rs. 4,544 have been realised ; measures are now being taken to realise them shortly.

Expenditure as detailed below:—

	Rs.
Sent to Sujanagur sub-committee for road works	900
,, to Broja Lall Babu for Malanchi ,, ...	100
,, to Chatmore sub-committee for ,, ...	1,100
,, to Foridpore ,, ,, ...	500
,, to Supervisor of Maligacha ,, ...	100
,, to Sudder sub-committee for charitable relief	400
Cost of repairing a cart track from Mochanpore to Radhanogur ..	50
Sent to Mofussil sub-committtees for charitable relief ..	1,900
Total ..	5,050

Ninth Fortnightly Narrative from 16th to 28th May 1874.

(A.)—State of the Country.

In my last narrative I stated that the gradual exhaustion of stores had produced an increased demand for rice, and that a series of storms had almost stopped the supply by boat, the result being a scarcity of rice in the bazars. Two other causes contributed to prolong this dearth, a rise of prices in the marts outside this sub-division, and a general belief among traders that the current rates were only temporary, and would be followed by a fall, to the injury of all who ventured to import. This state of things continued during the early part of the present fortnight ; during the last few days imports have been large, probably about 2,000 maunds a day. Rice may now be had in considerable quantities at all the principal river side hâts, but it is selling at famine rates as the following table will show—

Name of market.	No. of seers per rupee in last return.	No. of seers per rupee in this return.
	Seers.	Seers.
Serajgunge	Nil	10
Raigunge	12¾	7½
Pangasi	12	9
Taras	10½	10½
Ullapara	12¾	9
Subgacha	Nil	8¼
Chowali	Nil	8¼

These figures show the retail prices. Wholesale purchases have been made at Rs. 4 per imperial maund in Serajgunge, and Rs. 4-4 at Ullapara. The very high rate at Raigunge has attracted a good deal of rice to that mart, where it is generally scarce, and no doubt prices will fall there to 9 seers per rupee. At one time during the fortnight as much as a rupee was given for six pukka seers.

I believe that the stocks of two-thirds of the people are now quite exhausted, and that they will have to live by buying in, or what grain they gather until the aous is threshed. There are no accumulations in the hands of traders. The sub-division is therefore dependent on its imports, and any check to these, such as a week of storms, or a cyclone, would be disastrous.

The rainfall during the fortnight has been 2·58 inches. It has done much good. The crops are backward about Koijure, but may be said, generally speaking, to promise well. There are however some lamentable exceptions. Hail has destrayed the flowers of the til in many places, and seriously injured the young jute plants. The sudden rise in the river Jamoona has swamped much low land, not only on churs, but also in the country. I know of about 300 biggahs of fine crops thus destroyed at Jamerta, and 500 at Goitel, on the road from Ullapara to Taras. Along the rivers more extensive damage has been done. These accidents would not occasion serious anxiety in ordinary years, but the case is different when, as at present, the population has already been reduced to poverty and rice is at famine rates.

I have met very many men in an emaciated condition; some of them cultivators working in the fields. Most of those who receive charitable relief may be classed as known cases of misery, which, but for our assistance, would have led to starvation. The most painful occurrence reported during the fortnight, was that of a woman who gave birth to a child unassisted, in a field near Jamtoil. I found her at the annochatra when I happened to visit it next morning, and she said her husband had deserted her, and that she was coming in from Ullapara to me for assistance when overtaken by labor on the road. Of course she received a relief ticket, which will enable her to get food at her own house during the famine.

The people generally are passing through a very critical period. The majority of the cultivators in the two distressed thanas are living on insufficient food, but are comforted by the belief that the sufferings will now be short, as the kaon, til, jute, and aous crops will all be partly, or wholly cut in two months. All the indigent classes in these thanas are on our hands. In the other two thanas, the paupers, that is the beggars other than active fakeers, the women who live by husking rice, the old and sick poor, are in great straits, as we have not introduced the village relief system in these parts. The distress of the cultivators is less, but still it is everywhere felt. At present the sale of mowha gives them the means of subsistence. These thanas where the amun crop was tolerable, have suffered the most from flood and from hail.

(B.)—Relief Works.

Hitherto the ryots of Shazadpore and Serajgunge altogether refused to accept earth-work; those of Kaigunge and Ullapara had taken to it very sparingly, only when it was brought to their doors and they were reduced to extremities. They argued that it was better for one of the family to die than for the whole to be reduced to poverty by abandoning their cultivation, and moreover a cultivator in these parts loses social position by working on the roads. During the present fortnight some cultivators have asked for work near their homes. The season is too advanced for much good being done in that way, but I have nevertheless commenced to open three village tracts, that from Jhoul to Ullapara, that from Kalgunge to Berahkolah, and that from Shazadpore along the khall to the Orasagur. The latter is part of the postal track between Serajgunge and Pubna I have also engaged to cut some noxious jungle at Jhoul. We have no return as yet of the number of coolies engaged on these roads.

The numbers engaged on the roads previously opened are—

Hurrial tract	71
Goiloe ditto	71
Bhodragha ditto	10

The returns for the Chandaokona road have not been sent to me lately, probably they have gone to the Public Works Department. My account of it showed 179 laborers. I wish the Hurrial and Goiloe coolies would come into Chandaokona where really good work is being done under competent supervision. The two tracts mentioned are in the remotest part of the sub division and much of the ability and honesty of the work depends on the mohurir in charge. Hitherto coolies have been paid in coin. When the Government rice arrives this system will be changed.

(D).—Storage of Government Grain at Relief Works.

A good deal of rice is consumed at our relief works, but it is rice bought by the local committee, and its cost will, I presume, be defrayed from the charitable relief fund, although a part of it has been advanced by Government. The committee at its first meeting asked for Government grain, but this request was not complied with. Thrown on our own resources, we at first bought locally, either at the relief hats which are themselves rice marts, or at Serajgunge. We found by experience that these markets, though they had been well supplied during the first month of the famine were liable to be exhausted; and having for some days found great difficulty in meeting our tickets (a stoppage in the payment of which would be bankruptcy in its worst form), we issued orders for considerable purchases which, when completed, would give an adequate stock, making us independent and secure. From Messrs. Wilson and Company a firm with extensive commerce with eastern districts, we bought 1,500 maunds at Rs. 3-13 a maund. bags and packing included, and we ordered 3,000 maunds on commission. Mr. Alexander agreed to supply 7,000 maunds from Calcutta at Rs. 3-14, and two thousand maunds of this order has already arrived at Serajgunge; the remaining 5,000

will be delivered in the course of the week at Ullapara and Raigunge. After these arrangements had been made, I received information that Government intends to send us 4,000 maunds. We have therefore in hand, or immediately expect, 15,500 maunds of rice. The Government supply I propose to use only for annachatras, advance to zemindars, and payment of coolies. I will store at Serajgunge, where I have hired a godown capable of holding 15,000 maunds. Two thousand maunds of rice, locally purchased, will also be kept in the same place. I mean to send 2,000 maunds to Taras, if the road continues open long enough to despatch it; if not I will send as much as I can to that place. The balance is being stored at Raigunge and Ullapara. Adequate arrangements for storage have been made at Raigunge and Ullapara. I requested the superintendent of the circle to see to the storage at Taras sometime ago, but have not as yet been informed as to whether these orders have been executed. I will go there myself next week and see that all arrangements are properly made. Carts have been engaged for despatch of rice.

The golah at Serajgunge will be a Government one, and a clerk is required. I will appoint one on Rs. 20 a month. Weighmen will also be necessary.

With regard to the sufficiency of the stocks, I am unable to express a confident opinion until I see how the system of issuing grain, instead of cash to zemindar's, works. It has not as yet been introduced, as the Government rice has not arrived. I, however, expect that the Government 4,000 maunds will be taken off our hands in this way during the month of June, provided it comes to hand soon. The remaining 11,500 maunds will, I hope, last us during June and July. We have at present about 9,000 persons on our relief lists, and may expect an average of 14,000 during these months. The allowance is 12 seers a month for an adult and 6 for a child. Assuming that half the ticket-holders are adults, this gives a monthly consumption of 4,650 maunds. We have to allow something less than 1,000 maunds for annochatras. Serajgunge is within easy access from Calcutta, and I may confidently say that we can always obtain rice in time, if our present supply proves inadequate.

(E.)—Advances to Private Parties and their Results.

The landholders of Serajgunge have made a good use of this opportunity of lending money given by Government. Up to date Rs. 43,067 has been disbursed to them on loan for assisting ryots. To-day I received applications for loans aggregating Rs. 11,610. The sum of Rs. 4,562 has been sanctioned, but not drawn from the treasury.

Two questions will naturally be asked as to these advances; do the ryots get the benefit of them, and will Government realise the amount? The first I can answer in the affirmative. Wherever ryots have complained that they did not get the money advanced, I found on inquiry that no real abuse existed. Either the ryots wanted more than the zemindar thought could be safely lent to them, or they objected to the terms of the bond, or they found that only the favorites received. In no instance did I see occasion to believe that the money had not been lent to ryots. The realisation of the money will no doubt give us much difficulty if we have to proceed as ordinary creditors. All those who have taken loans are in possession of land, but the title deeds they produce, such as revenue receipts, would by no means satisfy a conveyancer. Some of those who borrowed are embarrassed, and will make every effort to procure delay, but I understand that Government is willing to take some risk in the matter, and to undergo some trouble hereafter. The change in system will be made when Government rice arrives, and may probably lead to a contraction in the rate of issue of loans. I have, however, to-day received an application for 100 maunds from the manager of the Tagore estates, and I sent an order for the amount on the relief store, to be repaid from the Government stock when it arrives.

(F).—Charitable Relief.

The committee is engaged in giving relief on the village system. There are two superintendents of cirles and six assistant superintendents engaged in visiting each village in the distressed tract. All the villages are reported to have been once visited; those in much distress to have been inspected several times. On each visit tickets are given to any persons found to be in actual distress and incapable of road work. If the ticket-holder, though unfit for rough labor, can spin, weave or twist jute, a clause is inserted in the tickets that the relief will be conditional on the performance of an allotted task proportionate to the applicants supposed powers. The number of these tickets issued is about 9,000. Those who take them are generally diseased, aged, or women having no immediate relatives to support them. When the relief system was introduced, these classes were in the distressed tract suffering so much from hunger and improper food, that after inspecting some villages I was in serious apprehension of a number of deaths from famine. I found many of them living on pumpkins, and any uncooked food they could get without regular meals. The monthly allowance on a ticket is now 12 seers of rice and 3 seers of dál, given fortnightly. Half tickets are given for children.

In addition to this relief given in uncooked food after local inquiry, cooked food is now supplied at fifteen places, under the supervision of local committees, to emaciated persons. The number relieved under this head is not large; the average number fed, according to the returns received, being 182 at an annachatra. An annachatra is also kept by Raj Lockee Dabbya, a Brahmin lady living near Taras, which is much crowded, the food there being good and plentiful. A zemindar at Katanga contributes 25 per cent. of the cost of the annachatra there.

(G).—FINANCIAL RESULTS.

Expenditure up to date on—	Rs.	A.	P.	
Minor roads	460	0	0	
Relief Superintendent, Ullapara ...	1,400	0	0	For purchase of jute, cotton and rice.
Relief Superintendent, Raigunge ...	1,000	0	0	
Chowali Annachatra	50	0	0	Permanent advance.
Bagbatty „	50	0	0	„ „
Koegunge „	50	0	0	„ „
Serajgunge „	50	0	0	„ „
Rajapore „	50	0	0	„ „
Titulia „	50	0	0	„ „
Mowpore „	50	0	0	„ „
Katanga „	30	0	0	„ „
Chowali „	50	0	0	„ „
Cotton for Raigunge	136	4	0	
Jute for „	80	8	0	
Cart hire for carrying rice from Raigunge to Taras	310	0	0	
Price of rice	5,449	10	9	
Gunny bags, cart hire, packing charges, &c.	446	3	0	
Loans given to zemindars	16,889	0	0	
Steamer hire and landing charge for 2,000 maunds of rice received from Mr. Alexander	470	5	0	
Total sum paid ..	27,071	14	9	

SERAJGUNGE,
The 28th May 1874.

P. NOLAN,
Assistant Magistrate.

Remarks by Magistrate.

I OBSERVE that whereas the average number of distressed people who are now obtaining gratuitous relief at Serajgunge are 182 at an annachattra, those on relief works amount only to the inconsiderable number of 331. In the Sudder sub-division our experience is very different; we are employing on relief works 475, while we are not at present giving gratuitous relief to 100 people. Mr. Nolan's attention has been called to this. It is satisfactory to observe that imports have increased in Serajgunge since last report, and there would seem to be no likelihood of deficiency of stores.

PUBNA,
The 1st June 1874.

W. V. G. TAYLER,
Magistrate.

No. 1146, dated Dinagepore, the 8th June 1874.

From—W. LEF. ROBINSON, ESQ., Relief Commissioner of the Rajshahye Division,
To—The Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Department.

I HAVE the honor to submit the following narrative for the past fortnight.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

2. This has certainly improved everywhere since my last report, as the late heavy falls of rain have done much good; in fact the rain during the last fortnight may be said to have saved the aous crop in this part of the country, i.e, Bogra, Rungpore and Dinagepore.

3. I have travelled during the fortnight from Bogra to Rungpore, and on to Dinagepore, and everywhere the crop is very fair, though in some places it is of course better than in others, but almost everywhere the ryots say they expect to reap a 16-anna crop now, and in Rungpore, where this crop is very early, they will very soon begin cutting it.

4. The rainfall in Bogra and Rungpore was particularly heavy, 2½ to 3½ inches of rain falling at a time; but in Dinagepore the rainfall has been much less, though still sufficient to save the crops. The change in the appearance of Dinagepore is very marked since I left it over two months ago. Then everything was burnt-up, and withered, and now all is fresh and green again, and even the bamboos which were dead or dying before, appear to have taken a fresh lease of life, and certainly the country round has not looked as fresh and green as it does now for upwards of a year.

5. The markets are still tolerably supplied with rice but at a very high price, and at Dinagepore itself Government grain finds a ready sale. At one time as much as 2,000 maunds a day were being sold at the Dinagepore golah alone, but for the last few days sales have fallen off in consequence of some one having started a story that in three or four days Government would sell at the rate of 16 or 17 seers for the rupee. This story, or one similar to it, seems to have been very industriously and extensively circulated, many circle officers having been told that rice was being sold at that rate in some neighbouring circle, when there was really no foundation for the statement.

6. Mr. Lowis also was out last week near the Purneah border, and the ryots there all declared they heard Government was selling rice in Purneah at 17 seers, and wanted to know when he was going to do the same. The total sales from the Dinagepore golah up to 7th June, amount to 30,000 maunds, but I have no returns yet from district officers as to the total amount of their sales, a mistake which I hope to get corrected this week. A fresh circle is about to be opened at Thakoorgaon in the north of Dinagepore, and grain is already being pushed on there with a view of meeting the wishes of the Cooch Behar authorities, but I have no fear myself of there being anything like famine in that part of the country, though the high prices of course create distress among the poorest class. I have at this moment received a telegram from the Commissioner of Cooch Behar, saying that things have much improved at Julpigoree, and that the rice sent for him is to remain at Kallygunge.

B.—Relief-Works.

7. These are being gradually contracted, as laborers are being drafted off for cultivation or under the group-system, and in a great many places the system of payment in grain will I think still further reduce the number of laborers. I have a note from Mr. Damant this morning, in which he states that the group-system and payments in grain are both working successfully in his circle, and he does not anticipate any large decrease in the number of laborers on account of payment in grain whereas in the north-east of Rungpore across the Teesta, the laborers at once left on payment in grain being adopted, and, indeed, in that part of the country there is very little distress.

C.—Transport of Food.

8. This may be considered as over, practically, except perhaps in part of Bogra, and such alterations in the distribution of stocks from main golahs as circumstances render necessary. The transport officers, Captains Conolly and Ker, are now travelling about inspecting golahs. The balance of the supply for Purneah is, however, still being forwarded by the Mahanuddee route.

D.—Storage of Government Grain.

9. This may also be said to have come to an end, subject to the changes above alluded to. Reserved stores have been, and are being, pushed forward towards the Julpigoree border to meet the wishes of the Cooch Behar Commissioner.

E.—Advances.

10. None have been made by me.

F.—Charitable Relief.

11. This is being carried out everywhere. The group system has been introduced in thanas Gobindgunge, Pirgunge and Molong in Rungpore, and Panchbibi, Khetlal, Bogra, part of Adumdigee, (i.e., around Doobchucheen), and Sherepore in Bogra, and in all the bad parts in Maldah. In Dinagepore the group-system has not been introduced strictly according to the Government orders, that is to say, 10 or 12 villages have not been put in one group, with a man on Rs. 30 to Rs. 50 a month to look after them; but the Magistrate has preferred to put each mundal in charge of his own village, and to put the supervision of a certain number of these villages, 30, 40, or 50 under an inspector, who, again, is looked after by the circle officer. I have not as yet had time to go thoroughly into the arrangements he has made, but I will do so as soon as possible; and if proper supervision is really exercised over each individual mundal, I do not propose to interfere with the Magistrate's arrangements, but it is necessary that the supervision should be real and not merely nominal.

G.—Financial Results.

12. Are given by the district officers.

No. 1473—S.R., dated Berhampore, the 7th June 1874.

From—E. W. Molony, Esq., Commissioner of the Rajshahye Division,

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Statistical Department.

I have the honor to forward the usual fortnightly narrative of relief operations to the 6th instant.

2. There has been no material change to report since the period of the last district reports which have been before Government. I am happy to say that the weather has been all that could be desired for the growing crop of early rice, and for the sowing and cultivation of the main crop. No change in the state of the people has been reported. I append a statement comparing the year 1866 with the present one, and with the average of five intermediate years; from this it will be seen that in the districts of Dinagepore, Rungpore, and Bogra, prices range very much higher this year than in 1866, while in the other four districts they may be said to correspond very fairly; also that while food was procurable in May of 1866 in all the districts except Dinagepore and Rungpore at about double the ordinary price and in

those two districts on better terms, it is now procurable in Dinagepore, Rungpore, and Bogra only at three times the ordinary price, which must be considered quite a famine rate. The statement also shows that the time of highest range of prices has yet to come, and no very considerable relief can be expected before November.

RELIEF WORKS.

3. I am not able to report the result of the introduction of the rice-payment system. It has been introduced into Rajshahye, where there was Government grain stored, and is being introduced into Moorshedabad and Pubna. Until the returns of a week or two after its introduction are received, its effect in thinning the number of laborers cannot be reviewed.

TRANSPORT AND STORAGE.

4. There is nothing to report on this head, except that rice is arriving for Moorshedabad, and that I have authorized the Magistrate of Pubna to intercept, if he can, a part of the 10,000 maunds of rice ordered for Serajgunj, for use in the sudder sub-division of his district. It is quite desirable that he should do this, as I see by Mr. Nolan's last narrative that his local purchases have been more extensive than I thought. The Central Committee have made a grant of Rs. 50,000 to the Pubna district, a large portion of which was asked for to pay for the grain purchased locally. There is rice going forward for the Coach Behar division from Goalundo, which is to be landed at Kaligunge. The small steamer *Frank and Ada* is available at Kaligunge for the Teesta navigation, but I have just heard of a fall of the rivers, and that she cannot get beyond Pannial Ghat on the Teesta. The rivers must, however, soon rise now, and perhaps it would be expedient to send on the Cooch Behar rice in steamers without landing it at Kaligunge. This, however, is a question which must be decided locally.

ADVANCES.

5. There is nothing to report under this head.

CHARITABLE RELIEF.

6. There has been no sudden accession of numbers that I have heard of. Doubtless, an increase must be expected in the present and two following months. The Calcutta Committee have signified their wish that assistance should be liberally given to the more respectable classes, as well as the destitute, leaving the method of distribution to the discretion of the local officers and committees, according to the varying circumstances of cases. This desire of the Committee will be made known to all the officers concerned.

Comparative Statement showing the average monthly prices for coarse rice ruling in 1866 *and in* 1874, *compared with the average of five intermediate years, from* 1868 *to* 1872.

Months.	Moorshedabad.			Rajshahye.			Pubna.			Dinagepore.			Rungpore.			Maldah.			Bogra.		
	In 1866.	In 1874.	Average of 5 years from 1868 to 1872 inclusive.	In 1866.	In 1874.	Average of 5 years from 1868 to 1872 inclusive.	In 1866.	In 1874.	Average of 5 years from 1868 to 1872 inclusive.	In 1866.	In 1874.	Average of 5 years from 1868 to 1872 inclusive.	In 1866.	In 1874.	Average of 5 years from 1868 to 1872 inclusive.	In 1866.	In 1874.	Average of 5 years from 1868 to 1872 inclusive.	In 1866.	In 1874.	Average of 5 years from 1868 to 1872 inclusive.
January	19 3/16	12 1/2	24 5/16	13 1/4	12	25 1/4	15 1/4	14 1/4	26 1/16	18 1/4	11 1/2	32 5/16	18 1/16	11 1/4	25 7/16	13 7/16	11 1/2	26 1/2	18 1/16	13 1/2	32 1/2
February	13 3/16	12 5/16	24 1/2	15	12 1/2	25 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/4	25 1/2	19 1/2	12 1/2	33 1/4	17 1/4	11 1/2	26 5/16	14 1/2	12 5/16	26 5/16	18 5/16	13 1/2	62 1/2
March	11 1/2	11 7/16	24 1/2	14 1/4	12 5/16	25 7/16	13 1/16	13 1/2	24 5/16	19 1/2	11 1/2	30 1/2	16 7/16	11 1/2	25 5/16	13 1/2	11	26 1/2	17 1/16	11 1/16	33 1/2
April	10 1/4	11	23 1/2	10 1/2	11 1/16	24 1/2	13 1/16	12 1/2	24 1/2	16	9 1/2	31 1/2	16 1/4	8 5/16	27	11 1/2	10 1/4	26	16 1/2	10 1/16	33 1/2
May	10	10 1/16	21 1/16	13 1/2	11 1/16	20	10 7/16	12	23 5/16	16 1/4	9 5/16	30 1/2	17 1/2	8 1/2	26 1/2	11 1/2	10	23 5/16	16	10 5/16	31 1/2
June	9 1/2	...	21 1/16	9 1/2	...	21	10 1/2	...	23	14 1/2	...	29 7/16	14 1/16	...	24 1/2	10 1/2	...	23	13 5/16	...	28 1/2
July	8 7/16	...	20 5/16	10 1/16	...	22 1/2	10 1/2	...	24 1/2	12 1/4	...	28 1/2	12	...	22 1/4	9 1/2	...	21 7/16	11 1/2	...	27 1/16
August	9 1/16	...	20 1/2	13	...	21 1/2	11 7/16	...	25 1/2	12 1/4	...	24 5/16	10 1/4	...	23 7/16	10 1/2	...	22 1/2	10 1/4	...	27 1/2
September	8 5/16	...	21 1/2	10 1/2	...	24 1/2	11 7/16	...	27 1/2	10 5/16	...	26 1/16	9 1/16	...	23	10 1/2	...	23 5/16	10 1/2	...	28 1/16
October	10 1/2	...	20 1/4	9 5/16	...	23 1/4	11 1/4	...	22 1/2	10 15/16	...	31 1/2	9	...	23 1/2	10 7/16	...	23 1/2	10 1/4	...	29 1/2
November	13 1/16	...	21 1/2	12 1/2	...	24 1/2	14 1/2	...	25 1/2	13 1/2	...	32 1/16	12 3/4	...	22 1/2	13 1/2	...	24 1/2	14 1/4	...	31 1/2
December	16 1/2	...	22	16 1/2	...	22 1/4	16 1/2	...	27	18 1/2	...	29 1/2	14 1/2	...	27 5/16	19 1/2	...	23 1/2	17 1/16	...	31 1/2

No. I.

Statement showing the allotment, receipt, and progress in delivery of Food-grains in the Division of Rajshahye for the fortnight ending 6th June 1874.

1.	2	3		4		5	
	Total grain allotted.	Received into division.		In transit from point of receipt.		Arrived at final destination.	
	Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.
Dinagepore	12,00,000	Kooshtea	11,80,141	Kooshtea	30,632	1 Godagaree for Dinagepore and Maldah	8,01,875
Rungpore	3,00,000	Goalundo	5,11,636	Goalundo for Cooch Behar Division ...	14,543	2 Rampore Bauleah for Dinagepore ...	88,979
Bogra	2,40,000	Kaleegunge	1,91,889	Ditto for Rajshahye Division	7,547	3 Sahebgunge for ditto	88,382
Maldah	1,50,000	Serajgunj	10,000			4 Nowgong for ditto	46,544
Rajshahye	1,00,000	Sohagiparah	65,989			5 Rampore Bauleah for district golahs ...	23,119
N. B. S. Railway	1,00,000	Rajmehal	73,886			6 Bogra for self and Dinagepore	2,50,183
For Purneah District	1,50,000	Sahebgunge	1,01,783			7 Kaleegunge	3,30,426
,, Cooch Behar Division	14,543	Rajmehal for N. B. S. Railway	10,022			8 Nowgong for railway	43,859
Moorshedabad	12,500	Goalundo for Cooch Behar Division ...	14,543			9 Dhaparee for ditto	92,099
Serajgunj	10,000	Moorshedabad	4,012			10 Rampore Bauleah for railway	69,135
		From Furneah District for Northern Dinagepore	1,30,000			11 { Hyatpore ... ... Manickchuk	1,58,658 1,03,873
						12 Rajmehal, for railway	10,022
						13 Moorshedabad	4,012
						14 Northern Dinagepore from Purneah ...	1,30,000
Total ...	22,77,043		22,93,901		52,722		22,41,166

E. W. MOLONY,
Commissioner of Division.

No. 89—S.R., dated Burdwan, the 3rd June 1874.

From—C. T. Buckland, Esq., Commissioner of the Burdwan Division,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Department.

1. I have the honor to submit herewith in original the district fortnightly narratives for the fortnight ending 1st June, and request that I and District Officers may be furnished with printed copies of them.

2. *Hooghly*.—This report calls for few remarks. There has been heavy rain from the 24th to 30th ultimo in Hooghly, amounting to 3·74 inches, but it seems that in the interior the rainfall has been less. The crops are flourishing, and ploughing and sowing are going on briskly. It is reported that double the usual quantity of land will be sown in Serampore with early rice-crops. Wherever one goes, it is evident that high lands, which are only productive in very rainy seasons, have been prepared for a crop. Mr. Pellew observes that in some villages which were severely visited by the epidemic fever in former years, there are necessarily individual cases requiring relief; but he believes that the rain will remove all cause for anxiety in regard to the agriculturists who are able to work.

3. The comparative number of persons employed on relief works in the previous and current fortnight, as given in the Collector's report, are entered in the margin. There was a misprint in my last narative of 5887 for 4887. The number employed on works executed from tuccavee advances has risen from 1532 to 1822.

Current fortnight ...	4972
Previous fortnight ...	4887

4. Large quantities of rice are being exported from the Hooghly, Chundernagore, and Mugra Railway stations. The importations of Government rice had not commenced in Hooghly until the last working day of the fortnight under report.

5. The daily number of persons receiving charitable relief was as follows:—

	Present fortnight.	Previous fortnight.
Men	626	452
Women	1878	1290
Children	1180	641
Total ..	3884	2383

6. I have little to add to Mr. Pellew's remarks with reference to the Government Circular order No. 3246—S. R. There are a number of helpless persons, the relics of families which were almost annihilated by the Bengal epidemic fever (now known under the misnomer of the Burdwan fever), which laid waste some of the finest villages in Hooghly during the last ten years. According to the late census statement 6, class 7, the beggars and paupers in Hooghly and Howrah were 5,750 males and 4,269 females in number, so that charitable relief is still within very moderate bounds in comparison with these figures.

7. *Beerbhoom*.—The report of the Collector is more cheerful. The rain has produced most beneficial results, and the Collector thinks that distress has reached its climax; and there has been a lull in the outbreak of robbery and dacoity, which have been the subject of my special report to Government. There has been also a downward tendency in the price of grain.

8. The average daily number of persons employed on relief works was 10,374 during the current fortnight against 7,717 in the previous fortnight. The Collector states that the numbers have been somewhat reduced since the change of weather, but the statement shows that the actual number of persons employed on the last day of the fortnight was 11,003.

9. The exports of grain by Railway amounted to 7,024½ maunds. 1,000 maunds of Government grain were expected to arrive at the Bulpore station on 29th ultimo.

10. The total number of persons in receipt of daily charitable relief on 23rd May was 9,803 during the fortnight under report against 5475 of the previous fortnight. A classified statement is given in the Collector's Appendix Return V with reference to Government Circular Order No. 3216—S.R. According to the census returns the beggars and paupers in Beerbhoom numbered 4,310 males and 2,188 females, total 6,498, so that the total 8,098 of the recipients of daily gratuitous relief in rice is in excess of those figures.

11. *Bankoorah*.—In this district also there has been a good rainfall, and the Collector remarks that, whereas during the preceding week things looked very gloomy, there is now a change for the better, and the people seem more hopeful for the future.

12. It is to be regretted that the talookdars and others are so reluctant to come forward to take advances for their ryots. It is very clear that if advances are made direct to ryots the Government chances of payment are very small, as the local creditors of the ryot will doubtless attach the crops before the agency that Government can employ can reach them. The only chance which Government has of recouping itself will be by the introduction of some procedure similar to that provided by sections 10 and 23 of Act X of 1871, the Road-Cess Act, as I have already suggested demi-officially.

13. The daily number of labourers employed during the fortnight was 3,188 against 2,947 in the previous fortnight. The Collector states that he is procuring returns of the number of labourers employed on private works, by which I presume that he refers to the works carried on by tuccavee advances.

14. Government grain to the amount of 1000 maunds has been received during the fortnight, and is being judiciously utilized by the Collector and the Executive Engineer. The Collector has very properly sent on a second consignment of 1,000 maunds to the relief of those parts of Manbhoom which are more accessible from Bankoorah than from Purulia, and he has indented for further supplies for the Bankoorah district.

15. The total number of persons receiving daily charitable relief appears to be 9,047 against 8,073 in the previous fortnight. The Collector has endeavoured to supply the information required by the Government Circular order No. 3216—S. R., but it cannot be given with much accuracy at present. According to the census, the beggars and paupers in Bankoorah numbered 2,444 males and 624 females, so that there are a large number of persons outside of this class receiving charitable relief.

16. *Burdwan.*—The Collector has, as usual, submitted an abstract of the sub-divisional reports, with a few brief remarks of his own. The rainfall seems to have been general throughout the district, although less rain had fallen in the Jehanabad sub-division than in other parts of the district. The Collector has offered a tolerably confident opinion on the state and prospects of the district in the final part of the 2nd paragraph of his report; but I think it will be safer to await the results of another fortnight before attempting to arrive at any definite conclusions.

17. The statement of the daily number of persons employed on relief works shows a total of 14,178 for the fortnight under report against 8,985 of the previous fortnight. The Collector will be requested to give some explanation of this large increase.

18. The export of food-grains from the district amounted to 27,887 maunds during the fortnight. The import of 50,000 maunds of Government rice destined for Manbhoom does not really concern Burdwan. Three thousand maunds of Government rice have been received for the use of the Burdwan district, of which 800 maunds have been despatched to Cutwa for storage.

19. In the district of Burdwan also, the talookdars appear to be averse to make use of concession G, for obtaining advances for their ryots; and the Collector's account of the disinclination of the ryots to combine collectively for this purpose is instructive. I would also invite attention to the statement that an application for an advance was made with a view to apply the money to the worship of an idol! The offer of the Government grain is apparently having a wholesome deterrent effect on applicants who are not really in absolute need of advances. To those to whom advances are really necessary, I would apply the same protection for the interests of Government as has been suggested in Bankoorah.

20. *Charitable Relief.*—The Collector has made no attempt to give the information required by Government Circular Order No. 3216—S.R. The Statement No. 5 shows a daily total of 14,551 persons relieved against 14,169 of the previous fortnight, of these persons 3,200 are fed at the cost of His Highness the Maharajah of Burdwan. The census returns show the beggars and paupers of Burdwan as numbering 14,033 males and 4,997 females, so that the number relieved is well within the limits of the ordinary pauperdom and mendicity of the district.

21. The narratives for Howrah and Midnapare will be forwarded as soon as they are received.

No. 112, dated Hooghly, the 1st June 1874.

From—T. H. Pellew, Esq., Offg. Collector of Hooghly,
To—The Commissioner of the Burdwan Division.

I have the honor to submit the narrative for the fortnight ending 30th May 1874.

A.—State of the Country.

2. There is no scarcity of grain in the bazars, although the hâts and bazars in thana Kristonuggur have to get their supply from Ampta.

3. *Kind and price of grain selling at certain specified marts*:—

1	2	3	4	5	6
Names of principal marts.	Quantities per rupee by the seer of 80 tolahs.				
	Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best.	Rice, common.	Gram.
	Present return. / Past. return.	Present return. / Past. return.	Present return. / Past. return.	Present return. / Past. return.	Present return. / Past. return.
	Srs. / Srs.	Srs. / Srs.	S. C. / S. C.	S. C / S. C.	S. C. / S. C.
Bahoogunge in Hooghly ...	13 / 13	... / ...	9 10 / 9 10	12 12½ / 12 12½	13½ 0 / 13 14
Chinsurah, Khurooa Bazar...	13 / 13	... / ...	9 10 / 9 10	12 12½ / 12 12½	13½ 0 / 13 14
Balore	... / ...	... / ...	9 10 / 9 10	12 12½ / 12 12½	13½ 0 / 13 14
Jinkrapotahgunge	... / ...	... / ...	9 10 / 9 10	12½ 13 / 12½ 13	14 0 / 13½ 14½
Serampore	13½ / 13½	... / ...	8 8½ / 8 9	12 13 / 12 13	13 14 / 13 14
Chundnollah	12 / 12	16 / 20	9½ 0 / 11 0	12 0 / 13½ 14	12 0 / 11½ 0
Boidyabatty	... / ...	... / ...	8 0 / 8 0	12½ 0 / 13½ 0	13 0 / 14 0
Bhudressur	13 / 13	17½ / 17½	..... /	12 12½ / 11½ 12½	14½ 0 / 14½ 0
	12 / 13	16½ / 17			

From this it is clear that the price of common rice has risen one seer in the rupee in the

southern portion of the district. I find also from police reports that in thana Kristonuggur, coarse rice is selling 11 seers in the rupee.

4. *Information as to the kind and price of rice in the hands of zemindars and traders, &c.*—Same as in previous reports.

5. *Rainfall if any.*—At the sudder station and at Dhunyakhally, 22 miles to the westward, it rained on the dates as per margin. The storm of the 30th at Hooghly was a very sudden and heavy one, 2·80 inches fell at the sudder station in less than three-quarters of an hour. It rained more or less during the fortnight in all the thanas of this district except in Huripal, where there was no rain. Generally, it may be said that the fall in the east was greater than in the west of the district.

	Hooghly.	*Dhunyakhaliy.*
24th	·15	Nil
26th	·48	·21
27th	·26	·52
29th	·05	·42
30th	2·80	·0
Total ...	3·74	1·15

6. *State of the crops.*—Aous, or early paddy, and the seed-beds of amun, or late paddy, have been and are being sown in a few places in all the thanas of this district. The late rains have done it good. It is reported that in thana Serampore, about double the quantity of land which is usually sown with early *dhan* will this year be sown with it. But rain is much wanted to keep it alive. In thana Bullaghur, *jola dhan*, sown on the bank of the Hooghly, has been harvested; sugarcane, *til*, *patal*, *uchchhay*, *kankur*, *jhinga*, water-melon, pumpkins, &c., which were dying for want of rain, have been refreshed by the late rains. The ginger, onion, *huldi*, which have been sown, have mostly failed to germinate for want of rain. Lands are everywhere being ploughed for the cultivation of early and late rice.

7. *Condition of the people.*—I yesterday examined the country extending in a straight line for 22 miles west of Hooghly. Over a large part heavy rain had fallen, and ploughing and sowing both early rice and the seed-beds of late rice was going on. In some fields the rice was visible above the ground. The mango, jack, and plantain trees on either side were covered with fruit ripe or nearly ripe.

8. From the large quantities of caster-oil cake manure being transported in carts from the banks of the Hooghly to the interior, and the large quantities being spread over the ground, it is clear that the condition of the peasantry generally is by no means desperate. Potatoes, mangoes, and mustard were being transported from the interior towards the towns on the Hooghly, and the mass of the peasantry doubtless subsist on the profits of such trade and that in vegetables, plantains, jack-fruits, &c. The road was lined with people going to and from the Hooghly and Chandernagore Sunday-market. Beyond 12 or 14 miles this traffic naturally diminishes but does not cease.

9. In some villages, specially those in which fever has been severe, there are individual cases requiring relief amongst people formerly supported by the charity of distant relatives or rich natives, but who, hearing that organized measures of relief have been taken, have ceased to assist them.

10. In certain villages also, where the zemindars are poor, a certain amount of assistance to the ryots may eventually prove necessary, specially if a full supply of rain be denied; but I believe rain will remove all cause for anxiety in regard to the agricultural population who are able to work.

11. *Grain theft.*—Five cases of grain theft have been reported—two from Serampore and three from Hooghly. Of the two reported from Serampore, one is pronounced false by the Police, and the other, in which a burglar made his entrance by cutting a hole in the wall, and stole away Rs. 5 worth of grain, is still pending with the Police. In one of the three reported from Hooghly, paddy of the value of Rs. 16 has been stolen from a granary; in another, eight annas worth of rice has been stolen from a shop; and in the third five annas worth of rice has been stolen from a kitchen. The thieves have not been traced.

12. *Condition of Special tracts.*—There are no tracts which can as yet be said to be in a specially distressed condition.

13. B.—Relief Works.

Name of road.	Number of coolies.	Supply of food.	Condition of laborers.	Mode of payment and rate of wages.	Arrangement for tools.	Remarks.
Hooghly Sub-division.						
Moolye to Jamgram road ...	28	By purchase in the bazar.	Fair ...	2 to 3¼ annas per 100 cubic feet; 2 annas khorakee given daily.	Partly supplied by contractors' and partly by department.	Bagdees, Mussulmans, Doolias; all doing full day's work.
Koolayparah to Nischindeepore	23	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Bagdees, Doms, Goalahs, Koibuttos, Doolias; all doing full day's work.
Dakchara to Panchparah ...	10	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Half Doolias and half Mussulmans. Doing full day's work.
Khonyan to Chapta	32	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Chundals, Mussulmans, Doolias, Bagdees; doing full day's work.
Chandpore to Bukooliah... ...	130	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
Baksagore to Chandra	83	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
Dhunyakhali to Khanpore ...	132	Ditto ...	Do. ...	2 to 3¼ annas per 100 cubic feet; 2 annas khorakee given daily.	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto except one who is doing half work.
Naksa to Dijsui	61	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto doing full day's work.
Tahirpore to Mamoodpore ...	7	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
Pandooah to Culna	150	Ditto ...	Do. ...	3¼ annas per 100 cubic feet; 2 annas khorakee given daily.	Ditto ...	125 foreign, 25 local.
Mugrah to Bhastora	30	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Local.
Tribany to Gooptiparah ...	20	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Dhunyakhali road repair ...	15	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	
Ditto metalling	268	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Ditto Moulders get Re. 1 for 1,000 bricks.	Tools supplied by contractor.	40 local.
Shagunge and Tribany road ...	10	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Local.
Tribany bridge	12	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Carpenter and smiths get Rs. 11 to 15 a month.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Mahanad to Gopikantpore ...	63	Ditto ...	Do. ...	3 to 4 annas ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Bhastora to Gooroop	9	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Ditto to Dhunyakhali ...	42	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Total ...	1,125					
* *Serampore Sub-division.*						
Branch grand trunk road ...	12	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Rs. 6-8 a month ...	Partly by contractor and partly by department.	Foreign.
Sheakhalla road	80	Ditto ...	Do. ...	3 annas per 100 cubic feet.	Supplied partly by contractor and partly by department.	20 local and the rest foreign.
Boidyabaty feeder road	65	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Moulders Re. 1 per 1,000 bricks; some get Rs. 6 a month and some Rs. 4 for 100 cubic feet.	Ditto ...	25 local and the rest foreign.
Old Benares road	62	Ditto ...	Do. ...	.....	.....	30 Ditto ditto.
Konnugur to Jenye road ...	46	Ditto ...	Do. ...	3½ to 4 annas.	Contractor supplies	
Kalipore road	45	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	
Total ...	310					
Grand total ...	1,435					

* Returns for four roads not received from Serampore Sub-division.

14. The Collector of Howrah will give the Howrah works separately.

15. The following laborers were daily employed on tanks in the municipalities :—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Hooghly and Chinsurah ...	372	173	545
Serampore (not given) ...	...	...	213
Ootterparah ...	...	...	15
Boidyabati (Town) ...	...	...	299
Kotrung (do.) ...	...	...	90
Bullagurh (Union) ...	...	...	140
Goopteparah (do.) ...	...	...	90
Mugrah (do.) ...	...	...	45
Total ...			1,437

16. Under the Executive Engineer, Northern Drainage and Embankment Division, Irrigation Department, the following works are in progress :—

Thana.	Name of work.	No. of coolies.	Condition.
Boidyabati	Kana Nuddee and Surussuty Canal..	251	Good.
Dhunyakhali, Hurripal, and Kristonuggur.	Embankment repairs	27	Do.
	Total ...	278	

17. The returns of work on 26 tanks, which are being dug or improved from tuccavee advances, have been received. These show a daily average number of 1,822 laborers employed, of whom 573 are local. Besides 115 coolies, of whom 40 are local, are employed in excavating the Ghea Nuddee by two zemindars from private means as a relief work.

18. I give below a comparative statement of the number of coolies employed on relief works as shown in the last and in the present report:—

		Last report.	Present report.
Roads, &c., under Chairman of Road Cess.	Sudder Sub-division ...	864	1,125
	Serampore Sub-division ...	617	310*
	Total ...	1,481	1,435
Municipalities, Towns, and Unions.	Hooghly and Chinsurah ...	722	545
	Serampore	206	213
	Ootterparah	...	15
	Towns and Unions ...	557	664
	Total ...	1,485	1,437
Under the Executive Engineer, Northern Drainage and Embankment Division		389	278
Employed on works executed from tuccavee advance ...		1,532	1,822

C.—Transport of Food.

19. The following is an abstract of the Railway traffic returns for the fortnight ending 23rd May 1874.

Up—Outward.

Station.	Under 150 Miles.		Over 150 miles.		Over 300 miles.	Total.	
	Rice.	Other food-grains.	Rice.	Other food-grains.	Rice.	Rice.	Other food-grains.
Serampore	.....	.....	.....	168	.....	.....	168
Chandernagore	122	2,159	3,974	.....	2,9699	7,065	2,159
Hooghly	.....	.....	3,247	.....	.....	3,247	.....
Mugrah	.....	.....	3,970	8,898	.....	3,70	8,898
Pandooah	.....	9	176	.....	.....	176	9
Total ...	122	2,168	11,367	9,066	2,969	14,458	11,234

Down—Inward.

Station.	Under 150 miles.		Over 150 miles.	Total.	
	Rice.	Other food-grains.	Other food-grains.	Rice.	Other food grains.
Serampore	180	.....	334	180	334
Chandernagore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hooghly	267	.....	.....	267	.....
Mugrah	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pandooah	98	14	.....	98	14
Total ...	545	14	334	545	348

There was no up-inward or down-outward traffic.

D.—Storage of Grain at Government Relief Works.

20. *Petty stores at serais at present.*—Government grain has arrived only on Saturday, 30th May.

E.—Advances to Private Parties.

	Rs.
21. Advances for grain as already reported	18,000
Advances to Municipalities..	Nil
Advances under the Tuccavee Act up to date of last narrative ..	35,286

* Returns for four roads not received from Sub-divisional officer.

During the fortnight—

Rahim Bakhsh and others	200
Prem Narain Sirkar	600
Ramchunder Banerjee	475
Total ..	36,561

F.—Charitable Relief.

22. Number of committees as yet appointed—

District Committee	1
Sub-divisional Committee	1
Sub-Committees	151
Total ..	153

23. *Number of work-houses or centres for distribution of food and charitable relief.*—Seven.*

24. Number of persons relieved—

Men	626
Women	1,878
Children	1,180
	3,684

25. These figures include relief under heads B., C., and D., *i.e.*, the numbers getting relief by light labour as well as people of respectable classes, for which I regret to state I have not been able to procure separate figures as yet.

G.—Financial Results.

26. The disbursements to Executive Engineer and others during the fortnight were as follow :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
To Executive Engineer	2,000	0	0
To Zemindars, Road Cess Commissioners, and others ..	1,790	0	0
	3,790	0	0
For tuccavee advances	1,275	0	0
The local subscription to the Relief Committee realized up to the date of last narrative	6,495	15	0
During the fortnight	530	0	0
Total	7,025	15	0

27. No Government contribution was received during the fortnight.

28. The following sums have been received from the Central Committee :—

Previous to fortnight	6,000
During the fortnight	....
Total	6,000

29. The disbursements are as follow :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Up to date of last narrative	7,617	6	0
In the fortnight	2,690	8	9
Total ..	10,307	14	9

30. *Separate chapter under Circular No.* 3216—*SR., of the* 19*th May.*—The orders of Government were received too late to enable me to obtain separate figures for relief under heads B., C., and D., from the voluntary unpaid sub-committees whose agency is alone employed in this district. Moreover, no Government grain has been received during the fortnight, and all relief has been in money.

31. What has been done is as follows :—Over every ten to fifteen villages in the district a voluntary unpaid sub-committee has been entrusted with the task of

* These are small serais for the relief of travellers.

searching out distress in any form and reporting to the District Committee. These Committees generally proceeded to visit each village and draw up lists, in concert with respectable residents, of all by whatever cause or in whatever position who were unable to maintain themselves.

32. According to their reports, funds were supplied to the local Committees for relief. Weekly reports and accounts were demanded and have been received with fair regularity from most of the Committees.

33. Endeavours have from time to time been made to induce the Sub-Committees to substitute relief under head C. for that under head B. Some Sub-Committees have responded to these endeavours, but others allege their inability to do so. Considerable trouble is involved in giving labour, and hence there is a difficulty.

34. Until the 20th May it was not understood that it would ever be necessary to give separate figures under heads B., C., and D. I have now, however, ordered the distinction to be made in future, but it will take some time before the Sub-Committees, who are not, as a rule, accustomed to drawing up statements, will thoroughly understand the meaning of the orders.

35. There is, however, little doubt that at least half of the men relieved and three-fourths of the women and children come under head D. as explained in paragraph 3 of the Government circular, viz., "women, children, weakly people of high castes, Brahmins and others, who from mishap or social usages are unable to come upon the Government relief works." In this district, as has before been explained, a large number of persons—old widows, young boys, fever and spleen-striken persons of both sexes and all ages—are to be found, the only surviving members of what were once large families of fairly prosperous agriculturists, traders, and others, which have been broken up and ruined by the ravages of the Hooghly epidemic fever. In certain villages half the population are more or less in this condition. They are unable to work properly, they have given up their lands or trades, and drag out a miserable existence by gradually selling off their family goods. The funds of the Committee are freely spent upon such persons.

36. It is, however, somewhat difficult to distinguish the more forlorn of these from the class of professional beggars, crippled and helpless poor of the lower orders, in which class many of them have long ago become mingled.

37. The following remarks of the inspecting relief officer on the condition of the village of Mandra will illustrate what I have stated above:—

"The recipients of relief here have, with few exceptions, *if any*, been suffering from malarious fever. It must be a matter of satisfaction to the District Relief Committee to learn that the measures of relief work which they have organized have kept alive upwards of 100 people who, without such aid, would ere long have perished * * Nowhere, I believe, are so many deserted houses as in Mandra * * Many a young man and woman are gratuitously relieved here, and I did not insist upon the Sub-Committee to make them work which have hardly time and ability to do on account of fever."

38. It must be remembered that in this district it has been found necessary for several years past to supplement private charity by organized relief in the shape of the distribution of money, food, clothes, and stimulants. The effect of high prices was still further to diminish private benevolence and has thrown these sufferers on the Committee's hands.

No. 207, dated Soory, the 1st June 1874.

From—R. D. Hime, Esq., Offg. Collector of Beerbhoom,
To—The Commissioner of Revenue, Burdwan Division.

I have the honor to submit my district narrative for the fortnight ending 30th May.

A.—State of the Country.

Matters seem to have reached their climax, and with the favorable change in the weather last week, there appear signs of a change for the better, indicated by a slight fall in prices, a more hopeful tone of public feeling, a lull in the outbreak of robbery and dacoity, which characterised the first ten days of the fortnight, and the re-appearance of a chowkeydar, returning, like the first swallow of summer, to his chakran lands. Pauperism has seriously increased during the fortnight, and I fear cannot be expected to decrease till the beginning of September, when, if the crops promise well, a heavy fall in prices may be looked for as holders will be anxious to dispose of their stocks before the new rice comes into the market. I do not, however, expect any serious increase of pauperism during the intermediate months, distress having now, I think, about reached its worst, and the renewal of agricultural operations promising a turn for the better. Rice is readily procurable at the current market rates in the principal bazars (*vide* appendix 1), though still scarce or unprocurable in many villages, and, where procurable, generally sold one seer dearer than in the bazars. Four grain-robberies have occurred, but no death from starvation has been brought to light, and the relief agency continues to cope successfully with distress. Cholera and small-pox still prevail, causing a lamentable mortality, but shew some abatement in virulence during the last few days.

B.—Relief Works.

Two new relief works have been commenced during the fortnight, viz., the construction of the Mullarpore—Andee road (No. 21), and kunker-cutting for the Bulpore—Surool

road (No. 22); the number of laborers on district works of all kinds is given in form C. Since the change in the weather last week, the numbers have been somewhat reduced.

C.—Transport of Grain.

Exportation continues, 7,024½ maunds having been exported during the fortnight under review against 8,062½ maunds of the preceding fortnight. Simultaneously some importation of rice from Moorshedabad into the eastern part of this district is reported.

D.—Storage of Grain.

One thousand maunds of Government rice were expected at Bulpore on the 29th ultimo, and the necessary arrangements for storage were complete; 500 maunds of this rice will be at once purchased on account of the charitable committees, and the remainder distributed in advances to zemindars under concession G. (*vide* Appendix Return II.)

E.—Advances to Private Parties.

Are shewn in appendix return III.

F.—Charitable Relief.

Vide appendix returns IV and V. Since last report four new relief-houses have been opened at Ryepore, Shahjapore, Srinidhipur, and Ramnugger. The expenditure up to date amounts to Rs. 20,576-4-10½.

G.—Financial Results.

Up to date Rs. 59,725 have been drawn from the Treasury on certificates granted under Act XXVI of 1871. Rs. 41,972, have been placed to credit of the Executive Engineer for relief works; Rs. 4,000 have been advanced to Messrs. Farquharson and Campbell of Ilambazar; Rs. 2,000 to Mr. Jones of Gonatea; Rs. 750 to Baboo Kishuree Mohun Roy of Naguree, and Rs. 75 to the Munduls of Kuliara for the construction of roads chargeable to relief; Rs. 1,114-6-6 have been expended on the excavation of the Rajah's tank, and Rs. 4,615-8 placed to credit of the charitable relief fund on account of the Government subscription.

Prices-Current of Food-grains and Salt in the District of Beerbhoom, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th May 1874.

1	2			3			4			5			6			7			8		
	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.																				
	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			GRAM.			FIRE-WOOD.			SALT.		
DISTRICT.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Soory (Sudder Station)	13 0	13 8	16 8	15 0	15 0	19 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	12 0	11 10	21 0	13 0	13 0	22 8	240 0	240 0	.....	8 0	8 0	8 12
Cynthia	15 0	15 0	18 0	.....	.....	.....	12 0	12 0	20 0	13 0	12 8	22 0	15 0	15 0	26 0	.....	.....	.....	8 8	9 0	9 0
Purandarpore	13 0	14 0	18 8	.....	.....	.....	11 0	11 0	20 0	12 0	12 0	25 0	13 0	13 0	27 0	.....	.....	.....	9 0	9 0	9 0
Futtehpore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22 0	12 8	12 8	26 0	15 0	17 0	29 0	280 0	280 0	.....	8 8	7 8	8 14
Bolepore	13 0	14 0	19 0	.....	.....	.....	11 8	11 12	20 0	13 0	12 8	24 0	14 0	14 8	26 0	400 0	400 0	400 0	10 0	10 0	10 0
Doobrajpore	14 8	13 0	17 0	.....	.....	.....	12 0	12 0	18 0	12 8	12 8	20 0	14 0	13 0	23 0	280 0	280 0	.....	9 0	9 0	9 0
Ahmadpore	14 0	14 0	22 0	.....	.....	.....	11 0	11 0	23 0	13 4	13 4	26 0	16 0	16 0	30 0	280 0	280 0	.....	7 8	7 8	9 4
Krinnabar	14 0	14 0	24 0	.....	.....	.....	12 0	12 0	26 0	13 0	13 0	30 0	18 0	18 0	28 0	.....	.....	.....	8 12	8 12	8 8
Rajnagore	12 8	13 0	18 12	.....	.....	.....	11 0	11 4	17 8	12 0	12 8	20 0	13 0	13 0	25 0	.....	.....	.....	8 0	8 0	8 12
Barwan	15 4	15 8	23 8	16 0	16 8	22 0	10 8	11 0	18 8	11 8	11 12	27 0	16 0	16 0	30 0	260 0	260 0	280 0	7 12	7 12	8 12
Average	13 13	14 0	19 11	15 8	15 12	20 8	11 3	11 5	20 3	12 8	12 6	24 1	14 11	14 13	26 10	250 0	250 0	340 0	8 8	8 7	8 14

C.

Abstract Statement of Men, Women, and Children employed on Public Works in the District of Beerbhoom during the 14 *days ending Saturday, the* 23*rd May* 1874.

Serial No. of work.	Name of Work.	Length of road, &c.	Total number of persons employed during the 14 days.				Mean daily number of persons employed during the 14 days.				Number of persons employed on the last of the 14 days.				How long work is likely to give employment.	Remarks.
			Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.		
1	Soory to Nagore	14	253	151	.....	404	18	10	.....	28	16	12	.....	28	½ month.	All are tasked, receiving the ordinary wages of the district, and doing the ordinary amount of work for those wages, with the exception of about 600 on road No. 18, of whom an accurate return has not been received from the planter in charge of the work, who receive a daily wage of one anna each man, ditto each woman, and half an anna each child. This return does not include the laborers on the Naguri and Kulliara village roads who may be estimated at about 20; the laborers are principally of the laboring classes, including under this term cultivators: the number employed on tanks by private parties to whom advances have been made under Act XXVI of 1871, may be estimated at about 4,000.
2	Soory to Cynthia	11	387	114	.....	501	27	8	.....	35	26	6	.....	32	½ ditto.	
3	Soory to River Adjai	21	312	.....	.....	312	22	.....	.....	22	20	.....	.....	20	½ ditto.	
4	Soory to Ahmadpore	13	446	119	.....	565	31	8	.....	39	32	8	.....	40	ditto.	
5	Bolepore to Elambazar	12	308	96	.....	404	22	6	.....	28	20	7	.....	27	½ ditto.	
6	Ahmadpore to Loghatta	8	2,759	509	.....	3,268	197	36	.....	233	200	30	.....	230	½ ditto.	
7	Monpore Road...	3	228	36	.....	264	16	2	.....	18	20	.....	.....	20	½ ditto.	
8	Dangal Tank	.....	626	390	.....	1,016	44	27	.....	71	28	21	.....	49	½ ditto.	
9	Wells	.....	279	137	.....	416	19	9	.....	28	20	10	.....	30	½ ditto.	
10	Bolepore to Sacoolipore	12	6,063	3,280	.....	9,343	433	234	.....	667	254	283	.....	537	1½ ditto.	
11	Ditto to Kasba	7	1,207	1,465	.....	2,672	86	104	.....	190	65	234	.....	299	½ ditto.	
12	Cynthia to Andi, 1st and 2nd portions	9	8,194	1,405	.....	9,599	585	100	.....	685	718	115	.....	833	1½ ditto.	
13	Barwan to Panchthupi	4	4,631	.....	17	4,648	330	.....	1	331	243	.....	.....	243	ditto.	
14	Poorandarpore to River Adjai	20	13,542	11,394	.....	24,936	967	813	.....	1,780	721	729	.....	1,450	1½ ditto.	
15	Mullarpore to Mouressor	8	10,628	3,429	337	14,385	759	244	24	1,027	870	151	.....	1,021	ditto.	
16	Bolepore to Bangchottra	10	17,442	4,317	2,142	23,901	1,245	308	153	1,706	2,068	363	122	2,553	ditto.	
17	Labpore to Kalgram	10	13,338	150	.....	13,488	952	10	.....	962	800	.....	.....	800	ditto.	
18	Dubrajpore to Elambazar	8	17,816	8,609	3,949	30,365	1,272	614	282	2,168	1,383	676	446	2,505	2 ditto.	
19	Ganutia to Katasore	4	867	822	702	2,391	61	58	50	169	33	23	10	66	1 ditto.	
20	Rajah's Tank	.....	1,303	1,317	.....	2,620	93	94	.....	187	110	110	.....	220	½ ditto.	
	Total number employed	.....	100,629	37,722	7,147	1,45,498	7,179	2,685	510	10,374	7,647	2,778	578	11,003		Rate of wages paid for full work— As. P. To each man ... ... 2 0 woman ... ... 1 6 child ... ... 1 6 Total amount disbursed in wages during the fortnight, Rs. 13,003-5-9.

APPENDIX RETURN II.

Statement showing the storage and consumption of Government Grain in the District of Beerbhoom for the fortnight, ending 30th May 1874.

1.—Name of circle, Beerbhoom.
2.—Date for which figures are given, commencing 30th May, the date on which the first invoice of Government grain was received.
3.—Total allotment of Government grain, 1,000 maunds, and 1,000 maunds per week till further orders.
4.—Total quantity of grain stored, exclusive of grain transferred to other districts, 1,000 maunds, less loss in transit.

Total quantity of grain consumed up to date.

5.—By sale to the public or to laborers, none.
6.—By gratuitous distribution in any shape, none.
7.—By advances to ryots, none.
8.—By payments in kind to laborers, none.
9.—Total, none.
10.—Estimated grain receipts of the ensuing fortnight, 2,000 maunds.
11.—Estimated grain expenditure of the ensuing fortnight, 2,000 maunds in charitable relief, and advances to zemindars under concession G.

APPENDIX TABLE III.

Statement showing the Number of Applications under the Land Improvement Act XXVI of 1871, up to 30th May 1874.

		Amount. Rs.
Number of applications registered	682	2,82,523
Ditto ditto disposed of	671	2,79,223
Ditto ditto granted	231	72,580
Ditto ditto refused	440	2,06,643
Ditto ditto pending	11	3,300
Ditto of certificates drawn	172	59,725

APPENDIX, STATEMENT IV.

Statement showing the progress of Charitable Relief in the District of Beerbhoom, for the fortnight ending 30th May 1874.

Number of committees and sub-committees as yet appointed ...	9
Number of special relief sub-divisions opened and officered ...	19
Number of regular relief circles opened and manned by special officers	12
Number of relief circles opened and manned by planters, zemindars, and other residents	10
Number of work-houses or centres for the distribution of food and gratuitous relief	20
Number of men, women and children (with total) in receipt of gratuitous relief in any shape, through the charitable relief organisation, daily	9,801

REMARKS.—Of the total number of recipients of charitable relief, 542 are weavers, and 1,151 women, the former receiving advances of money and thread, the latter of money and cotton, which they spin into thread supplied to the former.

APPENDIX RETURN V.

Statement shewing the number of persons relieved up to 23rd May 1874, submitted with reference to Government No. 3216—S.R. of the 19th May 1874, paragraph 5.

B

		Rs. A. P.
Total number of meals given up to 23rd May 1874, *i.e.*, persons fed for one day	1,77,142	
Total number of persons receiving gratuitous relief in rice at present	8,098	
Total cost to date		9,492 15 7½

C

Total number of weavers and spinners supplied with thread and cotton and advance	1,693		
Total cost to date		6,812	3 9

D

Total number of families under heading *d* ..	12		
„ cost to date		34	12 6
„ number of persons in receipt of relief on 23rd May	9,803		
„ of all cost up to date under all heads ..		16,339	15 10½

REMARKS.—The persons relieved under heading *b* are of the lower class, beggars, day-laborers and the like principally, including many persons disabled by sickness or infirmity; those relieved under heading *c* are of a better class, professional weavers thrown out of employment by the stagnation of trade, and distressed women, many of them widows of the cultivating and other lower middle classes to whom advances of thread and cotton for weaving and spinning are made; these are on task work, and paid according to their work. Twelve respectable distressed families receive gratuitous monthly allowances of food or money under heading *d*; no action has been taken under heading *a*.

R. W. HIME,
Officiating Collector.

No. 358, dated Bankoora, the 1st May 1874.

From—W. R. LARMINIE, Esq., Officiating Collector of Bankoora,
To—The Commissioner of the Burdwan Division.

I HAVE the honor to submit my report for the fortnight ending 1st June 1874.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

2. Prices have remained nearly stationary since my last report, and are as follows:—

Prices in different places.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Gram.
	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.
Bancoora ..	0 13 0	0 21 0	0 10 10	0 12 8	0 14 4
Bishenpore ...	0 13 0	0 20 0	0 11 0	Coarse. {0 13 12 / 0 13 8}	0 13 0
Chatua ...	0 13 8	0 18 0	0 12 8	0 13 0	0 13 8
Andah ...	0 13 0	0 22 0	0 11 0	0 13 0	0 14 0
Gungajulghatty ...	0 13 0	0 18 0	0 12 0	0 12 8	0 14 0
Burjorah ...	0 15 0	.....	0 13 8	0 14 8	0 16 0

3. I had hoped that the rain would have cheapened the food-grains, but there has been no change in consequence. The supply is sufficient in the greater part of the district. There was a temporary scarcity in the west of Chatua, near the borders of Manbhoom, but I was able to meet the want by sending for sale about 40 maunds of rice which had been husked by the women receiving relief and which was over and above what we required for gratuitous distribution.

4. I have been making special inquiries as to the supply of seed-grain. As far as I have been able to ascertain there is sufficient in the district to meet the requirements of the year, but there are many ryots who have got little or none, and it may become necessary in giving advances of grain to cultivators to buy seed-grain from those who have more than they require. As a general rule, ryots keep their own seed-grain, and seldom trust to mahajuns for its supply.

5. There has been rain all over the district during the last week, more than 2½ inches at head-quarters. Ploughs are to be seen everywhere at work, and in some places the aous seedlings are above ground. During the preceding week things looked very gloomy, but there is now a change for the better, and the people seem more hopeful of the future.

6. The mahajuns and others are now making advances more generally, but only to those who have paid up their debts. Most of them decline even to take advances from Government to supply defaulters, so that if we relieve those who really need it by advancing grain, our chance of repayment becomes very small; for the local creditors would doubtless attack the crops before we could, and thus leave the ryot without the means of refunding what he borrowed from Government. I have granted some applications from talookdars, but the general feeling seems to be that there is no use in throwing good money after bad.

7. I am doing all I can to influence the talookdars in favour of their ryots, but in the end, I fear, we must advance directly to many. The western portion of thanna Chatua is in this respect as bad as Moheshra. Sonthals, who are notoriously improvident, being very numerous in that quarter of the district.

8. The granting of advances will, however, be the cheapest method of giving relief. If the poorer ryots cannot cultivate their lands, we must support them for an indefinite period; and even though a large percentage of the grain lent be lost, it is better to place them in a position which will enable them permanently to support themselves than to continue feeding them from day to day.

9. All apprehensions of a water famine have now ceased.

10. Distress is showing itself more distinctly amongst the manufacturing classes, and the higher castes are demanding relief in somewhat larger numbers. I have no doubt that it is now well-known throughout the district that relief can be had wherever required, and there are very few, I think, who hesitate to make their wants known in some way or other.

11. During the fortnight under report 127 coolies with 78 dependents have been registered as emigrants for the tea districts.

12. One grain dacoity has been reported from Bishenpore thanna. It appears to be a true case, but is of a trifling character, only Rs. 12 worth of property having been stolen.

13. No cases of starvation have been brought to light.

14. The labour report shows a slight increase in the number employed on relief works. This is due chiefly to the transfer of labourers to new roads, mentioned in my last report, having been completed.

15. I have taken steps to procure the information called for regarding the number of labourers employed on private works. Eight tanks have been reported as complete.

Transport of Food.

16. Importation both of cleaned and unhusked rice continues. Exportation is said to have become rather slack.

Storage of Government Grain.

17. Delivery was taken during the last week of the first instalment of Government grain, *viz.*, 1,000 maunds. I have selected four places for storage of large quantities, *viz.*, at Mejia, Sattora, Gungajulghatty, and Bankoora. The various relief centres will be supplied from these. The grain received seems to be all partially unhusked. We will therefore be able to supply those employed in husking with work in cleaning it. The cleaned rice will then be used either for gratuitous distribution, or will be sold to the labourers on relief works. Most of our roads are being made by contractors, who are bound under certain conditions as to minimum rates, &c. The Executive Engineer reports that he has made arrangements with these contractors to distribute to the labourers, at the rates specified, the necessary amount of grain. As the works are constantly inspected, any attempt at raising the price would be at once brought to light, and the labourers have in many places expressed their wish to have rice brought nearer to their work. We will of course erect golahs and deliver the grain at our own expense.

18. The second instalment of 1,000 maunds is being delivered at Raneegunge today. In consequence of the urgent representations of the Deputy Commissioner of Manbhoom, I will send the whole consignment to Raipore. I have already asked you to indent for a further supply, which will, I hope, reach me before what I have received is exhausted.

19. Next report will give a regular statement as required, showing storage and consumption.

Advances to Private Parties.

20. No further inquiries have been made into applications for tuccavee advances. The total sum actually drawn is Rs. 49,064, and a further sum of about Rs. 3,500 will probably be expended. As inquiries have been most carefully made throughout both, as to the security offered and the benefits likely to arise from each work, the act may be considered, I think, to have worked very satisfactorily.

21. Advances of grain have been sanctioned to the amount of about Rs. 2,000, and inquiries are being continued.

Charitable Relief.

22. The numbers of persons receiving gratuitous relief shows a further increase, which would have been still greater had not a very close supervision been exercised over some of the sub-committees. Besides these, there are 1,153 engaged in work for which they are paid by the sub-committees. Nearly 900 weavers, &c., have received advances up to date.

23. *Special section showing total amount of relief given, and its nature.*—It is not possible without examining every register of every sub-committee to state accurately the total number of persons who have received gratuitous relief, but an approximation sufficiently near the mark has been obtained by adding together the maximum number relieved on any one day at each centre. The total thus calculated is 14,119, whereas the daily number now relieved is 9,047. The difference is partly due to the fact that nearly all the sub-committee, at one time or other admitted to gratuitous relief persons capable of doing some works such persons being subsequently profitably employed. Sub-committees also, in many instances, relieved persons whom the inspecting relief officers afterwards struck off from the lists. Advances have been made to 880 persons for weaving, spinning, &c.; 518 person have been employed in husking paddy; and 217 persons are employed in light works. One hundred persons relieved under heading D.

24. The total cost up to date is Rs. 14,804-9-10, being Rs. 8,051-9-10 under heading *b*, Rs. 6,703 under heading *c*, and Rs. 50 under heading *d*.

25. *Statement of Charitable Relief.*

1. One Central Committee.
2. Twenty-one Sub-committees.
3. Twenty-one.
4. None.
5. Twenty-six.
6. Statement showing average daily number relieved during the fortnight.

		Average.
Moheshra	Mejia	985
	Saltora	693
	Kustholia	562
	Pahra	517
	Tiluri	488
	Bakulia	616
	Gogra	449
	Total ...	4,310
	Bankoora	716
	Chatua	216
	Arrara	496
	Teghorea	154
	Gungajulghatty	209
	Burjora	567
	Andah	286
	Taldangra	180
	Koorpa	212
	Bishenpore	972
	Joypore	179
	Telishire	161
	Harmasra	238
	Konamari	151
	Amdangra—Return not received.	
	Dholeoni ... Just opened.	
	Dholeon ... Just opened.	
	Makra ... Just opened.	
	Chooamosua ... Just opened.	
	Total ...	9,047

BANKOORA DISTRICT.

Statement of Labour.

No.	Name of Work.	Description of Labour.			Total.
		Men.	Women.	Children.	
1	Bankoora and Sonamookhy Road	6	5	.....	11
2	Ditto to Roghoonathpore	15	6	4	25
3	Ditto to Beersbingpore	28	23	.....	51
4	Station roads	57	.....	.....	57
5	Bishenpore to Nimchura (Joypore)	4	7	3	14
6	Raneegunge and Midnapore Road (Provincial)	283	24	.....	307
7	Andah and Taldangra Road	85	29	.....	114
8	Gungajulghatty to Saltora...	200	120	32	352
9	Mosaloo and Mijia Road	405	170	25	660
10	Municipal work in Bankoora	36	47	.....	83
11	Ditto in Bishenpore	25	27	.....	52
12	Digging tank at Joypore	51	12	.....	63
13	Dhoolahpore to Mulliara Road	88	54	24	166
14	Majia to Maliarah	202	105	.....	307
15	Moheshra Road	245	18	.....	326
16	Koorpa Road	160	50	.....	210
17	Judpore Road	350	100	.....	450
	Total	.....	.....	.....	3,188

W. R. Larminie,
Offg. Collector.

Bankoora Collectorate,
The 1st June 1874.

8. The granting of advances will, however, be the cheapest method of giving relief. If the poorer ryots cannot cultivate their lands, we must support them for an indefinite period; and even though a large percentage of the grain lent be lost, it is better to place them in a position which will enable them permanently to support themselves than to continue feeding them from day to day.

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Charitable Relief.

22. The numbers of persons receiving gratuitous relief shows a further increase, which would have been still greater had not a very close supervision been exercised over some of the sub-committees. Besides these, there are 1,153 engaged in work for which they are paid by the sub-committees. Nearly 900 weavers, &c., have received advances up to date.

23. *Special section showing total amount of relief given, and its nature.*—It is not possible without examining every register of every sub-committee to state accurately the total number of persons who have received gratuitous relief, but an approximation sufficiently near the mark has been obtained by adding together the maximum number relieved on any one day at each centre. The total thus calculated is 14,119, whereas the daily number now relieved is 9,047. The difference is partly due to the fact that nearly all the sub-committee, at one time or other admitted to gratuitous relief persons capable of doing some works such persons being subsequently profitably employed. Sub-committees also, in many instances, relieved persons whom the inspecting relief officers afterwards struck off from the lists. Advances have been made to 880 persons for weaving, spinning, &c.; 518 person have been employed in husking paddy; and 217 persons are employed in light works. One hundred persons relieved under heading D.

24. The total cost up to date is Rs. 14,804-9-10, being Rs. 8,051-9-10 under heading *b*, Rs. 6,703 under heading *c*, and Rs. 50 under heading *d*.

25. *Statement of Charitable Relief.*

1. One Central Committee.
2. Twenty-one Sub-committees.
3. Twenty-one.
4. None.
5. Twenty-six.
6. Statement showing average daily number relieved during the fortnight.

		Average.
Moheshra	Mejia	985
	Saltora	693
	Kustholia	562
	Pahra	517
	Tiluri	488
	Bakulia	616
	Gogra	449
	Total ...	4,310
	Bankoora	716
	Chatua	216
	Arrara	496
	Teghorea	154
	Gungajulghatty	209
	Burjora	567
	Andah	286
	Taldangra	180
	Koorpa	212
	Bishenpore	972
	Joypore	179
	Telishire	161
	Harmasra	238
	Konamari	151
	Amdangra—Return not received.	
	Dholeoni ... Just opened.	
	Dholeon ... Just opened.	
	Makra ... Just opened.	
	Chooamosua ... Just opened.	
	Total ...	9,047

BANKOORA DISTRICT.

Statement of Labour.

No.	Name of Work.	Description of Labour.			Total.
		Men.	Women.	Children.	
1	Bankoora and Sonamookhy Road	6	5	.....	11
2	Ditto to Roghoonathpore	15	6	4	25
3	Ditto to Beershingpore	28	23	.....	51
4	Station roads	57	.....	.....	57
5	Bishenpore to Nimchura (Joypore)	4	7	3	14
6	Ranceegunge and Midnapore Road (Provincial)	283	24	.....	307
7	Andah and Taldangra Road	85	29	.....	114
8	Gungajulghatty to Saltora...	200	120	32	352
9	Mosaloo and Mijia Road	405	170	25	660
10	Municipal work in Bankoora	36	47	.....	83
11	Ditto in Bishenpore	25	27	.....	52
12	Digging tank at Joypore	51	12	.....	63
13	Dhoolahpore to Mulliara Road	88	54	24	166
14	Majia to Maliarah	202	105	.....	307
15	Moheshra Road	245	18	.....	326
16	Koorpa Road	160	50	.....	210
17	Judpore Road	350	100	.....	450
	Total	.....	.....	.....	3,188

W. R. Larminie,
Offg. Collector.

Bankoora Collectorate,
The 1st June 1874.

No. 419F.R., dated Burdwan, the 1st June 1874.

From—E. H. WHINFIELD, Esq., Offg. Collector of the Burdwan Division,

To—The Commissioner of Revenue, Burdwan Division.

I HAVE the honor to submit the fortnightly narrative for the Burdwan district due to-day.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

The Raneegunge sub-divisional officer reports that the supply of rice at Raneegunge has been slightly less but still sufficient, some 7,650 maunds having been dealt with. That the importation from the south will soon be checked by the rise of the Damoodar; that prices are slightly higher in the west of the sub-division but lower in the east, ranging from 11 seers good rice, to 13 seers 8 chittacks coarse rice per rupee; that seed-grain is obtainable at 20 seers the rupee (which seems a high price), but the prices at which this is sold in the bazars are not an exact sample of the prices ruling in the villages; that little or no seed-grain has been eaten, and the information received as to the stocks in hand is reassuring. That 2·24 inches of rain have fallen; that both aous (in Kaksa) and amon rice are being sown; that the planting of sugarcane has been almost finished, and the standing cotton and til crops are doing fairly well; that no change has occurred in the condition of the people. That no cases of starvation are known to have occurred, and no cases of distress to have remained unrelieved; that there is no real distress among the cultivators as a class; that cholera is very bad indeed, and three additional native doctors have been deputed by the civil surgeon to treat it. That small-pox has disappeared; that thefts are commoner than usual; that no emigrants have been registered, and that applicants for employment on the works near Raneegunge are few.

The Bood-bood sub-divisional officer reports that the supply of grain in the bazars is abundant; that the price of good rice is 11 seers 12 chittacks the rupee, and that of common rice 12 seers 10 chittacks; that the supply of seed-grain is deficient, though the traders are supposed to hold large stocks. That 1·58 inches of rain fell on the 22nd, 25th, 26th and 27th ultimo, which has done much good to the standing crops (cotton and til) and facilitated sowing; that sowings of both tora (aous) and amun rice are progressing. That additional relief measures are required in a group of villages round Potenah and Sharool, which lies at the distance of about 4 miles from the Mullickpore and Gulsee food depôts, and that distress prevails in this part but no cases of deaths from starvation are reported.

The District Superintendent of Police reports that the supply of grain in all the bazars in the Sudder sub-division is abundant; that good rice is obtainable at 11½ to 12 pucca seers per rupee, and coarse rice at 12 seers to 14 seers pucca; that paddy is obtainable at 22½ pucca seers per rupee, and biri kalai at from 12 to 15 seers; that the stocks in hand are believed to be considerable; that 3·5 inches of rain have fallen during the fortnight which has done great good to the cotton and sugarcane; that paddy sowings are going on, that no deaths from starvation have occurred, and that there have been no grain-thefts except in Sahibgunge.

My own opinion about the Sudder sub-division is, that there is a certain amount of distress in thana Sahibgunge, and that distress is beginning to make its appearance in Khundughose, south of the Damoodar. The village sub-committee of Gopinathpore in the latter thana, reported two deaths from starvation last week; but on immediate enquiry being made it turned out that they were deaths from fever. These village sub-committees, as a rule, write their reports in a flowing style, and are prone to attribute any death that may occur to starvation. But there is no doubt as to the existence of some distress in this quarter, and measures have been taken to relieve it. The allegations as to the impossibility of getting rice, which came in so thickly from some villages in the east of Sahibgunge some weeks back have now ceased; and I believe that the truth was simply that consumers were not willing to pay the prices asked. I think so for the reason that when the committee started a relief work in Sahibgunge, whereon the laborers were to be paid in rice instead of in money, the coolies at once turned round and said they would rather have the money.

The Cutwa sub-divisional officer says that prices have risen. Rice is now selling at Cutwa at Rs. 3-12 per maund, and in the interior at Rs. 4 per maund, and paddy at Re. 1-15 to Rs. 2-2, but that there is a good supply of grain. That the mahajuns on learning that Government grain was to be stored in Cutwa, at once began exporting to Moorshedabad in considerable quantities; that there is no doubt the village mahajuns hold considerable stocks which they are holding in expectation of a further rise of price; that the stock of seed-grain in the hands of substantial ryots is sufficient; that during the fortnight 3·67 inches of rain fell at Cutwa, and the rainfall in the interior was equally heavy. That the outturn of til will not be more than 4 as., but sugarcane has made a very fair start, and aous paddy is being sown extensively; that the condition of the people is about the same as before reported; that cases of real distress and suffering have come to light, and the number of applicants for gratuitous relief is increasing.

The Culna sub-divisional officer reports that the supply of rice in the bazars is abundant; that prices range from Rs. 3-3 to 3-6 a maund, and paddy for seed sells at 20 to 25 seers the rupee; that the stocks in hand are believed to be considerable; that 1·27 inches of rain fell at Culna during the fortnight, but more is wanted. That the cultivators are busily engaged in ploughing the lands and sowing aous-paddy, jute, and sugarcane; that the middle classes are well off, but the poorer classes are distressed. That cholera and small-

pox still linger here and there; that no deaths from starvation have come to notice up to the present time; that no grain-thefts have occurred, and no emigrants have been registered.

For myself I do not believe in the existence of any serious distress in Culna. Every test applied seems to negative it. Thus on the Buddipore and Boinchee road, local labor is simply not obtainable; and the Executive Engineer tells me that the Buddipore zemindars have to pay their coolies as much as 4 annas a day to induce them to work. Similarly Mr. Miller tells me the Moharajah had to stop work on his large tank in Culna for want of hands.

The Jehanabad sub-divisional officer states that the weather has been unsettled throughout the fortnight, but only ·80 inches of rain fell at Jehanabad; that more rain is wanted; that rice is freely obtainable everywhere; that prices have slightly risen and now range from 12 to 15 pucca seers the rupee. That mahajuns still hold considerable stocks; that seed-grain is abundant and sells at about 22 seers per rupee; that the til, cotton, and sugarcane now on the ground will be benefited by the recent rain; that there has been no deterioration of the condition of the people; that cases of cholera have been reported from the neighbourhood of Sanknara, whither the Assistant Surgeon has gone to treat them; that no deaths from starvation have occurred; that one grain-theft occurred, but it was not due to pressure of want, and that no portions of the sub-division are in a specially distressed condition, though cases of distress amongst beggars and the like turn up here and there.

Now that five months of the year are over, and we are well advanced into the period estimated to be that of the greatest pressure, I think it may be asserted with some confidence, *first*, that the alarmist predictions of those who, in the cold weather asserted that all the stocks would be exhausted by this time have been conclusively refuted by the actual events; *second*, that the scarcity and distress of the present year are not nearly so great as in 1866; and *third*, that provided the relief operations be continued on the present liberal scale, and provided the rains do not again fail, there is no well-grounded reason at all for apprehension in regard to the future.

B.—Relief Works.

3. These are shown as usual in statement No. I. The Raneegunge sub-divisional officer says the number of laborers on the two works in his charge is very small, which would shew that these works, under the present restrictions, do not any longer afford any just cause of complaint to private employers of labor in Raneegunge. The Bood-bood Deputy Collector has also two works in his charge, giving employment to over 800 men a day. The Cutwa Deputy Collector has seven roads in his charge whereon work is now being done by about 1,000 coolies daily. The Culna sub-divisional officer is carrying on work on five roads, but the total number of laborers is only about 150. The Jehanabad Deputy Collector has a number of Chowkedary Union roads on hand, employing some 350 coolies daily. All the other road-works are in charge of the Executive Engineer. All the work done is paid for by the piece, the slight experience gained of daily wages having been eminently unsatisfactory. In the case of one work, the cowrie plan of payment has been adopted by the Cutwa relief superintendent, who says it requires a great deal of supervision.

C.—Transport of Food.

4. The railway returns for the weeks ending 16th and 23rd May shew 27,887 maunds exported, and 54,524 maunds imported; but about 50,000 maunds of this was the Government rice brought to Burrakur for Manbhoom. About 10,000 maunds are reported to have been imported into Culna during the fortnight, and importations from Midnapore and the south still continue to be made into the southern sub-divisions.

D.—Storage of Government Grain.

5. Nearly 1,000 maunds of Government grain have been received and stored in one of the railway buildings at Kanoo Junction, and advice of the despatch of about 1,000 maunds more for that place has been just received. Also about 1,000 maunds have been received at Burdwan, 800 whereof have been despatched to Cutwa for storage, and the rest has been sent to Narigram and elsewhere. The district committee have also stored rice at Burdwan and in Culna for their food depôts. The Government grain has come within the last few days only, and hence the statement required by Government letter No. 3369—S.R., dated 26th ultimo, cannot be filled up as yet.

E.—Advances to Private Parties.

6. Advances applied for and granted under the Land Improvement Act are shown in Statement II, and those to zemindars and ryots under concession G. of circular No. 175—S.R., dated 17th January, and His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor's Minute of 20th April last in Statement III. We are not disposing of the applications of the latter class as quickly as could be desired, for reasons indicated below. The Raneegunge sub-divisional officer says these applications are made in moderate numbers, but there is great difficulty in getting the applicants to put them into a definite shape. The landlords, he adds, shew a marked reluctance to aid their tenants by taking these advances. In Bood-bood some 19 applications in all are under enquiry. In Cutwa a great many applications have been received, as also in the Sudder sub-division. As a rule, the talookdars will not take advances of this sort. When urged to do so they make the excuse that their

ryots are heavily in their debt as it is, and if they were to make them further advances it would be exceedingly doubtful if they ever recovered them. Then in the case of the ryots themselves, other difficulties present themselves. A very large number of applications is presented by single ryots for advances, but when they learn that advances cannot be made to each man individually, and that all the ryots in a village must take an advance together on their joint and common security, most of them draw back, as those who are better off than the rest do not like to risk their property to benefit their poor neighbours. This has prevented the ryots of even the worst villages, such as Joykristopore, from taking advances. I saw these men myself the other day and they were most clamorous for advances; but when an officer went to make the necessary arrangements, they drew back and said they would think about it. This result is satisfactory in one way, as it tends to shew that the need is not really so urgent as has been supposed; but at the same time I think some concessions ought to be made, and I have therefore, on my own responsibility, and in anticipation of sanction, issued orders that when this objection is raised, it will be allowable to make the advance on the security of those of the ryots who consent to give a joint engagement and security to repay it, excluding altogether the dissentients. It is needless to say that a very considerable number of applications are presented by persons who have not the slightest claim to such indulgence. In one case inquired into, the applicants admitted that they intended to apply the money to the worship of their Idol, Roghunathjee, and similar admissions have been made in other cases. The substitution of grain for money advances will have a good effect in checking applications of this sort. In some cases applicants, on learning that grain was to be given and not money, have at once declined to take advances.

F.—Charitable Relief.

7. The particulars of this and of the expenditure thereon are given in statements IV and V. The relief of the distressed middle classes is effected by liberal advances to weavers in all sub-divisions except in Culna, where the sub-divisional officer says they refuse to take them, and by giving out paddy to be husked and cotton to be spun by the women. In Bood-bood, Rs. 39 worth of rice has been given during the fortnight to 134 persons of this class in the villages round Potenah, and money has been given in Rahana Paraz, Shirrai and Sharool, &c., to similar persons, who will in future be relieved by doles of uncooked rice from the new food depôts at Potenah and Sharool. In Cutwa, Rs. 478 worth of paddy has been given out for husking at home; and Rs. 50 were advanced to the sub-committees at Ketugram and Anukhona to give aid to purdanishin women. Other women of this class have been gratuitously relieved in money or grain in Cutwa, and a few in Burdwan. But in point of fact, these classes of people do not require relief, excepting in Bood-bood and Cutwa, and not there to any very great extent. During the fortnight a new food depôt for the distribution of uncooked food has been opened at Narigram in Khundoghose, and others are about to be opened at Gopinathpore, Potenah and Sharool.

Statement showing progress of works in the Burdwan District for the fortnight ending 30th May 1874.

Names of roads.	Work done in cubic feet.			Average daily number of laborers.	Rate of wages per chowah.	Price of rice.
	Up to 16th May 1874.	During fortnight.	Total up to date.			
					Rs. A. P. Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Culna road	2,825,000	.....	2,825,000	.....	0 2 6	3 6 0
Assensole to Domohane road	1,065,000	.....	1,065,000	15	0 2 0	3 5 0 per maund.
Bankoora road	1,388,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Searsole to Domohane road	1,830,000	.....	1,830,000	150	0 2 0	3 5 0
Buddipore road	400,000	200,000	600,000	157	0 2 6	3 6 0
Burdwan to Socree road	6,425,580	1,689,920	8,115,500	1,742	0 2 0	17 seers per rupee.
Kurjona to Moorshedabad road	4,585,512	54,000	4,639,512	80	0 2 0	Ditto.
Old Benares road	1,400,000	800,000	2,200,000	475	0 2 0	3 0 0 per maund.
Kanoo Junction to Shahibgunge road	2,045,530	979,995	3,025,525	1,301	0 2 0	16½ seers per rupee.
Bood-bood to Sonamookey road	2,287,023	67,499	2,374,522	136	0 2 0 to 0 3 0	16 ,,
Undal to Wookrah road	260,000	547,000	807,000	490	0 0 7 to 0 0 8	3 5 0 per maund.
Raneegunge to Babusoh road	92,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	Work stopped.
Setarampore to Samdehi road	37,000	142,000	179,000	220	0 2 0	3 5 0 per maund.
Sowata to Sillah road	427,167	420,250	847,417	997	0 2 0 to 0 3 0	16 seers per rupee.
Doorgapore to Khooddeha road	41,000	88,277	129,277	156	0 2 0	3 5 0 ,, maund.
Rajbund to Gopalpore road	130,000	28,273	158,273	71	0 2 0	3 5 0 ,, ,,
Cutwa to Socree road	300,000	412,000	712,000	1,171	0 2 0	17 seers per rupee.
Bhedia to Basdah road	1,12,515	900,005	1,012,520	957	0 2 0	Ditto
Munglecote to Sreekhund road	12,317	1,000,183	1,012,600	1,181	0 2 0	Ditto
Dignugger to Gulsee road	.....	174,448	174,448	451	0 2 0	16 seers per rupee.
Mancoor to Dignagore	24,49,700	.....	24,49,700	.....	.....	.....
In charge of Bood-bood Sub-divisional officer.						
Dignagore to Gulsi Road	868,450	.....	868,450	.....	.....	.....
Mancoir to Kalikapore *via* Bhatcunda.	7,200	576,275	583,475	413	2 6 0 per 1,000 cubic feet.	14½ seers per rupee.
11 tanks in Patershore	306,972	192,225	499,197	420	1 10 6 ditto	13½ ,,
1 tank in Sonamookhi	43,268	.....	43,268	57	1 10 6 ditto	Ditto
In charge of Culna Sub-divisional officer.						
Culna and Pandooa *via* Koolta	44,215	.....	44,215	.....	.....	12½ ,,
Culna and Cutwa road near Mirjapore.	81,251	6,150	87,401	5	0 2 3	12½ ,,
Behorhat road	85,950	14,755	100,705	12	0 2 0	Ditto
Sham Raipara road	2,081	.....	2,081	10	0 2 6	Ditto
Bagason to Khanpore	.....	.....	.....	312	.....	.....
Culna to Cutwa road (part)	21,700	2,000	23,700	132	0 2 0	12½ ,,
Culna to Kollainpore	10,950	21,725	32,675	34	0 2 6	Ditto
Road north and south of Matchanga		Half of whole length 22			0 2 3	13 ,,
In charge of Raneegunge Sub-divisional officer.						
Monglepore	40,775	.....	40,775	249	0 2 3	13 seers per rupee.
Babooisole	27,478	.....	27,478	100	0 2 3	13 ditto.
Excavation of Hatibund tank	110,825	36,651	147,476	61	0 3 0 to 0 4 0 per 100 cubic feet.	.....
In charge of Cutwa Sub-divisional officer.						
Cutwa to Bolepore, *via*, Billessore	1,890,201	201,837	2,092,038½	188	3 8 0 per 1,000 c. ft.	3 8 0 per maund.
Shambazar road	1,376,882	211,741½	1,588,623	152		3 8 0 ditto.
Srikund and Munglecote	439,170	70,664	509,834	282	0 2 0 per adult male.	3 8 0 ditto.
Katoorram road	472,170	183,202	602,372	142		3 8 0 ditto.
Vousing to Ratooli road	60,334	121,081	181,415	86	0 1 6 per woman.	3 8 0 ditto.
Bijnagore road	363,966	104,429	468,395	124	0 1 0 per child.	3 8 0 ditto.
Woodhanpore road	347,880	.....	347,880	35		3 8 0 ditto.
Ditto to Siloori	.....	5,138	5,138	25		3 8 0 ditto.
In charge of Jahanabad Sub-divisional officer, Jahanabad Union.						
Basdebpore road	82,000	.....	82,000	.....	0 2 0	13½ seers.
Basuntpore road	85,000	.....	85,000	.....	.....	.....
Soopore road	54,000	.....	54,000	.....	.....	.....
Tyrole road	81,000	.....	81,000	.....	.....	.....
Bamoonpokhur road	10,000	.....	10,000	10	0 2 0	13½ seers.
Khottaghat road	7,000	.....	7,000	.....	.....	.....
Strand road	185,000	5,000	190,000	15	0 2 0	13 seers.
Chandoor road	25,000	.....	25,000	15	0 2 0	13 ,,
Katcharee tank	139,042	15,000	154,042	30	0 4 0 to 0 6 0 per 100 cubic feet.	13 ,,
Moonsif Baboo's Lane	.....	750	750	5	0 2 0 to 0 2 6 per 100 cubic feet.	13 ,,
(*Ballit Union.*)						
Sudder road	164,325	.....	164,325	.....	.....	13½ ,,
Newtonbazar road	26,000	.....	26,000	.....	.....	.....
(*Kowergunge Union.*)						
Srirampore to Jultí	67,000	30,000	97,000	20	0 2 0 to 0 2 6 per 100 cubic feet.	13½ ,,
Ditto to Bamoonaree	59,630	20,000	97,630	30	0 2 0 to 0 2 6 per 100 cubic feet.	13 ,,
Kotulpore Road	42,000	35,000	77,000	35	0 2 0 to 0 2 6 per 100 cubic feet.	13 ,,
(*Shombazar Union*).						
Shombazar and Kistgunge	91,091	.....	91,091	.....	.....	.....
Similapokhoor to Bodnagunge	355,342	30,000	385,342	90	.....	14 seers.
Kistgunge to ,,	.....	205,309	205,309	20	0 2 0 to 0 2 6 per 100 cubic feet.	13 ,,
Gosaipookur tank	35,000	60,000	95,000	5	0 2 0 to 0 2 6 per 100 cubic feet.	13 ,,
Woodoyrajpore road	102,000	15,000	117,000	20	0 2 0 to 0 2 6 per 100 cubic feet.	13 ,,
Majipara ,,	52,500	.....	52,500	24	.....	.....
Puran Pal's tank to Narain Laha's tank, *i.e.*, from Sripore to Kamarpokhoor	122,019	.....	122,019	.....	.....	.....

Names of roads.	Work done in cubic feet.			Average daily number of laborers.	Rate of wages per chowah.	Price of rice.
	Up to 16th May 1874.	During fortnight.	Total up to date.			
					Rs. A. P. Rs. A. P.	
Narain Laho's tank and khal ...	40,953	.....	40,953	.....	.....	.....
Newtonbazar road	36,643	.....	36,643	.....	.....	.....
Gopal Biswas' to Naran Laha's tank	20,728	.....	20,728	.....	.....	.....
Horidass's tank to Haldorpokhoor...	2,137	.....	2,137	.....	.....	.....
Roton Chukerbutty's Bokoultolla to Kartic Rai's house.	6,000	.....	6,000	.....	.....	.....
Debkund to Santepore road ...	1,50,040	70,000	220,040	80	0 2 0 to 0 2 6 per 100 cubic feet.	13½ seers.
In charge of Equitable Coal Company.	—					
Doobrajpore road	.....	.....	.....	27		.....
In charge of Executive Engineer, Northern Drainage and Embankment Division.					0 3 0 per man... 0 1 6 to 0 2 6 per woman and child.	
Kanur Nuddi Works	.....	.....	.....	251		15 seers.
Irrigation Project	.....	.....	.....	660		13 ,,
Ordinary Embankment repairs Iddilpore Sub-division.	.....	.....	.....	85		13 ,,
Raneegunge	.....	.....	.....	105		Coolies employed collecting gooting.
Total ...	36,818,012	9,666,682½	46,484,694½	14,178		

II.

Statement showing the progress made in disposing of applications for advances under Act XXVI of 1871, *during the week ending 30th May* 1874.

District.	Applications received.						Applications rejected.						Applications granted.						Applications pending.		Advances made.						Remarks.
	Up to the end of last week.		During the week.		Total.		Up to the end of last week.		During the week.		Total.		Up to the end of last week.		During the week.		Total.				Up to the end of last week.		During the week.		Total.		
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Bs.	
Burdwan	225	146,529	.....	.....	225	146,529	124	83,377	3	2,575	127	85,952	70	32,595	5	1,400	75	33,995	23	26,582	52	24,345	4	1,150	56	25,495	Bills to the amount of Rs. 63,634 have been enfaced and passed by this office up to 30th May 1874.
Raneegunge	163	42,654	.....	.....	163	42,654	48	16,111	2	850	50	16,961	52	10,054	.....	.....	52	10,054	61	15,639	37	7,544	1	150	38	7,694	
Bood-bood	219	85,039	.....	.....	219	85,039	126	49,764	9	4,050	135	53,814	54	16,951	.....	.....	54	16,951	30	14,274	36	12,924	1	250	37	13,174	
Cutwa	105	41,640	.....	.....	105	41,640	74	32,765	.....	.....	74	32,765	26	6,525	.....	.....	26	6,525	5	2,350	9	1,525	.....	.....	9	1,525	
Culna	91	40,360	.....	.....	91	40,360	29	15,375	.....	.....	29	15,375	42	13,875	.....	.....	42	13,875	20	11,050	32	9,925	2	500	34	10,425	
Jehanabad	44	18,025	.....	.....	44	18,025	28	12,200	1	75	29	12,275	9	2,700	.....	.....	9	2,700	6	3,050	9	2,700	.....	.....	9	2,700	
Total ...	847	374,187	.....	.....	847	374,187	429	209,592	15	7,550	444	217,142	253	82,700	5	1,400	258	84,100	145	72,945	175	58,963	8	2,050	183	61,013	

NOTE.—There being no institutions during the present and the preceding week, this statement is, therefore, submitted with the narrative.

54

III.

Statement shewing the progress made in disposing of applications for advances under Act XXVI of 1871 *up to the fortnight ending* 30*th May* 1874.

District.	Applications received.						Applications rejected.						Applications granted.						Applications pending.		Advances made.						Remarks.
	Up to the end of last week.		During the week.		Total.		Up to the end of last week.		During the week.		Total.		Up to the end of last week.		During the week.		Total.				Up to the end of last week.		During the week.		Total.		
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Burdwan	43	6,797	64	3,579	107	10,376	6	1,584	5	290	11	1,874	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	96	8,502	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Ramgunge	...	.....	2	247	2	247	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	247	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Bood-bood	10	2,617	9	2,170	19	4,187	3	547	2	443	5	990	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	3,197	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Rs. 200 has been remitted to Cutwa under enfaced bill
Cutwa	615	47,432	.....	.....	615	47,432	600	37,932	.....	.....	600	37,932	2	4,200	.....	.....	2	4,200	13	5,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Culna	2	1,900	.....	.....	2	1,900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,000	1	1,000	1	900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Jehanabad	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total ...	670	58,146	75	5,996	745	64,142	609	40,063	7	733	616	40,796	2	4,200	1	1,000	3	5,200	122	18,146	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	

Sub-Divisions.	Local subscription promised.	Local subscription realised.	Amount realised, doubled by Government.	Remittance from Central or District Relief Committee.	Total.	Expenditure.	Balance.	Remarks.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Burdwan ...	8,116 8 0	6,564 0 0	13,128 0 0	20,000 0 0	33,128 0 0	*11,829 1 0	.....	* Besides Rs. 22,500 have been remitted to five sub-divisions; hence Rs. 1,201-1-0 drawn in excess.
Raneegunge ...	1,706 0 0	†1,706 0 0	3,412 0 0	4,250 0 0	7,662 0 0	6,284 13 0	1,377 3 0	† Bill for Rs. 1,131 as Government contribution in duplication of the amount realised up to 15th May last given.
Culna ...	5,900 0 0	‡3,269 0 0	6,538 0 0	1,000 0 0	7,538 0 0	3,328 4 3	4,209 11 9	‡ Ditto Rs. 2,263-0-0 ditto ditto.
Jehanabad ...	1,827 0 0	1,223 8 0	2,447 0 0	1,500 0 0	3,947 0 0	2,051 8 7	1,895 7 5	Ditto „ 1,145-8-0 ditto ditto.
Bood-bood ...	1,037 0 0	867 8 0	1,735 0 0	11,500 0 0	13,235 0 0	11,631 15 3½	1,603 0 8½	Ditto „ 834-8-0 ditto ditto.
Cutwa ...	1,226 0 0	921 1 0	1,842 2 0	4,250 0 0	6,092 2 0	5,170 15 0	921 3 0	Ditto „ 900-1-0 ditto ditto.
Total ...	19,812 8 0	14,551 1 0	29,102 2 0	22,500 0 0	.....	40,296 9 1½	10,006 9 10½	

	Rs.	A.	P.
Total subscription realised, Rs. 14,551-1-0; doubled by Government, becomes	29,102	2	0
Remittance from Central Committee	20,000	0	0
Total	49,102	2	0
Deduct expenditure	40,296	9	1½
Balance in the sub-divisional treasury	8,805	8	10½
Drawn in excess in Sudder	1,201	1	6
Total	10,006	9	10½

E. H. Whinfield,
Officiating Collector.

V.

Sub-divisions.	Number of Committees and Sub-Committees.	Number of regular circles opened and manned.	Number of relief circles opened and manned by planters.	Number of work-houses or centres for distribution of food and gratuitous relief.	Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief.				Number of weavers and others to whom advances have been made.	Amount spent in purchasing articles for advance or giving advance.	Remarks.
					Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.			
										Rs. A. P.	
Burdwan ...	District Committee, 1; Sub-Committees, 39.	1	.....	18, of which 6 fever food-depôts, and 1 of Maharajah	102	253	232	587 807 1,100	52	530 2 0	
	Total ...	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	2,474			
Culna ...	Sub-divisional Committee, 1; Sub-Committees, 30.	.....	.....	5, of which 1 fever food-depôt, and 1 of Maharajah	191	345	201	737 30 1,100	2	50 0 0	Return from Montepore food-depôt not received.
	Total ...	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	1,867			
Raneegunge ...	Sub-divisional Committee, 1; Sub-Committees, 23.	2	.....	8	219	455	293	967	.....	25 0 0	
Cutwa ...	Sub-divisional Committee, 1; Sub-Committees, 34.	1	.....	8	321	698	887	1,906	.....	.....	
Jehanabad ...	Sub-divisional Committee, 1; Sub-Committees, 42.	.....	.....	1 fever food-depôt ...	.....	.....	.....	30	36	733 0 0	
Bood-bood ...	Sub-divisional Committee, 1; Sub-Committees, 32.	1	.....	21, of which 1 of Maharajah	692	2,576	3,039	6,307 1,000	172	395 9 3	
	Total ...	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	7,307			
	District Committee 1; Sub-divisional Committees 5, Sub-Committees 222.										
	Total ...	5	.....	56	1,525	4,367	4,652	14,551	262	1,733 11 0	

Burdwan Collectorate,
The 1st June 1874.

E. H. Whinfield,
Offg. Collector.

No. 93—S.R., dated Burdwan, the 4th June 1874.

From—C. T. Buckland, Esq., Commissioner of the Burdwan Division,

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Department.

In continuation of this office No. 89—S.R., dated 3rd instant, I have the honor to submit, in original, the fortnightly narrative for the district of Midnapore.

2. The Collector has not attended to the instructions conveyed in paragraph 5 of the Government Resolution of 25th April, in which he was informed that his reports might, with advantage, be made very much more concise. There is the usual tendency on the part of the Collector to make the most of everything that can be represented as distress; whereas, it is my opinion that, with the exception of those parts which have been visited by the epidemic fever, Midnapore has had a season of almost unparalleled prosperity. If there is no cessation of the rains, there need be no cause for any sort of anxiety about Midnapore on the score of exceptional want.

3. The census for Midnapore gives the paupers and beggars of the district as 18,998 males, and 6,273 females. The weavers in cotton are returned as 26,276 males, and 552 females, to whom may be added, 6,713 female spinners.

4. The number of laborers, shown as employed on relief works during the fortnight under heading B, is 9,367; of whom, 5,348 are employed on the ordinary embankment and canal works of the district, which leaves only 4,019 who can be properly described as employed on relief works. The daily average number of the recipients of charitable relief at the food-depôts is only 464, and the number of weavers to whom advances have been made appears to be 850. If there is any reliance to be placed in figures, these figures do not indicate anything like distress.

No. 106, dated Midnapore, the 1st June 1874.

From—H. L. Harrison, Esq., Collector of Midnapore,

To—The Commissioner of Revenue, Burdwan Division.

I have the honor to forward herewith the report for this district for the fortnight ending the 30th May.

A.—State of the Country.

2. The two weeks composing the fortnight have been very different in their influence upon the prospects of the district. During the week ending the 23rd May, and indeed up to the 25th, the rain held off, and the continued drought led to reports of distress pouring in from all quarters. The chief need was that of work. Our system of relief roads has been arranged to afford relief wherever there appeared likely to be a *surplus* laboring population; but the impossibility of carrying on the ordinary agricultural operations, combined with high prices, intensified the distress very much, and warnings came in from several reliable quarters among others from Mr. Rice, manager of Messrs. Watson and Co., in the western jungle mehals, that a crisis was impending, and unless work could be provided for the bulk of the population the worst might be feared.

3. Fortunately the rain came just in time, and just in the places where it was most needed. An inch of rain, more or less, has fallen over the whole of the north-west, and nearly as much over the north-east of the district, sufficient to enable all agricultural operations to be resumed, and to save the aous which had already been sown. It has also been sufficient to raise the Cossye fully two feet, and enable water to be given to the fields under lease to the canal, to whom the early and muddy water of the river is of great value towards securing a full crop.

4. The rain not merely gives employment to the greater portion of the population, but also improves their credit with the mahajuns and facilitates the procuring of loans of grain.

5. I have just returned from a six-day's tour in the thanas of Lalbung, Garbeta and Chundercona, visiting especially Garbeta and Chundercona. Both from reports of reliable persons, and also from examining the people myself, I am fully satisfied that the state of the northern portion of the district is this:—

6. There is little or no risk of actual starvation unless we are again visited by a prolonged absence of rain, which does not seem probable, but there is much more pinching and distress than in ordinary years. It is probable that the poorer classes in one-third of the district are living on one meal a day, and will have to continue to do so till the prospects of the new crop are plainly good. There is ample food and ample seed in the district, but many ryots have great difficulty in purchasing the latter, and the mahajuns are very slow to make advances. I have had several applications to advance seed to ryots supported by the Deputy Magistrate of Tumlook, and the Special Deputy Magistrate.

7. The question is whether, under these circumstances, any relief should be given. If no relief is given, the people will, I believe, pull through, but with a good deal of suffering and distress, and dacoities and thefts have been exceptionally numerous during the last six weeks. Still, I would, on the whole, recommend that no more be done than is being done, except in the way of providing labor. It appears almost certain that we shall work fully up to the liberal allowance we have had for the road fund. This will perhaps suffice if the

season is henceforth favorable and the aous crop a good one, but if we have a scanty rainfall during the next month the aous will be a very poor crop, and will thus extend by two months the period of scarcity, and at the same time diminish the labor in the market.

8. The most convenient form of relief would be an allotment to be spent in digging wells, re-digging tanks, and repairing irrigation embankments. The season for repairing tanks is past if rain henceforth falls freely, but in that case it will not be necessary, while in the laterite country, if the rain does *not* fall, tanks and wells might be dug for another month.

9. If I have a further grant of Rs. 20,000 to be spent on miscellaneous works of this kind, it will enable me to confer great boons on places where the water-supply is deficient, and to alleviate much distress; at the same time I cannot say that I think there will be actual starvation if not granted, only an increase of mortality due to bad water and insufficient food.

10. The thanas in which more work is wanted are Jhargram, Beenpore Balbuney, Garbeta, Keshpore, Chundercona and the north of Debra. From every one of these I have received reliable information that the poorer classes are stinting themselves in food owing to want of employment.

11. Prices show a slight but evident tendency to rise along the line from Orissa to Bankoora. Elsewhere they appear to be stationary.

12. B.—Relief Works.

		Preceding fortnight.	This fortnight.
Executive Engineer, Northern Drainage and Embankment Division		626	578
Executive Engineer, Kossye Division ...	skilled ..	363	267
	unskilled ...	5,007	4,503
Executive Engineer Hijlee Division		2,282	not received.
Executive Engineer, Midnapore, Ghattal, and Chundercona road		671	714
Jambonee estate		873	730
Lodhasye to Dobijuree		581	410
Dobijuree to Pooreebatee		22	..
Lodhashe to Mobapal		16	28
Bombay road		16	56
Burdwan road		244	212
Dobijuree to Lallghur		256	303
Beenpore to Ramghur		146	142
Beenpore to Sildah		65	91
Chandra to Jhargram		154	182
Keshpore to Narajole		104	146
Chundercona to Koanpore...		284	85
Satpatle to Ramghur		459	510
Dobijuree to Beenpore		94	102
Lallghur to Ramghur		88	113
Chuttergunge to Ramgebunpore		100	135
Kherpai to Buddengunge		60	60
Total ...		12,511	9,367

13. The average has been much reduced by the days in latter portion of last week after the rain had fallen.

14. No later information as regards labor on private works.

C.—Transport of Food.

15. There are two main lines of transport, one by water, tidal khals and Hijlee canal to Calcutta, the other by the provincial road through Dantoon, Midnapore, Garbeta, and Bankoora. Part of this latter branches off at Midnapore, and goes by canal to the Hooghly and Howrah districts.

16. The demand along the Bankoora road seems to be if anything greater than before. Coming back to Midnapore on Saturday morning, the time when the gharries start, I should estimate that in 14 miles we must have passed 200 gharries and 300 pack-bullocks. The transport along the Hijlee Canal shows an almost imperceptible falling off.

17. It is only to this continued demand that I ascribe the slight rise there has been in prices.

D.

18. *Nil.*

E.

19.

Advances for land Improvement.

	Received.		
Previous fortnight	86	for	28,397
During fortnight	5	,,	1,400
Total ...	91	,,	29,797

Previous fortnight	41	for	14,913
During fortnight	5	„	2,700
Total ...	46	„	17,613
Pending ...	45	„	12,186

20. Of these eight have been recommended to you for sanction during the fortnight. The enquiries in the rest are not yet complete. Messrs. Watson and Co., oppose on principle every application for an advance in any of the pergunnahs in their hands i. e., two-thirds of the jungle pergunnahs.

F.

21. Several difficult questions have been before the relief committee during the fortnight in consequence of the numerous applications for advances which have been made.

22. The tussur weavers of Anundpore have applied for advances, and both the Deputy Collector of Tumlook, and the special Deputy Collector, have independently recommended advances of seed-grain to be given to agriculturists.

23. The consideration of the question was deferred till my return from Garbeta and Chundercona, and it was then agreed that it was inexpedient, under all the circumstances, to comply with the request. Altough very limited advances were asked for, not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in all, it might be accepted as certain that if once started, such applications would pour in, and would be urged on by the mahajuns who would be only too glad to be relieved of the charge of making advances in so unprofitable a year. It is certain that there is abundance of seed-grain in the district, and the committee considered it improbable in the extreme that any mahajun or zemindar would allow the land, to which he looks for an income, to remain fallow for want of seed.

24. For the present, therefore, the committee have restricted their advances to distressed cloth-weavers. Their circumstances are peculiar, as they have had in one year to contend against high prices and fever, with a constantly declining trade.

25. Four food depôts are open. Daily average:—

Chundercona	70	127	70	45	312
Radhanuggur	19	60	20	19	118
Kherpai	10	12	7	5	34
Rajnuggur	Returns not received.				

26. I visited the Chundercona depôt during the fortnight, and am satisfied that it is well and economically managed; 88 of the men and women are put to light labor, and the entire body of recipients are periodically overhauled, and such as are able-bodied are sent off to some of the relief works in the neighbourhood. Chundercona is by far the most distressed place in the district, and its relief is very well organised.

27. About 600 tantees in Chundercona have received advances, and about 500 more must have them. Those who have received, are paying back the sums advanced satisfactorily, and the accounts are clearly kept.

28. About 250 tantees in other places, chiefly Kherpai and Radhanuggur have also received advances of thread.

29. Of the 312 relieved at Chundercona, 27 came from places outside the town limits.

G.

30. Government expenditure during the fortnight, *nil* (no salaries having been paid or equivalent to subscriptions drawn).

	Rs.	A.	P.
Total to end of fortnight	8,039	7	0
Relief funds.			
Opening balance	11,258	13	3
Subscriptions collected during fortnight	2,455	1	0
Total ...	13,713	14	0
Expended (chiefly in advance to tantees)	5,639	3	0
Balance ...	8,074	11	3

31. *Supplementary.*—With reference to paragraph 5 of Government orders No. 3216—S.R. of the 19th May, directing a special chapter to be devoted to shewing the actual expenditure under each of the three heads B, C and D up to the latest available date, I regret to say that the Tumlook report has not been received, and without it I cannot give the information. It is only recently that the distinction has been fully understood, and I must ask permission to defer precise figures till next report. Your covering letter only reached me on the 30th, two days before the despatch of this report.

32. Meanwhile all officers distributing relief have been directed to be specially liberal under head D, though I am happy to say that not much expenditure under that head will in any case be needed in this district.

33. The Garbeta report is annexed. The Tumlook report has not been received.

Dated Burdwan, the 6th June 1874.

Memo. by—C. T. BUCKLAND, Esq., Commissioner of Burdwan.

FORWARDED in original to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

No. 143, dated Howrah, the 3rd June 1874.

From—J. B. WORGAN, Esq., Offg. Deputy Collector of Howrah,

To—The Commissioner of Burdwan.

I HAVE the honor to forward the usual fortnightly narrative of the state of crops, present and prospective, prices of food, weather, and general condition of the people, up to yesterday's date.

2. The yield of the boro dhan crop, grown in thanas Khanakool and Ampta in the Mohesrakha sub-division, and in thanas Doomjoor and Jugguthullubpore in the Sudder sub-division, being the only *present* crop, was reported on in the last narrative. From the information then at my disposal, I was led to form a worse opinion of it in some respects than it perhaps deserved. I called on the Deputy Collector in charge of the Mohesrakha sub-division for a report of the careful enquiry about this crop, and I gather from what he says, that the very bad yield ascribed to the Khanakool thana was true only of the eastern portion of the thana. He puts it at 4 annas of a full crop. On the west, the crop is said to have been about 10 annas of a full one. In the Ampta thana he reports that the crop has been a 4 anna one.

3. In the Sudder sub-division, I have no reason to modify the opinion expressed in my last report as regards thana Doomjoor; whilst as regards thana Jugguthullubpore, I learn from Mr. Reily, who saw the crop there about a month ago, and is in the constant receipt of information on the subject of crops throughout the district, that the yield may be put at the same figure as in Doomjoor, or about 4 annas of a full crop.

4. As regards the prospects of future crops, there is no doubt that the sowings have been much retarded by the unusual character of the weather. The last week, however, of May showed an improvement in this respect, six-tenths of an inch of rain having been registered at head-quarters; and I am glad to observe that the Superintendent of Police speaks of there having been a slight fall of rain throughout the district on the 25th and 26th ultimo. I gather from his reports that the people are sowing the aous, and preparing the land for the amun crop, but that much more rain is needed. The same is reported by the Deputy Collector of Mohesrakha, who adds that the aous is grown only in thana Ampta, and parts of thana Bagnon and Khanakool, and that the amun is the staple crop of the sub-division, consisting of the above three thanas, and thanas Shampore and Oolooberiah.

5. As respects the Sudder sub-division, four of its six thanas are town thanas. In the two country thanas, Doomjoor and Jugguthullubpore, I am informed that in the former, about half the land has been put under the plough, but scarcely any sown in the elaka of the station; whilst in the elaka of the Sankrail outpost, about 10 annas of the land has been ploughed and 2 annas sown. In the latter, about 4 annas of the land has been ploughed, and a small portion sown. The sowing is being kept back for rain.

6. *Prices* show by the last report received from the District Superintendent (up to the 30th ultimo), a tendency to improve in Shampore and Sankrail. In other places, they are unchanged, except in Ampta, where they have risen from Rs. 3-5 to Rs. 3-12-6 a maund for common rice, in consequence of the recently-reported drain upon the stocks there The cheapest price is at Oolooberiah, where it is Rs. 2-11 per maund, and the highest at Ampta as above, as may be seen from the following :—

	Price of common rice per maund. Rs. A. P.
Oolooberiah	2 11 0
Khanakool	2 13 0
Bagnon	2 13 0
Shampore	2 14 0
Doomjoor	3 2 0
Sankrail	3 8 0
Sudder station	3 5 0
Jugguthullubpore	3 9 0
Ampta	3 12 6

7. The weather I have already noticed in paragraph 4. I may add that as I write a heavy thunder and rain storm is passing over this place.

8. The general condition of the people of the district I have no reason to think unsatisfactory, and indeed prices are not such as to make one suppose that it should be so. They are high, but not abnormally so, as far as I can make out. There is at present no increase of crime whatever, nor have any reports of distress reached me. The Deputy Collector of Mohesrakha reports, under date the 30th ultimo, that there is at present no fear of scarcity any where in the sub-division, and the same may be said of the Sudder sub-division.

9. The result of relief operations during the fortnight tends to the same conclusion. In my last report I mentioned that I had requested the Mohesrakha sub-divisional officer to submit an account of the expenditure on this score in his sub-division, and I find now that up to the 31st ultimo, out of Rs. 300 sent to him, only Rs. 1-14-9 has been spent on relief. Several private individuals are said to have done a good deal, but I do not gather that the number or description of the indigent thus provided for has been anything out of the common. I mentioned at the same time, that the expenditure by the District Superintendent up to the 15th of May had been Rs. 21-1-6. I have since received from him statements showing that up to the 29th he had been advised of an expenditure of Rs. 6-7-6 in the fortnight for the whole of the eleven thanas in the district, distributed amongst 63 persons, an average of about 4 persons a day.

10. I annex copy of a statement received from the Executive Engineer, showing the number of coolies employed on the district roads during the fortnight, being 396 in all, against 323 in the previous fortnight. They are all reported as being in good condition, and the increase in numbers seems to have no significance when contrasted with Mr. Wells' remark that coolies are scarce.

11. I come finally to the subject of land improvements under Act XXVI of 1871. On this matter a weekly statement is submitted to the Collector of Hooghly, from which I find that the total number of applications up to the 30th of May was 13, of which 8 were rejected, and 5 were pending, out of which 2 had been reported for sanction to the Collector of Hooghly. As far as I have seen, the cases here are not really worthy of mention in connection with the subjects of this report. None of the proposals that I have looked into are of more than personal, and none of them of agricultural, scope, but I mention the subject as it seems to be usual to do so.

Extract from the Fortnightly Return of Coolies employed on District Roads during the fortnight ending 31st May 1874.

Name of Road.	Number of coolies.	Supplies of food.	Condition of laborers.	Mode of payment and rate of wages.	Arrangement for tools.	Remarks.
Howrah Sub-division.						
Old Benares Road	80	No food supplied by contractor.	Good ...	An advance of Re. 1 each or two annas per day per each cooly to provide food usually given. Settlement takes place at the end of each week. Men paid 4 annas; women 3 annas 6 pie per day.	Contractor supplies the tools.	Coolies are scarce, as many have gone to cultivation.
Juggutbullubpore Road ...	130	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Ditto ditto ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Connuggur and Jonye Road	46	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Ditto ditto ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Branch Grand Trunk Road	10	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Ditto ditto ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Kallypore Road ...	45	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Ditto ditto ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Mohesrakha Sub-division.						
Amtah Road	15	Food is supplied by the coolies themselves.	Do. ...	Rate of wages on average 4 annas. Payment made in advance, and also daily.	Tools are supplied by contractors.	Local.
Juggutbullubpore Road ...	70	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Ditto ditto ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.

CHINSURAH,
The 1st June 1874.

J. H. WELLS, C.E.,
Exe. Engr., Hooghly and Howrah Districts.

No. 1531, dated Chota Nagpore, the 26th May 1874.

From—COLONEL E. T. DALTON, C. S. I., Commissioner of Chota Nagpore,

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, with His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, Monghyr.

I HAVE the honor to submit my half-monthly narrative for the fortnight ending 25th May 1874.

2. The weather was hot and dry till the last day or two of the period under report. On the 25th, rain fell at Purulia, and yesterday we have had showers here, and last accounts from Palamow gave promise of rain about the same time. It will be of great benefit to the early sowings of summer rice, and to the earlier crops now on the ground. The area of the ground this year prepared for early sowings considerably exceeds that of previous years.

3. A small quantity of cheena, and jethooa marua, to which artificial irrigation could be applied has been reaped; but the deficiency of water, more or less felt in all the districts, militates against an abundant return from these early crops.

4. Except in the Manbhoom district, where cholera has appeared, causing a serious panic amongst the cartmen, the health of the people has otherwise been fair, though the mortuary returns of three districts, Manbhoom, Lohardugga and Singbhoom, give 192 deaths last month to 166 during the same month in 1873.

5. *Hazareebagh.*—Since my last half-monthly narrative despatched from Govindpore on the 14th instant, I have visited the stations on the Grand Trunk Road up to Hazareebagh, and remained there four days in consultation with Mr. Beadon.

6. The contemplated storage of grain at the chuttis was nearly completed, but there were no indications of distress amongst the people. A road had been commenced as a relief work from Buggodur, northwards, but Mr. Macarthy informed me that the people evinced very little inclination to work on it. No distress has appeared in and about the station of Hazareebagh. The jungle-produce is still contributing largely to the stock of food now being consumed, but it is reported from some quarters that this has caused diarrhœa amongst the poorer classes.

7. I am satisfied with the arrangements made by Mr. Beadon for obtaining prompt and accurate information regarding the condition of the people. Weekly reports are received from the police of all parts of the district, and these are supplemented by the reports of four sub-divisional committees, embodying the information of 30 sub-committees. The portions of the district most affected by scarcity are the northern parts of Khurrukdeah, including parts of the Dhunwar estate. The arrangements made to give relief were noticed in my last report, but Mr. Peppé, the manager of Dhunwar, who joined me again at Hazareebagh, was enabled to inform me that the change in the system of work ordered by me was being rapidly carried out.

8. Whilst at Hazareebagh the following questions were discussed:—Loans of rice to cultivators and others for food. The rules for these advances now promulgated in Hazareebagh are briefly as follows:—

Government rice may be given as a loan to substantial ryots to provide a stock of food for their family and farm laborers, to be paid for on or before the 31st March, at the rate of one rupee for 12 seers of clean rice. Quantity to be given not ordinarily to exceed 3 maunds, but if the farm is extensive, and the number of hands employed above the average, up to 6 maunds may be given.

The zemindar or his agent, or the thiccadar, to certify to the validity of the security.

A larger quantity of rice can be issued to a body of substantial ryots who agree to be jointly responsible.

Loans of rice may, in the same manner, be made to other persons who are sufficiently substantial to give fair hope of repayment. Money advances direct to ryots for food or other purposes not to be given, but they may be made to zemindars under Government orders No. 1799 of 25th March last.

9. Some seed-dhan is in store in the bhandars belonging to the Government estates and estates under Court of Wards. The distribution of this at the usual rate of one maund for one and a half maunds to be repaid to the bhandar at the close of the harvest, has been authorised. This is done to keep up stock in bhandars, and to avoid discouraging the usual dealers. When the seed is all distributed, it was determined that money advances might be made in such estates at 12 per cent.

10. The rules issued for labor provided for the strict enforcement of piece-work for the able-bodied, and Government rice was to be sold to the work-people at 11 seers for the rupee, this now being, and having been since January last, the prevailing rate. Considering the large stock in the hands of mahajuns, and the large sums advanced to such persons to stimulate importation, we did not rule that the work-people should be paid in rice; but under orders of Government now received, this will be carried out in all places at which the Government grain can be made available.

11. The roads in progress—22 in all—will give employment for some months to come, but as minor works are wanted to employ people living too far from road-works, we propose to take up tanks likely to give good drinking-water if restored, and make wells where required by the public, to be paid for from the Government grant and donations of parties interested, if we can obtain any. A project of a large tank on the encamping ground at Chowparun has been approved. I propose to allot to it Rs. 1,000 of Government money. The zemindar, Baboo Namnarain Singh, has promised Rs. 500, and the Deputy Commissioner will obtain more subscriptions if possible. The estimate is Rs. 2,500.

12. Relief centres for distribution of food, cooked to some, uncooked to others, have been opened, but the numbers fed in each are quite insignificant. In the Pachumba sub-division, there are seven such places, and the aggregate of the persons fed amounted to 86 only, all beggars. At Koderma, 14 people are fed gratuitously, and the same number are employed on light labor.

13. Mr. Beadon was of opinion that the 40,000 maunds of rice, to which quantity the Government have at my recommendation consented to raise the Hazareebagh supply, would be sufficient. He says, in a letter dated 23rd instant just received—"I find I would require Rs. 50,000 to complete the roads already undertaken; if the coolies are all to be paid in rice at 12 seers for the rupee, I think we should require 15,300 maunds for the coolies." According to this calculation the quantity sanctioned should suffice.

14. On the whole, I conclude that we are fairly ahead of distress in Hazareebagh, and the arrangements made should, if nothing untoward occur, enable us to keep so.

15. *Lohardaggah.*—Of the sudder sub-division of the Lohardaggah district, I have nothing whatever to remark.

16. For Palamow, the narrative* by the Officiating Assistant Commissioner for the fortnight ending the 16th instant, received only yesterday, is appended. It will be seen from this that the number of persons employed on relief works have increased by 6,788 over the number exhibited in the previous fortnightly report; and has now reached 24,000. This involves a heavy expenditure; and from all that has been reported during the last month from Palamow, I cannot think it is necessary that such an unlimited number should be employed. Feeling this, I, on the 18th instant, sent orders to Palamow to lower the rates all round by one pice a head, and to enforce piece-work rigorously. The Assistant Commissioner, it will be seen, had already directed the reduction in the case of women, who flocked to the works in Lieutenant Grey's circle out of all due proportion to the men; but as I found the cultivating season had actually commenced, and that the farmers would soon require the work-people, I thought it best to direct a general reduction throughout Palamow. From Mr. Forbes's report it does not appear that the reduction has driven one woman away from the work. It is probable that the piece-work, which I fear has been little tried in Palamow, will have a more potent effect. We have been hearing for some time that the laborers, living on such cheap food as mohwa and jungle-produce, were saving up their wages. Farmers and zemindars complain that they are not hard enough worked for the pay they get; and as we do not wish to enter into a competition prejudical to the interests of the employers, we must find the point at which the laborers will only resort to us as a *pis aller*.

* No. 381, dated 23rd May 1874.

17. When in January last arranging for the probable requirements of Palamow, my first thought was, with reference to the isolated position of the sub-division, to stimulate in every possible way the importation of food-grain. With this view the assistance of the most influential zemindars was invited, and the mahajuns encouraged to import to the utmost extent, and even the ordinary cultivators were moved to import on their own account with their own cattle. It is on this account that we have now a large stock of rice in the country, and as represented in my letter No. 182T, of the 18th instant, I was unwilling to enter into competition with the traders by paying the work people in rice; but I find from letters since received, especially a demi-official from Mr. Bernard, that this has been determined on as a necessary policy, and I am sending out orders to Palamow to use up the Government stores for payment of coolies without reserve, including the additional 10,000 maunds available at Dehri.

18. The Palamow Charitable Relief Committee has a large fund at its disposal—about Rs. 10,000 available. They have only spent Rs. 392 against Rs. 462 of the previous fortnight, and the persons served are for the most part ordinary beggars. If all goes well, another month will probably see us nearly clear of relief operations in Palamow.

19. *Manbhoom.*—I have not yet received a copy of the half-monthly report of the Deputy Commissioner for the fortnight ending 16th instant.

20. I understand from his letter to Government, No. 1074 of the 21st instant, and a demi-official communication, that he proposes to post the officers recently appointed, and arrange for circles as follows:—

Govindpore.—Relief officer Mr. H. W. Mackenzie, Extra Assistant Commissioner.
Assistants, Mr. W. H. Mackenzie, and Mr. Rebello.

Rughoonathpore, East.—Relief officer, Captain W. L. Samuells.
Assistant, Mr. Peade, Opium Department.

Rughoonathpore, West.—Mr. B. L. Gupta, C.S., Relief Officer.
Assistant, Baboo Raichurn Ghose, sub-deputy Collector.

Purulia.—Mr. R. D. Hare, Relief Officer.
Assistants, Baboos Jodoonath Chowdry and Pertap Digwar.

Manbazar Circle.—Mr. D. DeDombel, Relief Officer.
Assistants, Mr. S. N. Banerjea, and Moonshi Neamut Oollah.
The posting of Mr. Wingrove is not yet fixed.

I approve of these arrangements. The division of Rughoonathpore into two circles had been determined on before I left Manbhoom.

21. Since my last report, the District Superintendent of Police has visited Burrabhoom, and though that large pergunnah has enjoyed harvests since last famine, and is said to have yielded a 14-anna crop this year, and is known to have exported an immense quantity of grain, he reports that about 251 villages will require assistance, and grain is actually now being distributed as loans. Rice was selling in Burrah-bhoom after the harvest* at 21 seers for the rupee, and at the present time the quotations are 16 seers. The villages in need of assistance are in the hills towards the south bordering on Singhbhoom. The only relief asked for is a loan of rice to help them through the next month, or till the rains, when it is expected that the mahajuns now holding back will resume the usual advances.

* January 1874.

22. During the period now under review, the circumstances of the Khaspel pergunnah have been carefully probed and tested by the District Superintendent, and he found that a considerable number of the cultivating classes were near the end of their resources and wished for loans of rice; two feeding depôts had been established in Khaspel, and road-works were going on, which provided for the laboring classes and paupers, but additional relief was required for some very poor Brahmins and Kaists who would not work. All this

has been arranged by the Furulia committee and sub-committees, and the details will, I doubt not, be found in Colonel Rowlatt's last narrative which I have not yet received.

23. Loans of rice continue to be given out rapidly. I do not know what quantity is shown as having been so disposed of in Colonel Rowlatt's report for the fortnight ending 16th instant. In my previous narrative I estimated that it would probably have reached 42,000 maunds by that date. *Since* that date, or during the week ending 23rd instant, the issues in loans have been—

	Mds.
Govindpore	5,603
Rughoonathpore...	8,327
Purulia	3,912
Total ..	17,842

Besides, rice has been sent for distribution to Burrahbhoom, Bagda and Khaspel.

24. In the two Rughoonathpore circles, the 10 depôts were, at the close of last week, giving cooked food to 1,601 men, women and children, and uncooked food to 1,777 persons, and supporting 191 by means of in-door work.

25. The chowkeedars throughout the district are having a hard time of it. They are ordinarily paid in grain or cash by the villagers, but this year it is found most difficult to realise their dues, and we cannot expect them to work for nothing. I have therefore sanctioned a proposal of Colonel Rowlatt's to give to each chowkeedar in the distressed tracts one maund of Government rice.

26. For chowkeedars of Khaspel, the Manbhoom rural selected area for vital statistics, we have done a little more. I have sanctioned a payment from the Ghatwalli fund of four annas to each chowkeedar as he comes to make his weekly report, till the price of rice falls, or the sanction of Government be obtained to another proposal for their remuneration.

27. The outbreak of cholera, reported to Government in my letter No. 1490 of the 23rd instant, has added greatly to the difficulties of transport. Colonel Rowlatt, under date the 26th instant, writes that the cartmen were refusing to proceed to Rughoonathpore where the disease is still bad. It is "less at Burrakur," and not increasing in Purulia. Every effort is being made to settle with the cartmen, and I trust the panic will soon subside, or that their fears may yield to some extra remuneration. In such an emergency the Deputy Commissioner must exercise his influence and authority both.

28. A fair start has been made in providing employment for the people on village tanks. In the Govindpore circle, sites of eight such works have been selected, and others have been started in other circles, of which I have no details.

29. I learn from Colonel Rowlatt's note of yesterday that refreshing rain has fallen at Purulia, and it is expected that this will greatly benefit and accelerate the sowings.

30. No grain-robberies are reported to have taken place in Manbhoom. The grain carts are escorted by men of the rural, *i.e.*, Digwaree, or Ghatwalli police, who are paid in Government rice for this extra duty. There have been a few cases of incendiarism of granaries, in consequence, it is supposed, of the owners refusing to advance or sell, and a report has reached me that one of the wealthiest merchants of Manbhoom has, for the same reason, been brutally murdered. It is said he had 30,000 maunds of dhan.

31. The latest information received of the number of laborers employed on local public works in Manbhoom was on the 9th instant—

Males	8,906
Females	3,144
Children	919
Total ...	12,969

32. *Singhbhoom.*—I have had no letters from Captain Garbett during the fortnight, and no changes have been reported from Singhbhoom. Captain Garbett has, I believe, gone to visit the southern Pirs again.

No. 381, dated Daltongunge, the 23rd May 1874.

From—L. R. Forbes, Esq., Offg. Assistant Commissioner of Palamow,
To—Colonel E. T. Dalton, C.S.I., Commissioner of Chota Nagpore.

I have the honor to submit herewith my 7th narrative of scarcity and relief in the Palamow sub-district for the fortnight ending Saturday, the 16th May 1874.

Seventh Narrative of Scarcity and Relief in the Palamow sub-district for the Fortnight ending Saturday, the 16th May 1874, submitted in accordance with orders contained in Government Circular No. 80, of the 17th November 1873.

A.

Abundance or scarcity of supply in the Bazars.—As reported in my last narrative, the markets continue to be fully supplied. The agricultural importers of the sub-district have

now closed their operations, to allow their bullocks rest before the ploughing season commences, but supplies are being kept up by the local traders and outside importers. The amount of rice imported during the last six or seven months by the local traders is enormous; they have all got their golahs full. I have been again assured by trustworthy persons that in Garwa alone there is upwards of a lakh of maunds in store. None of the local traders have as yet offered any of their stocks for sale, nor will they, it is said, until they have satisfied themselves as to the prospect of the coming harvest, that is, when the rice has been transplanted in August. In the meantime, outside traders are proving equal to the occasion. These will continue to import until the end of June, and by that time agricultural operations will be in full work, and the people will be in a measure independent of the markets. The amount of mowha in the country is very large. This crop, as I have said before, has been the saving of the country. It is now selling in the bazars at something less than a maund and quarter per rupee. During the fortnight considerable exportations of mowha have taken place to Shahabad, and rice also has been sent there. For Belounjah and Japla, too, I have now no longer the fears I once had, and if the rains fall propitiously, the people there will have no reason to complain. To give an example of the amount of grain now in the sub-district, I may state that I have been assured by several mahajuns that even in ordinary years their assamees, *i. e.*, those who take loans of grain, &c., from them usually commence applying at this time of the year, but that up to date they have not received a single application. This they attribute partly to the fact of the people having imported largely on their own account, and partly to the mowha crop. The fact is, that the note of alarm that was sounded throughout the country in December and January last has been productive of immense good. Rumours reached the people of a general famine throughout Bengal, and each man strove to the utmost of his power to secure for himself a stock of food while he could. Both food and seed-grains have been largely imported, and I feel confident that when the time comes there will be no lack of either. The people seeking relief on the roads belong to the poorest classes, possessing no plough-cattle of their own, but who have a small area of homestead land, and subsist by field-labor. To these of course importation on their own account was impossible.

Kind and prices of grain selling at one or more specified principal marts.—The following table exhibits the kind and prices of grain selling at five of the principal marts. Prices have an upward tendency; but I am assured that the price of rice is not likely to rise much above ten seers per rupee. In my last narrative I stated that prices would most probably rise as importations decline and the season advances. They will probably reach their highest about the middle of July, by which time the local traders, beginning to see their way, will commence to offer their stocks in the market, and prices will gradually go down.

Names of Marts.	Quantities per rupee by the seer of 80 tolahs.						
	Wheat.	Barley.	Rice.		Mowha.	Indian-corn.	Gram.
			Wholesale.	Retail.			
Daltongunge	13·50	19·68	12·94	11·62	49·50	14·94	15·75
Garwah	12·94	18·50	12·36	11·36	47·25	16·87	15·75
Hussenabad	12·94	18	11·50	10·50	42	.....	14·75
Satberwah	13·50	18·56	12·36	11·36	45	14·87	15·18
Manka	12·36	18·56	12·36	11·25	60·75	12·36	15·18

Information regarding the amount and kind of grain believed to be in stock, &c.—I have no precise information on this head as I have already stated. From information I have been able to obtain, I gather that the amount of grain in the country is now very large, and that even a large proportion of the agricultural classes have a larger stock of rice in hand than they usually have.

Rainfall.—There has been no rain during the fortnight, but clouds still continue to hang about. The days are hot, and the west winds have been blowing with considerable force, but the nights are extraordinarily cool,—towards morning quite cold, in fact.

State of the Crops.—The sugarcane, the only growing crop, is doing well; cucumbers, melons, and such like fruits, are plentiful. The people are beginning to employ themselves on their homestead and high class lands, laying down manure, and hedging, &c., and cotton-growers are busy burning their daha lands, and in a few cases dhan-seed has already been scattered on the land in order to take advantage of the very first showers.

Condition of the People.—I have nothing to add under this head beyond what I stated in my last narrative. I believe I may confidently assert that the condition of the people everywhere throughout the sub-district is at present excellent, and that if all goes well within the next two or three months, they will hardly be sensible of the crisis through which they have passed. The mowha and the relief-works have come to their aid so smoothly and easily that they have not had an opportunity of experiencing the pressure of want.

Actual facts as to any known cases of misery and starvation.—No such cases have been reported.

Grain-thefts and robberies.—I have nothing to report under this head.

Condition of any special tract.—There is no tract now the condition of which calls for special mention.

B.—Relief Works.

The relief works now in progress, and the number of laborers on each according to latest information, are as follow:—

1.	Daltongunge S. road	200
2.	Chandwa road	1,922
3.	Behar ,,	2,927
4.	Maharajgunge road	2,287
5.	Garwah ,,	1,351
6.	Untari ,,	4,677
7.	Manjhiawan ,,	1,754
8.	Japla road	1,983
9.	Irrigation works in Government villages	485
10.	Baloomath road	5,336
11.	Naggar and Benares road	1,090
12.	Naggar and Shahabad	....
	Grand Total	24,012

The above shows an increase of 6,788 over the number exhibited last fortnight. These people all belong to the same classes as those who have been on the works all along. The numbers of women are very large in proportion to the men, but this is easily accounted for. The men are either engaged on beopari work, or are hired servants, and some are engaged in their own business. In ordinary times the women-folk, helped out with what little the man can spare from his scanty wages and the produce of the homestead land, can earn a decent living by doing all kinds of household work for their betters, and sometimes by field and harvest work. There cannot be a doubt that these people are obliged to frequent the relief works from necessity. They cultivate no lands and do not earn sufficient to enable them to lay by a stock of food sufficient, at the best of times, to last them more than a month at the very outside. As a rule, probably three to four days' food is the most they ever have in the house.

Supply of food thereat.—The whole of the relief works continue to be amply supplied with food-grains of various kinds.

Condition of the laborers.—The laborers everywhere continue to be reported to be in the same good condition as described in my last narrative.

Mode of payment.—No change has as yet been introduced, but payment by piece-work is about to be introduced.

Rates of wages.—It was brought to my notice by Lieutenant Grey, that the number of women on certain roads in his circle (relief works Nos. 6 and 11) was so great in proportion to male adults, that the quantity of work done was very small in consequence, and he was of opinion that if the wages of the women were reduced, a large number of them would leave the works. After due consideration I sanctioned a reduction of one pice in all wages, from 5 pice downwards. The results have, however, not fulfilled Lieutenant Grey's expectation, for the women still stick to the works notwithstanding the reduction. I however see no reason for rescinding my order; on the contrary, with mowha as cheap as it is, I think the reduction may be extended to all roads with advantage.

Arrangements for tools.—The whole of the tools indented for have now been received.

C.—Transport of Food.

Approximate amount of private food-supplies.—As I have before stated, importation by agriculturists has now ceased; but the trade continue their operations with vigour. I have no precise data to go upon, but I am assured that the supply of food now in the country is quite equal to what it is in ordinary years,—some even say it is greater.

Sufficiency or otherwise of the means of transport.—The transport agency is quite equal to the demand.

D.—Storage of Grain at Relief Works.

The accompanying Statement I, Appendix A, exhibits all information under this head. With reference to the 10,000 maunds of rice indented for by the Commissioner of the division in his No. 1097, dated 13th April, for storage in Jupla, and sanctioned by Government letter No. 2626—S.R., dated 24th idem, I have already reported demi-officially to Mr. Bernard that I have no need of this rice. From further enquiries I have made, I am confident that there will be no dearth of food in this tract, such, at any rate, as will necessitate the storing of a large supply of rice on the part of Government. I have, or rather shall have shortly, 2,000 maunds in the capital town of the pergunnah, and I have some 3,000 or 4,000 maunds within a day's journey of any part of it, none of which I am inclined to think I shall be

compelled to sell or distribute for the alleviation of distress. I am confident that the trade, notwithstanding the fears I was once led to entertain, will prove fully equal to the occasion.

Condition of storage-houses.—These are all in good order.

E.—Advances to private Parties and their Results.

The results of advances to native gentlemen for the purchase of rice on the part of Government will be found embodied in Statement I, Appendix A.

Advances to Municipalities.—There are no municipalities in the sub-district.

Advances to private parties for land improvements, &c.—Statement II, Appendix B, exhibits all requisite information under this head.

F.—Charitable Relief.

The following is an account of the amounts subscribed and realised :—

Subscribed.	Rs.	As.	P.	Realised.	Rs.	As.	P.
Amount realised up to preceding fortnight ..	6,631	0	0	Up to preceding fortnight ..	4,888	0	0
During the fortnight ...	400	8	0	During the fortnight ..	735	12	0
Total ..	7,031	8	0	Total ..	5,623	12	0

There has been a decrease during the fortnight in the number of persons receiving charitable relief, the number, according to latest information, being 392 against 462 exhibited in last narrative. The decrease is owing partly to the departure to their homes of a number of destitute persons whose homes were in other districts, and partly to some inveterate beggars preferring to follow their profession, no matter how precarious it may be, to receiving regular doles of food. The Husainabad relief committee still continues to work well, and the accounts of the industry of the Moslem ladies is most encouraging. I have not yet received any reply from Mr. Davies respecting the history of these families, and I have again addressed him on the subject.

G.—Financial Results of the Fortnight.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Total expenditure from sub-divisional treasure chest as per last narrative	1,46,386	7	3
Detail of above total.			
Disbursement to officers in charge of relief works, No. 1 ...	7,977	4	0
Ditto ditto „ 2 ...	8,900	0	0
Ditto ditto „ 3 ...	13,200	0	0
Ditto ditto „ 4 ...	12,722	12	0
Ditto ditto „ 5 ...	7,025	0	0
Ditto ditto „ 6 ...	18,025	0	0
Ditto ditto „ 7 ...	6,850	0	0
Ditto ditto „ 8 ...	8,800	0	0
Ditto ditto „ 9 ...	3,500	0	0
Ditto ditto „ 10 ...	4,500	0	0
Ditto ditto „ 11 ...	2,000	0	0
Ditto ditto „ 12 ...	1,000	0	0
Total ...	94,500	0	0
Advances to trustworthy residents for purchase of grain ...	40,000	0	0
Amount given out in part payment of charges for conveyance of Government rice from Dehri to Daltongunge, as per contract ...	2,300	0	0
Payments on account of establishment at storage golahs ...	36	7	3
To zemindars and others on account of land improvements ...	9,550	0	0

Expenditure during the fortnight under report.

Disbursement to out officers in charge of relief works, No.	1	...	3,000	0	0
Ditto	ditto	„	2	...	4,000	0	0
Ditto	ditto	„	3	...	4,000	0	0
Ditto	ditto	„	4	...	5,000	0	0
Ditto	ditto	„	5	...	3,000	0	0
Ditto	ditto	„	6	...	6,000	0	0
Ditto	ditto	„	7	...	2,000	0	0
Ditto	ditto	„	8	...	2,000	0	0
Ditto	ditto	„	9	...	500	0	0
Ditto	ditto	„	10	...	4,000	0	0
Ditto	ditto	„	11	...	2,000	0	0
Ditto	ditto	„	12	...	.....		
		Total		...	35,500	0	0
Amount paid in part payment of charges for conveyance of Government rice from Dehri to Daltongunge, as per contract				...	900	0	0
Payments on account of establishment at storage golahs				...	92	6	3
Charges for conveyance of tools from Dehri as per contract				...	126	8	3
To zemindars and others on account of land improvements				...	4,040	0	0
Total for fortnight's expenditure.							
(*a.*) Final payments...				...	36,618	14	6
(*b.*) Advances repayable				...	4,040	0	0
		Total		...	40,658	14	6
		Grand Total to end of fortnight		...	1,87,645	5	9

STATEMENT I.—APPENDIX A.

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the sub-division of Palamow, on dates nearest to the 16th of May 1874 for which returns are available.

NAME OF GOLAHS.	Date for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain, exclusive of grain transferred to other districts.	Estimated grain receipts of the ensuing fortnight.	Estimated grain expenditure for ensuing fortnight.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Mds.	Mds. Srs. Chs.	Mds.	Mds.
1. Daltongunge	16th May 1874 ...	From Dehri ...10,000	7,413 24 14½	.....	5
2. Parasia	5th ditto ...	„ Lohardugga 1,200	1,241 15 6	.....	
3. Panki	5th ditto ...	Rs. 40,000 advanced to trustworthy residents for purchase of rice for Government, representing about ...10,000	703 30 0	300	
4. Nawa	1st May 1874 ...	.....	778 15 0	300*a*	
5. Morbey	16th April „ ...	.....	1,039 20 7½	300	
6. Surki	18th ditto „ ...	.....	554 37 13½	500*b*	
7. Naggar	12th May „ ...	.....	3,032 25 9	.....	
8. Manjhlawan	4th ditto ...	.....	236 17 2½	760	
9. Husenabad	1st ditto ...	.....	377 18 0	1,500*c*	
10. Kote	12th ditto ...	.....	236 2 4	600	
	Total ...	21,200	15,634 6 3½	4,260	5

a. Information not received. | *b.* Information not received. | *c.* Information not yet received.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE;
PALAMOW,
The 23rd May 1874.

L. R. FORBES,
Offg. Assistant Commissioner.

STATEMENT II.—APPENDIX B.

Progress of work under Act XXVI of 1871 *up to the end of the last fortnight, dated* 15*th May* 1874.

NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS, AND VALUE.		Total value of advance applied for	Number of applications withdrawn.	Number of applications inquired into.	Number of applications rejected after inquiry.	NUMBER OF CERTIFICATES ISSUED, AND VALUE.				Number ready for issue of certificates.	Number of applications not yet inquired into.	Number of applications requiring further inquiry.	REMARKS.
						Up to last fortnight.		During the fortnight.					
						No. of applications.	Value.	No. of applications.	Value.				
		Rs.					Rs.		Rs.				
Rs. 50	3	150	.....	3	.....	1	50	1	50	1	.....	.....	
Above Rs. 50 and not exceeding Rs. 100...	20	1,895	7	9	.....	2	200	2	200	5	.....	4	The enquiries have since been completed in two cases.
Above Rs. 100 and not exceeding Rs. 150	8	1,175	2	3	1	2	300	.....	.....	.....	1	2	Ditto ditto in one case
Above Rs. 150 and not exceeding Rs. 200	14	2,790	3	9	1	1	200	4	790	3	1	1	
Above Rs. 200 and not exceeding Rs. 300	22	5,800	5	13	.....	11	2,750	2	600	.....	2	2	
Above Rs. 300 and not exceeding Rs. 400	2	800	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	800	.....	.....	.....	
Above Rs. 400 and not exceeding Rs. 500	7	3,450	.....	7	1	5	2,450	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
Above Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 600	4	2,325	1	3	1	1	600	1	600	.....	.....	.....	
Above Rs. 600 and not exceeding Rs. 700	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	
Above Rs. 700 and not exceeding Rs. 800	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Above Rs. 800 and not exceeding Rs. 900	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Above Rs. 900 and not exceeding Rs. 1,000	6	6,000	.....	5	1	3	3,000	1	1,000	.....	1	.....	
Total ...	86	24,385	18	54	5	26	9,550	13	4,040	10	5	9	

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE;
PALAMOW,
The 23*rd May* 1874.

L. R. FORBES,
Offg. Assistant Commissioner.

No. 1561, dated Chota Nagpore, the 28th May 1874.

From—Colonel E. T. Dalton, C.S.I., Commissioner of Chota Nagpore,

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, with His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, Monghyr.

As an appendix to my half-monthly narrative despatched yesterday, I have the honor to submit copy of a communication* from Captain Garbett, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Singhbhoom, which supplies the information regarding the relief operations in that district wanting to complete my report.

* No. 218 of the 23rd May 1874.

2. As I had anticipated, Captain Garbett writes from the Kolhan, thirty miles due south of Chybassa, and proposes some additional works which it is necessary to undertake, to help the people on to the early harvest.

3. Amongst these the clearing out of a tank proposed for the town of Chybassa at a cost of Rs. 1,000 has already been sanctioned in Government orders No. 3327—S.R., of the 25th instant. This, he says, will give employment to the poor of some of the most doubtful tracts in the Kolhan, and he proposes to pay those who work at it in grain, which will of course be approved.

4. I have approved of his commencing the following works in the interim in anticipation of Government sanction :—

	Rs.
A reservoir in Gamaria, a market village	100
Ditto ditto at Joypore	150
Clearing two tanks in Jugernathpore	600
Additional required to complete the Koohra reservoir.. ..	200
Ditto ditto to do. Karigooria do.	100
Total ..	1,150

5. The Officiating Deputy Commissioner finds that a considerable number of the Kolhan ryots are in want of seed-dhan, but they are averse to borrowing it from Government, fearing that something might happen which would render them unable to repay it when due, and they dread giving bonds. They have already shewn their honesty in working out the advances they received, and for which not even a receipt was taken, and I have agreed to Captain Garbett's proposal to trust to their honor.

6. The Deputy Commissioner has stored in different places, paddy sufficient to meet these requirements, and hopes to have rice sufficient to pay the work-people. This stock was secured early in the season, and wisely reserved till near its close. It now comes into use most opportunely.

No. 218, dated Jagernathpore, the 23rd May 1874.

From—Captain C. Garbett, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Singbhoom,

To—Colonel E. T. Dalton, C.S.I., Commissioner of Chota Nagpore.

Your letter No. 181T, dated 18th instant, has this moment reached me, and I lose not a moment in replying. The letter was received at head-quarters on the 21st.

2. Up to the end of last month (April), the price of rice all over the district ranged from 20 to 24 seers for the rupee. Remembering that the rainy season was fast approaching, when all exportation from the district would absolutely cease, I began to hope that we were about to escape more fortunately than I had dared even to dream. It is only since the beginning of this month that prices have risen, and with a very sudden bound. As rice is now selling at just half what it does in ordinary years, and since the people for the most part are very poor, the present high prices are necessarily causing a good deal of pressure to the lower classes; but still I do not consider that there are any grounds for fearing that in this district we shall have any thing like famine in its dreadful signification, destitution, misery, starvation, death. My own idea is, that up to about the middle of June the price of rice will fluctuate between 14 and 16 seers for the rupee, and that after that it will settle at 16 seers till the next crops are ready.

3. With reference to paragraph 2 of your letter under reply, before leaving Chybassa I wrote to you soliciting sanction to expend Rs. 1,000 in clearing out the Chybassa lake or big tank. Around Chybassa lie two or three of the most doubtful tracts in the Kolhan, and the work I wish to undertake will give employment to such as need it. I am actually expending on it what money I can out of the town funds, but the amount will not exceed Rs. 200. When this is finished, and pending reply to my application, or in case such application is refused, I have made arrangements to spend Rs. 500 out of private funds. I can give any amount of employment at Chybassa if necessary, and you may rest assured that work will not be allowed to come to a stand-still for want of money pending sanction from proper authority.

4. I have been out on tour in the Kolhan for the last week or 10 days, inspecting the works, and making personal enquiries into the present condition of the people. I am of

opinion that some further assistance is necessary, and have accordingly made arrangements to set agoing at once the following fresh works :—

(*a*).—A small reservoir at Gamaria to cost about Rs. 100. Gamaria is a market village, and a tank in the village is much required. There are a great number of poor villages round about and the work will give employment to those who require it.

(*b*).—A small reservior at Joypore, in a very advantageous site, to cost Rs. 150. This work is also much required to give employment to surrounding villages.

(*c*).—Clearing out two old tanks at Juggernathpore. This Juggernathpore is a large market village; it has several large tanks which have all silted up, and are in a very filthy condition. Around and in the neighbourhood of Juggernathpore are some of the tracts which suffered most severely from deficient rainfall, and the clearing out of these tanks will give ample employment for miles around. I beg to be allowed to spend Rs. 600 on the works.

(*d*).—About five miles north of Juggernathpore I have a reservoir in progress (at Kol Kochra). This work, if thoroughly done, would cost, I estimate, Rs. 400; I have only allowed Rs. 200 for it, but as I find further assistance is much required in these parts, I propose spending up to the full amount required to complete the work. I have made arrangements accordingly.

(*e*).—There is a small reservoir being constructed at Karigooria. Bor Pir (Kaira Manki). The work will cost Rs. 150 to 200. I have raised the Government contribution to Rs. 100.

5. The above works are all situated in tracts which suffered most last season. They will, I think, meet present requirements. If not, there are a number of old tanks and new sites on which I can set work agoing on the shortest possible notice. So far as I can judge, I do not think it will be necessary to give further assistance in any other quarter in South Kolhan, but I have intelligent and reliable men out, and if the necessity does arise, there will be no delay in rendering the requisite assistance. To-morrow I start for Kotegurh and Jamdah, and if I find it necessary, I will set fresh works agoing in those parts of the Kolhan. After which I send back my camp to head-quarters, and proceed myself as light as possible through Saranda Pir to Dhipa, and thence *viâ* Parahat to Chybassa.

6. With reference to the latter portion of paragraph 2 of your letter under reply, I have the honor to inform you that I have already made arrangements to advance 313 maunds of seed-grain to ryots in this portion of the Kolhan. This grain I am advancing out of Government stores. As the matter was immediate I have ventured to act on my own responsibility, but feeling certain at the same time that you would at once accord sanction on report. I have experienced the greatest difficulties in the matter of these seed-grain advances. The Hos, simple people, and in these parts half wild, cannot understand the offer to supply them with what they require, and their minds are filled with the strongest suspicions. One of these is that, in offering them these grain advances, Government have the after-intention to take their children to distant countries. Then, also, they are very fearful lest by any mischance they should be unable to repay what they borrow, and have the greatest horror at the possibility of their cattle being sold up to satisfy the claim against them. With these thoughts and these suspicions they obstinately refused to have anything to do with the advances offered, and yet I can assert with the utmost positiveness, a positiveness arising from the circumstance that I personally made a house-to-house inquiry in some 20 villages, and caused similar enquiries to be made in a large number of other villages by good and reliable men, that seed-grain was absolutely needed by a large number of the ryots. I have been reduced to all manner of expedients to gain over the people, to dismiss their idle suspicions, and to make them believe that nothing was intended beyond their own benefit. Finally, before I could induce them to take what they in all truth had absolutely needed, I had to promise them that I would be personally responsible if, by any mischance, they should be unable to repay next season. The ice thus broken, I trust the people will freely come forward for what they require. But I solicit instructions with reference to future advances. On what terms and conditions am I to make such advances? On what security, if any? Within what time must repayment be made? Whilst soliciting instructions I trust I shall be pardoned venturing the opinion that these advances should be made without any conditions whatever on mere receipts. The Hos are so peculiar, so delicate to deal with, that I feel quite certain if we venture any formalities with reference to these advances, and annex any condition, however simple, we shall be defeating our object. The Government must trust to their honor; advance them what is necessary without security; and recover when and how we can, or else leave them to struggle through as best they can. The Moondas are for the most part nearly as poor as their ryots, and if we attempt to make the Mankies securities, the people will hold back from making their wants known.

7. I have the following rice in store :—Rs. 1,000 worth at Jyutgurh and Juggernathpore; 2,000 maunds paddy at Gamaria; 1,502 maunds paddy at Chybassa; 200 maunds at Sarjamhata (Koldiha Pir); 1,750 maunds at Dhipa. If necessary, rice can be purchased at Jyutgurh from Keonjur, which will be cheaper than getting it from Manbhoom. But I don't anticipate it will be necessary to buy any more rice for Government. I am expending a portion of the Dhipa rice in wages on the Dhipa reservoir. I also solicit sanction to do likewise on the works in these parts. From late resolutions Government appears to desire it. In anticipation of your sanction, I have made arrangements to pay wages in grain. In fact, this must be done in these tracts. Of the Kolhan; the people w'ont work for pice. Whilst on the subject,

I also beg being allowed, if my application regarding the digging out the Chybassa lake be sanctioned, to pay wages at Chybassa also in grain. At head-quarters, people are of course ready and willing enough to work for pice, but if we pay in grain we shall be certain to get only those to work who really require assistance.

8. The circuit-house bungalow will be ready for occupation by the beginning of July.

No. , dated Purulia, the June 1874.

From—Colonel E. A. Rowlatt, Deputy Commissioner of Manbhoom,

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Statistical Department.

With reference to paragraph 3 of Government Circular No. 154—S. R. dated 16th January last, I have the honor to submit my fortnightly narrative ending the 30th ultimo.

A.—State of the Country.

I am happy to say that I am still able to report a continued change for the better in the general state of the country since the date of my last narrative. The only drawback to this improvement is, I regret to state, a rather severe outbreak of cholera, which, spreading from Burrakar, has now made its appearance more or less over the whole of the north and eastern part of the district, between Burrakar and Raghunathpore, where at one time it threatened to put a stop altogether to the transport of the Government rice. It has fortunately abated, and the cartmen who had deserted have again returned to work. In other places, however, where it has made its appearance later, it is still causing a large number of deaths, which altogether up to the present date are reported by the police to amount to 193.

Small-pox, which not long ago was very prevalent, has, I am glad to say, almost disappeared, and in every other respect the health of the people is very satisfactory. The showers of rain which have fallen lately, will, I trust, soon restore the district to its usual healthiness.

From Govindpore the relief officer, Mr. H. W. Mackenzie, reports:—"Since the submission of my last narrative there is decidedly a change for the better in the general state of the country. This has, in my opinion, been in a great measure brought about by the loaning out of the Government grain to cultivators, as the large cultivators, who have obtained a good supply, are able to help their poor friends and relatives. Besides this, the traders and others who had closed their shops to the public, with the view of making their own terms, finding themselves frustrated, owing to the distribution of the Government rice, have again opened out their stores, and are selling at what in these times of scarcity may be considered moderate prices."

From Raghunathpore Captain Samuells writes:—"The condition of the people is satisfactory, and it is a pleasure now to go from village to village, and find the people contented and happy. It is admitted on all sides that the system of relief by advances of Government grain to ryots has saved many and many a household from starvation and death; and I am myself satisfied that it has done more good, and in a less objectionable form as to its demoralizing effects on the people, than any other form of relief which has been adopted."

In the Purulia circle the state of the people is not quite so satisfactory, as the distribution of Government grain commenced there later than at Govindpore and Raghunathpore; owing to the unfortunate outbreak of cholera, the arrival of grain at Purulia was for some days suspended, but it is now coming in again pretty freely, and loaning out is proceeding rapidly, so that large numbers of those requiring rice will soon be supplied; in fact, the wants of those villages which have suffered the most have already been nearly met. The relief officer, Mr. Hare, reports that "during the last fortnight the system having been adopted of first distributing to the most distressed villages, an immense amount of help has by this means been rendered, and this form of relief has extended beyond the actual ryots, for, I have ascertained, the regular laborers dependent on the cultivators are in many places being supported by them with the borrowed grain."

The reports from the Manbazar circle are also reassuring, but, from the extreme difficulty of transporting grain to that part of the district from Raghunathpore, unavoidable delay must take place before sufficient grain can reach those parts. Distribution has, however, commenced at Kenda and Bagda, and a small quantity of rice has reached Manbazar. Great efforts are being made to supply that part of the district with what is required, and now that Mr. T. D. DeDombol, the relief officer, has joined, everything will be done that can be accomplished, but the difficulties are great.

The distress reported in Burrabhoom has been relieved by the despatch there of rice from Purulia, and more is being forwarded. Work has been started on the Burrabhoom and Purulia road, close to Burrabazar, which will be the means of relieving those in want of work.

The tendency to spread, however, still goes on, and distress is even now reported from Patkum and Jhalda, where the crops were excellent. It is confined, I am happy to say, to very small numbers, and will be met by giving labor on tanks in those villages where the distress is greatest. The distress is entirely due to over-exportation and the refusal of the mahajans to make the usual advances.

All the relief officers report that the stocks of grain in the hands of the mahajans are far less this year than ordinarily, and that at present they all refuse to make advances; so that for the present all those cultivators who have not got a reserve of food of their own

will look to the Government stores for the means of subsistence until the rains fairly set in, when it is believed the mahajans will again make advances.

Rain has fallen nearly all over the district, and in some places copiously, whilst in others there has not been enough to enable the people to sow the early crops of rice, millet, and Indian-corn. More rain is earnestly looked for, if it does not fall soon, the early crops will be late and distress consequently prolonged.

The fruit on the sâl trees is now ripening, and will add something to the stock of food in the hands of the poorer classes, by whom it is chiefly consumed; it is eaten mixed with mohwa, and if in addition to this the people can but obtain one meal a day of rice, this will be quite sufficient to keep them from starving or falling much out of condition.

The supply of grain in the bazars still continues to be sufficient for all those who have the means of purchasing it, but trade is not active, as the purchasing power of the people is at a very low ebb.

No grain-robberies have been reported during the fortnight under report, but a dreadful case of murder has occurred in Manbhoom, where one of the largest merchants was found murdered not very far from his house; it is supposed to have been committed by persons to whom he had refused to advance grain, but as yet no clue has been obtained to the guilty parties.

The price of rice and pulses according to the reports of the police, made up to the 30th instant, and those of the previous fortnight, are given below:—

Name of Bazar.	Coarse Rice.		Fine Rice.		Pulses.	
	Last report.	Present report.	Last report.	Present report.	Last report.	Present report.
	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.
Raipore	16	16	15	15	14	14
Manbazar	14½	14	12	12	12	12
Burrabazar	14½	15	12	12	12	12
Echagurh	18	17	16	16	12	13
Jhalda	13½	13	12	12	12	12
Purulia	14	14	10	12	13	13
Govindpore	13	12½	12	12	11	11
Raghunathpore	13	13	11	12	12	12
Nirsha	12½	12½	12	12	11	11
Gaurandih	13	12	12	11	11	11

From the above it will be seen that prices of the chief articles of food have fluctuated slightly, but that not much change has taken place in the rates prevailing in the above places.

B.—Relief Works.

Work is now progressing on all the lines of road under construction as relief works. On twelve the contract system is still in force, and could not be changed without a large addition being made to our working staff of overseers and agents for carrying them on; of the remaining five roads, four are being carried on entirely by superintendents and overseers without the intervention of contractors, and one is being constructed partly by contract and partly without. On all, the task or piece-work plan is in operation, and there are also five light labor gangs, to which the weakly and aged of those who can work are drafted.

The two overseers lately posted to this district having now joined, the works going on, which are now very extensive, will be better looked after than before, but the executive staff is still very weak, and it is with the greatest difficulty that the works can be carried on efficiently and without waste of money. The Executive Engineer, Baboo Khetro Mohun Bose, is a most able and hard-working officer, who spares neither himself nor his assistants, and it is entirely through their persevering exertions that the works are being carried on successfully.

The number of village tanks which have been taken in hand by the relief officers now amount to 18. The names of the officers who have undertaken them, and the numbers, are entered in the margin. Great care has been taken to select sites where works was not otherwise obtainable, and it is only in villages where the distress is great that this form of relief is being afforded. Many more will be started during the ensuing fortnight. Mr. Hare has been very successful in inducing the people themselves to contribute something towards the expense of excavating these tanks.

Govindpore, Mr. Mackenzie, 8.
Raghunathpore, Capt. Samuells, 1.
Purulia, Mr. Hare, 9.

Government minor relief works.

The number of people employed on tanks in the Govindpore sub-division up to the 29th May was	135
In the Raghunathpore circle	307
„ Purulia „	381
Total	823

Returns from four tanks had not been received.

Roads.—The average numbers employed on the roads up to the 23rd May, up to which date only are the returns correct, was 14,202, being an increase of 1,233 over that reported in the last narrative. Where the fall of rain has been sufficient, some of the laborers are leaving the works on the roads, which is good sign, showing that work will be forthcoming as soon as the rains properly set in. The total employed by Government on relief works was therefore 15,025. A list of all the Government relief works called for in the letter of Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal, No. 144—T. F., dated the 5th May, is annexed.

C.—Transport of Government Grain.

Up to the 29th ultimo the quantity of Government rice received at Burrakar amounted to 1,41,944 maunds, of which the following quantities had been despatched to the places mentioned below :—

	Mds.
Raghunathpore	43,813
Inganpore	11,125
Govindpore	33,909
Nirsha	14,180
Pandra	1,000
Hijli, south bank, Damoodur	34,522
Desargaon, north	1,874
Total	1,40,423

leaving only 1,521 at Burrakar on that date. The above account is not quite correct, as the grain is not received or despatched by weight, but it cannot be far wrong.

From Govindpore grain is again transported to Jheria, Tundih, Katras, and Nowagurh by means of carts sent in to Govindpore from those places. The store at Inganpore is kept there to loan out rice to the people of Northern Chaurasi pergunnah, and is not removed elsewhere. From Raghunathpore grain has to be sent out to 7 other loaning stations in that circle, and also to Purulia, Ludhurka, Kenda, Bagda, Manbazar, and Khatra, all which is managed by carts being sent from those places to fetch it. From Purulia again, grain is forwarded to Arta, in Khaspaid and Burrabazar, where also loaning out to the cultivators has been going on during the last fortnight. It is now also being forwarded out to all the group or sub-circle centres from the main golahs in each circle.

As yet, not much difficulty has been met with in procuring the requisite amount of carriage required to distribute the grain to all these various places, but the outbreak of cholera, which took place at the beginning of the fortnight, threatened at one time to put a stop to all our carting operations; for some days the cartmen refused to move, and a general panic was imminent. But most fortunately the disease abated, and confidence was gradually restored, so that altogether not more than a week's cartage was lost. In consequence of the above state of affairs, the grain at Burrakar, instead of being carted to Raghunathpore, has been stored in large quantities on the bank of the Damoodur river, and for some time difficulties were raised to its being carted on to Ragunathpore by Captain Samuells, the relief officer there, who undertook to do it, as this, it was stated, would interfere with the contract which had been made by Captain Grant at Burrakar. The difficulty has, however, I am glad to say, been got over, and I have no doubt that the energy and tact displayed by Captain Samuells will soon enable him to cart in all that now lies exposed on the banks of the river. The delay that this difficulty caused is much to be regretted, as it added further to the obstruction in the moving of the grain that had been caused by the outbreak of cholera.

D.—Storage of Government Grain.

The preparations for the storage of Government grain have now been completed at all the main golah stations, and minor golahs are now being built wherever required, and will soon be got ready; wherever suitable buildings are procurable, these have been made use of, and as they will only be required for a short time, the expense of constructing more than could not be done without has been avoided. At but few of the golahs is there any quantity of grain in store, as it is taken up by the cultivators as fast as it is received, in fact the receipts have hardly kept pace with the demands, which was of course to be expected, as every man wanted to be served first; by distributing the rice at a large number of places simultaneously, overcrowding has, however, been prevented, and not many have been detained away from their villages more than a day or two.

E.—Advances to Private Persons and their Results.

Up to the 30th ultimo advances have been made to the following extent :—

	Rs.
(1) Advances to zemindars and others for purchase of grain, without interest	10,000
(2) To traders and others of a safe and respectable character, with interest	11,567
(3) To zemindars and talookdars to assist their ryots ..	9,950
(4) Landholders for land improvements	68,590
(5) To Purulia municipality	4,000

Applications for tuccavee advances have now almost ceased, and, under the orders of Government conveyed in the letter of the Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal, No. 3369 of the 26th ultimo, to the address of the Deputy Commissioner of Manbhoom, all further advances under heading No. 3 will cease also. Some small sums, due to persons who agreed to take their advances for land improvements by instalments, have yet to be paid, and one sum of Rs. 2,000, granted to the zemindar of Bhelaidiha pergunnah to assist his tenants, has not yet been drawn, but will be paid on presentation of the necessary power of attorney.

The distribution of Government rice on loan to the cultivators and others on security has proceeded fairly well during the fortnight, and would have been greater, had it not been for the unfortunate causes of delay which have been adverted to in Chapter C. The total quantity loaned out, as shown by the returns received up to the 30th ultimo, now amounts to 71,794 maunds, 28 seers, against 33,618 maunds, 21 seers, as entered in my last report. The number of persons to whom these loans have been made amounts to 25,760. They are still coming forward in large numbers in the Rughunathpore, Purulia, and Manbazar circles, but in Govindpore Mr. Mackenzie reports that "instead of coming by hundreds, as they used to, they now come by tens," showing that the greater portion of those requiring grain have had their wants supplied. In the Govindpore sub-division, however, the people mostly took the grain by instalments, and, as the first instalment must by this be pretty well expended, a fresh influx of applications will probably soon set in.

To save the entry of too much detail, I will merely give the quantities of grain that have been loaned out to cultivators in each of the main circles up to date:—

	Mds.	Srs.
Govindpore	30,986	0
Rughunathpore	30,614	28
Purulia	8,194	0
Manbazar	2,000	0
Total ...	71,794	28

of which 38,176-7 maunds have been loaned out during the past fortnight to cultivators, and to non-cultivators on security, 404.

To non-cultivators the quantities loaned out have been at—

Govindpore	.....	
Rughunathpore	328	0
Purulia	76	0
Manbazar	.....	
To chowkeedars, under sanction conveyed in Commissioner's letter No. 151—F, of the 13th May 1874—		
In Roghunathpore circle, to 36 men	36	0
In Purulia ,, 35 ,, ...	35	0
24 Tobidars (subordinate rural police officers) have also been supplied with 2 seers of rice per diem, while employed on duty in Purulia, and in guarding Government grain in transit ...	12	24
Total ...	72,282	12

F. (*a*)—Charitable Relief by Government.

Not much has yet been done in the way of distributing Government rice gratuitously, as the circle and group arrangements have not yet been completed. All the relief officers appointed to the district have joined during the fortnight, and the work of grouping out the circles has been rapidly proceeded with and will shortly be completed. Until the group officers are ready to take over the care of those who have hitherto been receiving uncooked rice, I have directed that the distribution by the sub-committees must continue; as soon, however, as the group officers are ready to take charge from the relief committees, the latter will cease giving out uncooked rice, and confine their operations of relief to giving cooked food at the poor-houses. By this arrangement no break in the distribution of uncooked rice will take place, and the feeding at the poor-houses will go on as before. The change will be gradually made by the group officers taking the place of the sub-committees as soon as they are appointed, and rice has been stored in the group centres.

The division of the Rughunathpore circle into two has been completed, and the final posting of the relief officers has now been settled and is as follows:—

Gobindpore Circle.

Mr. H. W. Mackenzie, Relief Officer.
,, W. H. Mackenzie, Assistant Relief Officer.
,, P. T. Rebello, ditto ditto.

Rughunathpore Western Circle.

Captain W. L. Samuell, Relief Officer.
Mr. W. B. Pead, Assistant Relief Officer.
,, W. G. Wingrove, Assistant Relief Officer.

Rughunathpore Eastern Circle.

Mr. B. L. Gupta, C.S., Relief Officer.
„ S. N. Banerji, Assistant Relief Officer.

Purulia Circle.

„ R. D. Hare, Relief Officer,
Baboo Jadoonath Choudhri, Assistant Relief Officer.
„ Jagat Chandra Das, ditto ditto.

Manbazar Circle.

Mr. T. D. DeDombol, Relief Officer.
Munshi Niamatulla, Assistant Relief Officer.
Baboo Rai Charan Ghose, Assistant Relief Officer.

Mr. Wingrove is principally employed in looking after the transport arrangements between Hijli and Rughunathpore, and in arranging the storage of the grain.

All have joined their respective circles except Baboo Rai Charan Ghose, who is temporarily detained in the Rughunathpore western circle, where he has hitherto been attending to the distribution of the rice at Mahal; he has been directed to proceed to Manbazar as soon as possible.

The above is, I consider, the best arrangement it is possible to make, and will, I have not the least doubt, work well.

In Govindpore the grouping of that circle has all been finished, except in pergunnah Tundih and a part of pergunnah Nowagurh, which will be finished very shortly. The other 6 pergunnahs, and part of Nowagurh pergunnah, have been divided into 54 groups, and officers appointed. The persons selected all either live in the circle or near at hand.

The division of the whole of the Rughunathpore circle was nearly completed before it was divided into two; it has been divided into 44 groups, of which 22 will be in the western and 22 in the eastern circle. All the group officers have been appointed.

In the Purulia circle all the distressed pergunnahs, consisting of those noted in the margin, have been divided into groups or sub-circles, and officers appointed in all, except in pergunnah Khaspel; this, however, will now be done in a few days, as Baboo Jodu Nath Chaudhuri, who only reached this station from Beerbhoom on the 31st ultimo, has now gone there with directions to appoint the group officers at once. It was considered better this should be done by an officer on the spot than from a distance, and Mr. Hare and his other assistants were busily engaged in attending to other pressing matters. Most of the groups in this circle have been supplied with a small store of grain, and the sub-committees relieved from distributing uncooked food. The work has been rapidly and well done. The persons selected as group officers are mostly residents within the group, but as many of them cannot read and write, it has been found necessary to give them a mohurrir on Rs. 6 a month to keep the accounts, and in some few cases men have had to be sent out from Purulia on Rs. 10 a month, as no one fit for the office could be found on the spot.

Khaspel.	Ladhurka.
Lagda.	Rakali
Charra.	

The sub-division of the Manbazar circle into groups has not yet been commenced. Mr. Dombol, the relief officer, only reached Purulia on the 27th ultimo, and Manbazar on the 30th idem, but no time will be lost in carrying out this arrangement, where required. Full instructions were given by me to Mr. Dombol before leaving, and I have no doubt all the grouping will be finished very shortly. In the meantime, relief is being administered with the ample funds at their disposal by the sub-divisional and sub-committees.

The orders to substitute payment in grain on Government relief works instead of in cash are now in the hands of all the relief officers, and I have no doubt but that in my next narrative I shall be able to report that a commencement has been made in paying the laborers in this way wherever Government grain is available.

F. (*b*)—Charitable Relief by Relief Committees.

This chapter is now added under orders contained in the letter of the Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal, No. 3216—S. R., dated the 19th ultimo, paragraph 5.

The charitable relief in this district is administered by the district relief committee, three sub-divisional committees, and thirty-four sub-committees, to which four are about to be added; three have, however, been lately abolished, and the few frequenting them provided for elsewhere.

These have all been arranged gradually as required and extended over the whole of those parts of the district where distress has shown itself. The form of relief offered has been (1) cooked food consisting of rice, dâl with condiments and salt, besides which oil is occasionally given to those requiring it to anoint the body, without which the health of the natives of this country would suffer; (2) the distribution of uncooked rice to persons of respectability, who object, from one reason or another, to partake of cooked food; and (3) the providing of employment by assisting the meaner class by advances of money, of cotton given out to women to spin, and giving light labor in excavating tanks, sweeping up the depôts, providing leaves and bringing firewood to the depôts, all of which is paid for in food, either cooked or uncooked, according to circumstances.

The persons who have chiefly resorted to the poor houses have been the beggars, consisting of the lame, halt, blind, and lepers, who unfortunately abound in this district,

and who, in seasons of plenty, manage to pick up a precarious livelihood in the towns and villages, but who, on account of the scarcity and high price of food, have this year been unable to procure enough to keep body and soul together; large numbers of these unfortunates would inevitably have died off, had food not been supplied them at the relief centres.

Those who have been supported on uncooked food are mostly poor widows and children and destitute persons, whose caste usages and feelings precluded their attending and taking cooked food at the poor-houses.

The silk weavers in several villages have been assisted by loans of money, and cotton is given out to the poorer class of women, who are willing to spin it into thread, for which they are paid in rice. A large number have also been employed in light labour gangs in cleaning out tanks, and in various other ways.

Classified as directed in the orders of Government and the notification of the Central Relief Committee, dated the 14th March last, the sums spent in providing relief under these forms have up to the 30th ultimo been, in the Raghunathpore relief circle, as follows :—

	Rs.	As.	P.
(*b.*)	3,056	11	3
(*c.*)	1,112	8	0
(*d.*)	1,600	6	9

The returns from the other circles have, I regret to say, not been received, though called for at the same time; but this information will, it is hoped, be given complete in the next narrative.

The numbers receiving relief in the above forms up to the close of the last fortnight were—

Cooked food	3,677
Uncooked food	4,161
In various other ways	741
Total ..	8,569

against 5,451 by last return.

The test of obliging persons desirous of relief to partake of cooked food has never been rigorously exacted in this district, and, under the late orders of Government on this subject, the system hitherto in force will be continued. It is found necessary to adapt the system of relief to the locality in which it is given, in some places cooked food will not be touched, even by the lowest of the low, whilst in others again it is preferred to the offer of raw rice. It is stated by the relief officer of the Purulia circle that he had to close the kitchen at Ghonga, in Charra, as no one would partake of the cooked food, whilst at Mudali in Kassaipar, not more than 15 miles distant, he has been applied to to have cooked food distributed instead of uncooked, as was being done, as the people would prefer having their rice cooked for them, and so save the expense of fuel and platters. He also relates that he established a cooking place for the Bhumijis living among the jungles in pergunnah Rakab, and appointed their Pator, or priest, to cook for them; he says :—"They were apparently highly delighted with the idea, and I went away under the impression that the Bhumij hotel, as the institution was immediately dubbed, conveniently and centrally situated as it was, would certainly be a great success. The next report I received from my assistant, however, informed me that the whole thing was an utter failure, and that not a single Bhumij would go for cooked food," which is the more extraordinary as these people were evidently in great distress, and no one but Bhumijis were to be allowed to go to the hotel. They have now been supplied with rice uncooked.

Under the several relief committees there are also 10 minor relief works now under construction. These consist of tanks intended to supply good wholesome drinking water to the villagers where they are being constructed. The sums expended up to date in carrying on these works amount to Rs. 38,401.

Total expenditure from the district and sub-divisional treasuries as shown in the last narrative, 1,19,451-5-2.

Expenditure during the week up to the 23rd May.

Relief Works—		Rs.	A.	P.
No. 1.—1st Section, Chaibassa road	Purulia to Kantadi ..	148	5	9
„ 2.—1st „ „	Kantadi to Chata Urma	19	11	0
„ 3.—2nd „ „	Chota Urma to Jogodi	48	14	0
„ 4.—3rd „ „	Jogodi to Jamdi ..	86	0	0
„ 5.—4th „ „	Jamdi to Subarnarekha	127	0	0
„ 7.—1st „ Bankura road	Purulia to Singbazar ..	205	12	9
„ 8.—2nd „ „	Singbazar to Ludhurka	73	0	0
„ 9.—3rd „ „	Ludhurka to Hunra ..	154	5	0
„ 10.—4th „ „	Hunra to Chatna boundary ..	116	4	0
„ 11.—Chana junction		65	0	0
„ 12.—Damda to Bunbazar road		140	5	3
„ 13.—1st Section Manbazar road,	Purulia to Chipida ..	268	5	3
„ 18.—Ludhurka to Gaurandi		49	4	9
„ 25.—Road from Jhalda to Chandil		148	15	9
				60

	Rs.	A.	P.
No. 24.—Purulia and Chas road	373	14	0
„ 17.—L. River Haree to Hazareebagh	459	0	6
„ 17.—Raghunathpore and Ranigunj road.. ..	1,638	4	3
Ditto Bankura „	910	10	0
Ditto Hazareebagh road ..	791	3	3
„ 18.—Road from Ladhurka to Gaurandi	190	15	9
„ 17.—Hazaribagh road J. to K.	621	14	6
„ 17*m*.—Dubra to Damudah	495	0	9
„ 19*a*.—Tel Kupi Ghat to Cheliamah	128	9	3
„ 22.—Road from Manbazar to Bankura	92	0	3
„ 23.— „ „ to Kasipore .. .	59	4	0
„ 13.—1st Section, Purulia and Manbazar road, Purulia to Kenda	334	15	3
„ 14.—1st Section, Purulia and Manbazar road, Kenda to Manbazar	741	8	9
Total expenditure on relief works ..	8,488	8	0
Advances made during the fortnight to trustworthy residents to purchase grain	3,970	0	0
To zemindars to assist their ryots to purchase grain ..	8,800	0	0
Ditto and others for land improvements and to purchase grain	6,235	0	0
Establishments and contingencies, and to purchase grain ..	71	3	3
Transport of Government grain	10,976	5	9
Storage of Government grain	455	2	6
Minor relief works	6,800	0	0
Grants in-aid to charitable relief	1,462	1	0
Total ..	38,769	12	6
Grand Total ..	47,258	4	6
Total up to end of fortnight ..	1,66,709	9	8

Disposal of Government Grain.	Mds.	Srs.	Ch.
1st.—Grain disposed of up to date of last report	33,618	21	9
2nd.—Grain disposed of during fortnight—			
(*a*) By sale to labourers.			
(*b*) „ to public.			
(*c*) In charitable relief or in any other way ..	38,651	22	0
Total ..	72,279	1	0

E. A. ROWLATT,
Colonel, Deputy Commr., Manbhoom.

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the District of Manbhoom on the dates nearest the 30th June 1874 for which returns may be available.

Name of Circle.	Date for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity of Government grain stored, exclusive of grain transferred to other districts.	Total quantity of Government grain consumed up to date.				Estimated grain receipts of the ensuing fortnight.	Estimated expenditure of the ensuing fortnight.
				By sale to the public or to laborers on relief committees and road construction.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By advances to ryots and others on security.	Total.		
		Mds.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	Mds.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	Mds.	Mds.
Govindpore	28th May ...	70,000	35,315 39 14	835 12 10	.....	30,986 9 8	31,821 22 2	25,218	17,000
Bughunathpore ...	30th „ ...	95,000	45,404 0 0	1,925 27 0	36	30,614 2 8	35,576 0 0	42,000	40,000
Purulia	30th „ ...	25,000	8,706 0 0	.....	290	8,194 0 0	8,484 0 0	10,000	10,000
Manbazar	30th „ ...	20,000	2,000 0 0	.....	.....	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	6,000	6,000

Statement of Relief-work, together with the number of Persons employed on each work, as required in Government orders No. 1447 T.F. of 5th May 1874.

No.	Name of Work.	No. of persons employed.						Total number of laborers on each work.	
		On daily wages.			On piece-work.				
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	On daily wages.	On piece work.
	Purulia Circle.								
1	1st section Chaibassa road, Purulia to Kantadihi.	...	...	...	152	23	11	...	...
2	1st section Chaibassa road, Kantadihi to Chotourma.	...	...	...	14	7	8	...	...
3	2nd section Chaibassa road, Chotourma to Jogodi.	...	...	...	20	40	15	...	...
4	3rd section Chaibassa road, Jogodi to Jamdi.	...	...	...	20	10	5	...	...
5	4th section Chaibassa road, Jamdi to Suburnarekha.	...	...	...	72	50	20	...	...
6	1st section Bankura road, Purulia to Singbazar.	...	...	...	139	100	...	...	...
7	2nd section Bankura road, Singbazar to Ludhurka.	...	...	...	100	35	12	...	...
8	3rd section Bankura road, Ludhurka to Hunrah.	...	...	...	103	22	12	...	...
9	4th section Bankura road, Hura to Chatna boundary.	...	...	...	150	35	15	...	...
10	Charra junction	...	...	...	70	10	...	...	...
11	Road from Damdah to Burrabazar ...	...	...	...	141	18	9	...	...
12	1st section Manbazar road, Purulia to Kenda (a Purulia to Chipida.)	...	...	...	230	...	...	...	...
13	Road from Ladhurka to Gourandi ...	12	24	...	187	72	12	...	...
14	„ „ Jhalda to Chandil ...	...	...	...	82	125	53	...	...
15	Purulia and Chass road ...	...	...	...	453	5	...	...	...
16	Road from Harie River to Hazaribaugh boundary.	...	...	...	270	80	60	...	...
17	Minor relief work at Dimdiha (tank) ...	7	5	...	74	68	15	...	...
18	„ Biralgorea „ ...	13	41	19	30	6	8	...	...
19	„ Siju „ ...	45	110	24	23	21	3	...	...
20	„ Ludhurka „ ...	44	90	11	93	54	2	...	...
21	„ Tentlo „ ...	7	24	6	...	...	...	...	...
	Number of Public Works Department laborers.	12	24	...	2,203	632	232	36	3,067
	Number of laborers under circle officers ...	112	270	60	220	149	28	446	397
	„ of Court of Wards' laborers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total ...	124	294	60	2,423	781	260	482	3,464
	Roghunathpore Circle.								
22	Roghunathpore to Ranigunge road ...	...	...	...	1,520	499	129	...	...
23	„ Bankura „ ...	...	...	...	1,441	479	199	...	...
24	„ Hazaribaugh „ F. to H.	...	...	...	619	401	121	...	...
25	Ludhurka to Gourandi road ...	1	...	...	120	45	10	...	...
26	Hazaribaugh road, J. to K. ...	...	...	...	397	205	39	...	...
27	Road from Dubra to Domudah ...	...	...	...	533	210	42	...	...
28	„ Telkupi Ghat to Chelliama ...	...	...	...	387	96	37	...	...
29	Minor relief-work tank at Bortor ...	16	28	11	27	5	6	...	...
	Number of P. W. D. laborers ...	1	...	...	5,017	1,935	572	1	7,529
	„ of laborers under circle officers ...	16	28	11	27	5	6	55	38
	„ of Court of Wards' laborers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total ...	17	28	11	5,044	1,940	578	56	7,567
	Govindpore Circle.								
30	Govindpore and Tundi road ...	...	...	...	185	26	13	...	...
31	Nirsha and Jamtora „ ...	...	...	...	5	3	...	...	...
32	Poddardi and Kapasara „ ...	...	...	...	40	28	4	...	...
33	Nirsha and Telkupi „ ...	...	...	...	216	44	11	...	...
34	Govindpore and Damuda „ ...	...	...	...	177	105	30	...	...
	Number of P. W. D. laborers ...	...	...	...	623	206	58	...	887
	„ of laborers under circle officers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	„ of Court of Wards' laborers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total ...	...	...	...	623	206	58	...	887

No.	Name of Work.	No. of persons employed.						Total number of laborers on each work.	
		On daily wages.			On piece-work.				
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	On daily wages.	On piece work.
	MANBAZAR CIRCLE.								
34	Road from Manbazar to Bankura boundary	...	...	...	100	22	26	...	...
	,, ,, to Kasipore ...	...	...	...	539	2	...	...	...
35	1st section Manbazar and Purulia road, Purulia to Kenda ...	143	143	42	291	291	...	...	...
36	2nd section, Kenda to Manbazar ...	...	...	...	107	72	24	...	...
	Number of Public Works Department laborers	143	143	42	1,037	387	50	328	1,474
	,, of laborers under circle officers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	,, of Court of Wards' laborers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total ...	143	143	42	1,037	387	50	328	1,474

	Men.	Women.	Children.	On daily wages.	On piece work.
Total number of laborers on all works in the district	9,415	3,779	1,064	866	13,392

PURULIA,
The 3rd June 1874.

E. A. ROWLATT, *Colonel*,
Deputy Commissioner.

No. 947, dated Hazareebagh, the 5th June 1874.

Memo. by—H. S. BEADON, Esq., Offg. Deputy Commissioner of Hazareebagh.

COPY of the following letter, with enclosures, forwarded for the information of the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Department.

No. 674, dated Hazareebagh, the 5th June 1874.

From—H. S. BEADON, Esq., Offg. Deputy Commissioner of Hazareebagh,

To—The Commissioner of Chota Nagpore.

I HAVE the honor to forward to you the accompanying copies of, and extracts from reports which I have received from various sources, together with certain statements called for by Government which show the condition and prospects of the crops and people in this district on the 31st May, and to add the following few remarks.

Ninth and tenth narratives of the scarcity in the district from the District Superintendent of Police.
Memorandum No. , dated 13th May 1874, from Mr. McArthy.
Letter No. 16 of the 25th May 1874, from the Manager of Gawan Estate.
Letter No. 134 of the 30th May 1874, from the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Chattra.
Extract from letter No. 139 of the 31st May 1874, from the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Pachumba.
Extract from letter No. 17, dated the 2nd June 1874, from the Vice-Chairman, sub-relief committee, Hazareebagh.
Letter from Mr. Tobin, Assistant Commissioner, dated the 31st May 1874.
Extract from letter No. 29, dated 1st June 1874, from Mr. McArthy.

2. Rain has been general and copious, so much so that I cannot help thinking that the monsoon has broken, though Mr. Liebert, a gentleman of great experience in this district, thinks we shall have a fortnight's more fine weather before the regular rains set in. However, this may be, the whole country is being sown with every description of crop (dhan, makai, marua, goondlee, &c.) and more lands are being ploughed for cultivation.

3. Mr. Campbell, who has favored me with a long report, the plums of which I have extracted, states that people in his sub-division have awoke to the advantage of taking advances under the Land Improvement Act, and I hope this may be so, for outside the Rajghur Estate alone can this process go on, for the reasons I have given before. But I am inclined to fear that these applications for *money* are made with the desire of getting money rather than of improving land. Money has at present such a power for him that hath to lend, that many will apply for loans, but I am not sure that they will be so ready, when they find that the works they engage to make will be insisted on, unless indeed here, too, they can effect a saving, and utilise the money at a high rate of interest.

Mr. Campbell does not give an encouraging report of the condition in which he found the people of Kurgalee when he went amongst them, but he has judiciously and fully relieved them, and with their reservoirs repaired by advance-money from the Government Improvement Funds, they are now placed in a position to cultivate their lands with every probability (humanly speaking) of good crops at the next harvest. At the time Mr. Campbell was at Dhunwar, there were some 7,000 relief laborers working there far and near, and it speaks well

for the condition of the people that Mr. Campbell could come across only "one case of real emaciation," a lad from Khesmee who was crawling into the bazar as he left it. Khesmee is being well-looked after by Mr. Tobin, and I have no fears of any deaths in that quarter. It will be seen that all reports speak of the improvement in the condition and prospects of the people.

From the south there are no evil reports at all; Mr. Davis, as vice-chairman of the head-quarters sub-committee, receives reports from his twelve local sub-committees, and keeps me fully informed both by his weekly police reports, and by his committee summary of the reports it receives. The total amount hitherto expended in charitable relief in this sub-division is Rs. 190.

From Chattra, and the west, I learn that the last cold-weather harvest was better than was expected; the early rice on the 30th May was being sown. The fall of rain in this "Nichatter" as the fortnight extending from the 23rd May to the 6th June is looked upon as extremely fortunate. Practical experience teaches the people that rain now, followed by a fortnight's sun before the regular rains break, leads to the best results hereafter, and is a good sign of there being sufficient rain at the time it is most required. I shall look forward with interest to the development of this theory, and trust Mr. Liebert's forecast of the weather may prove true. The rain that has fallen has improved every thing from sugarcane to grazing grass, and the fruit crops, except the mangoe, are very good. I have no lists of the people employed on the relief works conducted by the ... Assistant Commissioner, but I submit a statement elsewhere of the road work population, plied by Mr. Pereira. No severe distress is to be found any where. Pressure exists in perg...ahs Chai and Kendi, but proper arrange-ments have been made by the relief committee to eet distress in all its forms. Rice ranges from 10 seers to 12 seers to the rupee. While importation from the south is going on, exportation to Gya has ceased. The relief committee can purchase rice more cheaply at Chattra than at the Government store at Champarun which is 30 miles off. Several zemindars however have taken money advances of seed-grain, on condition of helping their ryots, at favorable terms. The funds at the disposal of the relief committees are Rs. 1,338; up to the 15th May Rs. 93-12 had been expended. The form in which relief is given is shown in Baboo Hurrihur Churn's letter which forms an enclosure to this report.

From the Burhee and Grand Trunk Road I have the following information, through Mr. McArthy, relief superintendent. He writes on the 30th May: "Cultivators are steadily employed in their fields where rain has fallen, but west of Bursote where there has been little, if any rain, employment is naturally less full and general. The poorer classes are, perhaps, becoming more pinched for food, but not to any serious extent; a relief work to be started in this neighbourhood will attract and provide for all the really indigent.

"Cattle, though somewhat thinner than usual, are looking fairly well on the whole, and there has been no scarcity of cattle-food.

"The recipients of gratuitous relief are slightly on the increase. Light labor is exacted at Koderma, Boggodhur and Burhee, but the relieved (at Burhee especially), are fit only for a very small amount of labor."

The price of rice on the Grand Trunk Road, he states, varies from 12½ seers per rupee at Doomree, to 11 at Burhee; on the whole he considers that some improvement is visible during the past fortnight.

From Koderma, Mr. Tobin reports favorably. People there speak of the provision made by Government, and say that had the roads not been made many would have died, and this is especially true when we remember that in times of scarcity the great mortality occurs afterwards, when disease breaks out among enfeebled frames. But there is no occasion to undertake any detailed search such as the search prescribed by Government letter No. 3216—S.R. "The roads in course of construction have," writes Mr. Tobin, "been quite sufficient to relieve all distress which was found to exist earlier in the year."

Advances of food-grain are being given to the ryots in that part, at the rate of 12 seers per rupee, to be repaid by March 31st, the ryots being in most cases security for each other.

Piece-work has now entirely superseded daily labor on the Joynugger road, and the result is, that whereas there were at one time 2,000 laborers on the road, there are now only a few hundreds. No payments in cash have been made on this road since May 23rd, the Government instructions on this point having been at once carried out on receipt.

Some days ago, the natural supply of rice in the Koderma Bazar failed; the bunniahs were at once supplied with rice from the Government store at 12 seers per rupee, bonds being taken from them to sell it to the public at 11 seers.

About Koderma, sowing is being rapidly prosecuted; there is evidently no lack of seed-grain in the district, and the mahujuns supply it on their usual terms. Some of the marua is already above ground, and it, as well at the makai, is looking exceedingly well. Government rice is being transported from the Graud Trunk Road, to be stored at Murkutcho and Joynugger, for payment to the coolies who will be employed on the road that will shortly be commenced between those two places; as well as for advances to those ryots for whom it may be necessary. The average numbers employed each day amounted to 1,513 up to the 31st ultimo.

From the statement supplied by the district committee's Engineer, it will be seen that on the road cess works that are in his hands, there has been a daily average of 12,474 laborers, and the column of remarks shows what progress is being made. Payments in grain have not been altogether introduced, but an attempt is being made to do so. Mr. Campbell at Pachumba has engaged to arrange for payments in grain entirely from 1st of this month.

From the Executive Engineer I have received no reports. Nor from Dhunwar. The numbers of the latter work have greatly decreased owing to a revised procedure, and the exaction of more work than was demanded at first. I anticipate that returns would show a daily average of some 5,000 laborers on the Dhunwar embankment, and the pilgrim and other roads in the hand of Messrs Parkinson and Peppé. This would, in round numbers, make a daily average of about 21,000 person deriving support in a time of exceptional pressure from the works provided by Government and Court of Wards.'

Returns cannot be got from the charitable relief committee. Mr. Campbell thinks that in Khurukdiha there are nearly 1,000 recipients of charitable relief, but he can give no exact figures. Figures for five places give 645 recipients. He considers the interest taken by independent gentlemen is flagging, and that they are careless, and this is not surprising considering the comparatively slight pressure that is on the land.

Altogether I consider that scarcity and danger for this year are passed, and it will now be my endeavour to push on the works taken in hand to completion, and to dispose of the rice on the works, rather than the money which has been sanctioned.

Ninth narrative of the scarcity and distress in Hazareebagh for the week ending 23rd May 1874.

Sub-inspector, Khooswakt Roy, in charge of Hazareebagh police station, writes on the 23rd May: The state of affairs has remained unchanged; the mhowa crop is quite over. The mowha *fruit* and *kuthal* look very promising; they will be ripe in a few days. The poor people eat the jungle-productions and exchange them for grain. There is no palpable increase in the number of beggars. Beggars are being fed from the State; the rural police have been ordered to bring into the station the incapable poor who should be supported by Government. The price of grain has remained unchanged. Rain is expected very soon.

Head constable, Guru Proshad Lal, in charge of Goomia police station, writes on the 23rd May: No reports have reached the station stating that there were any deaths from starvation, nor is there any palpable change in the physical condition of the people. No crop is due now. The poor are now subsisting greatly upon mowha. The grain market is intact. The mangoe will give little or no help this year, as it is expected to yield a very poor crop.

Head constable, Ramaunugra Proshad, in charge of Ramghur police station, writes on the 23rd May: No deaths from starvation during the week under review. The poor people are subsisting largely on the jungle fruits and the mowha. This provision will be exhausted in another few days. The number of beggars has of late increased; the sub-committee for the relief at Ramghur has made arrangements to feed them. Rice sells at 12 seers pucca for the rupee.

Sub-inspector, Sook Nundo Singh, in charge of Kasmar station, writes on the 23rd May: The people have begun to suffer owing to the mowha being over. The jungle fruits have also been exhausted; should timely rain fall, there is hope of the jungle roots yielding a good harvest, and being of some help to the poor. The Government rice has not yet arrived, and the beggars and helpless people are in consequence suffering. Some eight persons were made over to the relief committee, but they failed in supporting them with grain and issued to each of them half an anna a day, and the beggars have decamped considering the alms too small to support them.

Sub-inspector, Khalic Alum, in charge of Paghar police station, writes on the 23rd May: No palpable change in the physical condition of the people during the week, nor any deaths from starvation. The poor people are subsisting much on the jungle fruits and herbs.

Sub-inspector, Walait Hossein, in charge of Chattra police station, writes on the 23rd May: No deaths from starvation. Cooked food is being issued to the poor at the relief committees at Chattra, Itkhoori, and Kanha Chatti. Those that are capable are being provided with work. Rice sells at 12¼ seers per rupee, wheat 11 seers, and mohwa 1 maund 7½ seers. In the corresponding month of the past year it sold at 2 maunds per rupee.

Head constable Fyzullah Khan, in charge of Huntergunge police station, writes on the 23rd May: There is nothing new to be noticed in this report. The people are subsisting much on the jungle-productions. The state of affairs continues favorable; there is no apprehension of deaths from starvation in this jurisdiction. The number of beggars is small; no rain up to the date of report.

Head constable Bhuttan Lall, in charge of Burhee police station, writes on the 23rd May 1874: No reports of deaths from starvation reached the station during the week. The jungle fruits have been wholly reaped. The kuthal and mangoe will yield a poor harvest this year. The price of grain remains unchanged; mohwa has a downward tendency. The sowing has not commenced for want of rain, a very scanty shower fell this afternoon; the weather is cloudy, there is hope of a shower. Rice 11 seers pucca for the rupee.

Sub-inspector Kaem Khan, in charge of Bugodhur station, writes on the 23rd May 1874: The state of affairs is the same as in the past week; no deaths from starvation. Rice sells at 12 seers for the rupee and grain 13 seers; a little shower of rain fell to-day. Cooked food is being issued from the relief committees.

Head constable Nund Kisson Lall, in charge of Koderma police station, writes on the 23rd May 1874: No deaths from starvation during the week. The people are subsisting greatly on mohwa which has yielded a very good harvest, Mangoe is expected to yield well.

The poor are drawing their support from the relief works in progress in the neighbourhood. The incapable beggars are being fed with cooked food from Government. Cheena looks very healthy, and is expected to yield a very good crop, but it is cultivated to a very small extent. Jeytria marwa has been planted by artificial irrigation from the wells. The soil for bhadoi has been made fit for sowing; a little rain fell to-day; should another few similar showers fall, the cultivation of the bhadoi can be commenced.

Constable Mathura Prosad, in temporary charge of the police station of Pachumba, writes on the 23rd May 1874: Owing to works in the coal mines, the rigour of the scarcity is not much felt here. The poor are somehow or other tiding over the distress. Rice sells here at 11 seers for the rupee. People have commenced sowing the "dhan". The mohwa afforded great relief to the poor; it having now been exhausted they have begun to feel want; cooked food is being issued from the relief committee.

Sub-inspector Nojeel Khan, in charge of Khurukdiha police station, writes on the 23rd May 1874: There is nothing fresh to be recorded. The jungle fruits have ceased to yield. The price of rice has been reduced by 2 pylas from the previous week, viz. from 20 to 18, and has a tendency to become dearer by degrees; as recommended in the previous week, advances of money should be made to that class of people who have caste prejudices, and are not of the lower order, but who are much in want of means to carry on the cultivation of their lands in this year of scarcity.

Head constable Amanut Ali, in charge of the Gawan police station, writes on the 23rd May 1874: The people have suffered in physical strength from want of food. They have commenced planting the marua. No crop is due. The mohwa has ceased altogether. The mangoe crop is very poor this year. The jungle people are living on the jungle-productions. The helpless poor are being fed by the Manager of Gawan. Rice is selling at 18 seers kucha, equal to 10¾ pucca for the rupee. The sub-inspector strongly recommends the opening of some public works, such as road-making or digging tanks, and to afford the laboring people employment and support.

DISTRICT SUPDT'S OFFICE, HAZAREEBAGH,
The 27th May 1874.

W. P. DAVIS,
District Superintendent.

Tenth Narrative of the scarcity and distress in Hazareebagh for the week ending the 30th May 1874.

Sub-inspector, Shaik Imdad Ali, in charge of Gomia police station, writes on the 30th May: No perceptible change in the physical condition of the people during the week. No crop is due now; the people are living mostly on the mohwa they have gathered of late; rice is selling at 13 seers for the rupee as in the previous week; a little rain has fallen and the sowing has been commenced. The mohwa *fruit* is being used by the people, but the produce is small.

Sub-inspector, Imdad Ali Khan, in charge of Ramghur police station, writes on the 30th May 1874: The physical condition of the people generally has continued unchanged during the week; owing to the exports of grain towards the town of Hazareebagh and the district of Gya, rice is selling at 13 seers with an upward tendency. Mohwa is selling at 14 pussarees, or 42 seers pucca; only a two-anna crop of mangoes is expected this year; it has commenced to ripen. The people are collecting shell-lac from the jungle. They exchange it with the bunniahs at the rate of 6 pylas of rice for one of lac, and its ordinary price is Rs. 20 per maund. This will help the poor during the present crisis to a certain extent. Seria (fruit of the sâl tree), and keynd are being very largely used by the people. They also sell these for pice in the bazar, but the support from them is small and will not last long. The sugarcane is thriving well and is expected to yield well; it will not be due till January or February next; a little shower of rain has fallen, and about two-annas of the culturable area has been sown with "dhan" and gondlee.

Sub-inspector, Khalic Alam, in charge of Pughur police station, writes on the 30th May 1874: There have been no deaths from starvation, nor any change in the physical condition of the people. The jungle fruits and leaves have yielded a good harvest, and the poor people are drawing great support from them. There is no change from the previous week to be recorded.

Sub-inspector, Walait Hossein, in charge of Chuttra police station, write on the 30th May: No deaths during the week under review from starvation, nor any change in the physical condition of the people; a little rain has fallen in some places; dhan and gondlee are being sown. The rain has set in in proper time and is highly favorable to agriculture. Rice is selling at 11¾ seers for the ruppee. Nothing else of importance to note. Mohwah is selling at one maund and five seers for the rupee, whereas in the corresponding month of the past year it sold at two maunds.

Sub-inspector, Sooknundon Singh, in charge of Kasmar police station, writes on the 30th May: The poor people have commenced to suffer from want. No rain has fallen as yet, and the cultivation for the ensuing season is in consequence being delayed. The mahajuns have discontinued advancing either cash or grain to the poor, and the latter are therefore under great anxiety. The jungle fruits are over. The poor people will suffer till the rains set in, and they get employed in the fields; a very few isolated fields have been sown

with marua and dhan. The sub-inspector recommends that some arrangement be made to secure for the cultivators, both seed-grain and grain-food, as the mahajuns will not advance the same in this year of scarcity.

Sub-inspector Ameer Hossein, in charge of Huntergunge police station, writes on the 30th May 1874: Rice is selling at 18 seers kucha, or 10, or 10½ seers pucca. The late mohwa crop has afforded great relief, so much so, that if there had been any accident to it, the distress must have been very great. The poor people are tolerably well-off. The sub-inspector does not see any reason for issuing cooked or uncooked food to the poor from the local relief sub-committees at Huntergunge and Koondha. Rs. 22 have been collected at the Huntergunge sub-committee as local subscription for relief, and Rs. 57-8 at Koondha. On Monday preceding there was a heavy fall of rain for half an hour, and sowing has been commenced.

Head constable Ramdihal Ram, in charge of Koderma police station, writes on the 30th May 1874: No deaths from starvation during the week. There is nothing new to report since the previous week. Rain has fallen. Murua and gondlee, will be transplanted with it, and dhan has been commenced to be sown. The prospect for the ensuing year is favorable.

Sub-inspector Kaem Khan, in charge Bugodhur police station, writes on the 30th May 1874: No deaths from starvation have occurred in the jurisdiction of this police station up to the present day; a little shower of rain fell for five or six days. Dhan, gondlee, junar have been sown; mangoe, kuthal, and the mohwa fruits have suffered greatly from a storm which occurred during the week. Rice is selling at 12 seers, and gram at 13 seers for the rupee.

Sub-inspector Khooswakt Roy, in charge of Hazareebagh police station, writes on the 3rd June 1874: The price of rice has remained unchanged; there is no sign of the market rising higher. The poor people are living much upon jungle fruits and mango, and kuthal. Rain has set in; sowing has commenced; a large number of the laboring class have got employment in consequence. The number of beggars seems to have been reduced.

Head constable Torral Narian, in temporary charge of Pachumba police station, writes on the 30th May 1874: There were no deaths from starvation during the week, nor have the people suffered physically. Rice was sold at 12 seers on the last Sunday at the Pachumba market. It is being imported from the east. On the 26th, 27th and 28th, good showers of rain fell. The fields have been much benefited by them; dhan, makia, marua and gondlee are being sown. The poor people have finished their store of mohwa. They are now drawing their support from the coal pits; cooked food is issued to the incapable poor, who are unfit for labor; uncooked rice is given to those who do not accept the former on account of caste prejudices.

Sub-inspector Nojeel Khan, in charge of Kharakdiha police station, writes on the 30th May 1874: No deaths from starvation; a large number of the poor have been employed at the great reservoir at Dhanwar; rain has fallen in several places, and the dhan and other bhadio crops have been sown. Nothing else of importance to note.

Sub-inspector Torab Ali, in charge of Gawan police station, writers on the 30th May: On the 23rd May a dreadful hailstorm took place in two villages which lie towards the south of the outpost Satgawan. The hailstones weighed some 3lb and others 4lb ! ! ! They greatly injured the mangoe and the mohwa fruits. The tiled roofs have been considerably damaged; almost all the tiles on them have been smashed. Owing to insufficient food, the people seem to have suffered in physical strength. No crop is due now. Rain fell on 24th to 26th; in several places in the jurisdiction of the police station the people have commenced sowing seeds of dhan, &c., and transplanting murua. Rice market has remained unchanged. It sells at 16 or 17 seers kutcha, or 9 or 9½ seers pucca for the rupee.

Memorandum of information collected during a tour along the Grand Trunk Road and neighbourhood from Burhee to Doomree and back for the first fortnight of May, 1874.

1. *State of the Country.*—The zemindars towards Doomree assembled at various points consider that the mowha crop will afford sufficient subsistence to the poorer classes for the ensuing month at all events, but they anticipate pressure afterwards. There is none, or very little, however, at present.

2. In the neighbourhood of Bugodhur the villagers stand very much in a similar position; if they are not actually better off, they are certainly more independent. A relief road was opened at Bugodhur (the first portion of the road to Giridhi), but seldom more than 50 persons (men, women, and children,) could be found for employment. They could not be induced to attend before 7 A. M., and seldom commenced work before 8 o'clock. They took from 2½ to 3 hours for dinner and sleep, and on one occasion, when they were told each person would receive one pice less because they did not commence work until near 9 o'clock, they all struck work, and marched off to their houses.

3. Between Bugodhur and Burkutta the zemindars assembled, and at the villages visited all expressed themselves hopeful for the future, and certain that at present there was little beyond the ordinary pressure for food amongst the poorer classes.

4. From Burkutta westward the people are somewhat worse off; grain is scarcer; rice, which at Bugodhur is 12 seers, sells at Burhee and Chowparun for 11, and at Koderma for 10 seers, the rupee.

5. The only portion of the sub-division under me where pressure is at present much felt is in that portion to the north of the Grand Trunk Road, which lies parallel with Bugodhur and Chowparun. One relief road is resorted to freely in that part of the country,

(that running from Burhee to Koderma), and another road is projected for the relief of people more to the east.

6. *Grain Trade, west.*—There is a steady flow of mowha from the eastward towards Burhee and Chowparun, and also, though to a lesser extent, of murwa. The want towards Koderma is pretty generally known, as the other day I myself met a couple of hundred bullocks crossing the Grand Trunk Road by a jungle path near Bursote laden with murwa *en route* from Chota Nagpore to Koderma.

7. *Estimate of Food-grains.*—I have directed the officers of the relief depôts along the Grand Trunk Road to make a rough estimate of the food-grains passing daily, taking care at one depôt not to record what has already passed another. From this source towards the end of the month a moderately accurate estimate may be formed of the quantity and direction of trade in food-grains passing along the Grand Trunk Road.

8. *Grain Trade, east.*—There is a steady and considerable flow of oil-seeds towards the east; the return carts bring back salt generally, of which condiment the monsoon supply in is now being sent up for storage.

9. The people throughout are hopeful and helpful; ploughing and manuring is going on steadily; where opracticable, bunds are being repaired and strengthened for the coming rains, for which the people are making the ordinary preparations in fencing in fields, repairs to houses, &c.

10. *Gratuitous Relief.*—The recipients are few, and these were very much reduced by the first attempt to introduce some slight labor test, such as the making of chope rope, with the usual prejudice against anything new. The people at each depôt, nearly one and all, positively refused to accept relief on these terms (several also object to cooked rice); but a few are coming back, and no doubt this forms a pretty fair test of the people's wants: as where there is most pressure for food, as in the neighbourhood of Koderma, not only do they resort freely for employment on the road, but they made no objection to the very slight labor test exacted.

11. *Summary.*—To sum up: the country lying to the north of the Grand Trunk Road is the only portion of my sub-division which at present shows anything like real want, and is the only portion which so far would seem to require Government assistance for seed-grain. There can be little doubt but that as the zemindars become better acquainted with the liberal terms on which this will be advanced by Government, hundreds will take advantage of Government liberality, who are in no real want whatever of such assistance. Until lately no enquiries were made or anxiety evinced by zemindars concerning seed-grain, where, as lately, it is the first subject introduced, and the last relinquished, owing, doubtless, to the desire to get as much as they can of Government rice on the most favorable terms.

No. 16, dated Gawan, the 25th May, 1874.

From—Baboo Doorga Proshad, Manager of the Gawan Estate,
To—The Deputy Commissioner, Hazareebagh.

In obedience to the directions conveyed in your letter No. 66, dated 17th April, 1874, I have the honor to report that the general condition of the people for the current month is not otherwise than that it has been already stated in my report for the previous month, to be good. The tank works are going on as before. The Mauldah ahar has been completed, and that at Chundari is expected soon to be so. The works of the Chinhootea and Brinay ahars, which were so long delayed for the want of laborers, have been commenced from the middle of the month. Upwards of 400 people are daily employed on these works, and instead of daily wages in cash, rice is given to them at the rate of 11 seers to a rupee, as suggested in your letter No. 565 of the 11th instant.

2. On the bazar day more articles of food are now imported for sale than in the last month. The rates at which the food articles were disposed of on the last bazar day, the 20th instant, are as follows:—

	Articles.	Rates.	
		Srs.	Chs.
1.	Rice, 1st class, at...	9	9 pucca per rupee.
	„ 2nd „ at...	9	14 „ „
	„ 3rd „ at...	10	5 „ „
	„ Gobindpori, at...	12	0 „ „
2.	Jenora, at...	12	0 „ „
3.	„ called causha, at...	12	9 „ „
4.	Gram, at...	15	9 „ „
5.	Koorthee, at...	14	6 „ „

3. The Baisakhee mowha fell till the end of the first week of this month, and it is now that the season of the wild products, called candi and saray, has arrived. At some of the villages of this and the Gadee of Satgawan, the jothwa crops, such as maukai, murdwa, cheena, cakree, and sugarcane, have been well cultivated where there are water sources. These crops have been, moreover, favored by a heavy shower of rain which fell here on the day before yesterday.

4. I went myself to Satgawan, and made the necessary arrangements for a bhatghurra at Nasirgunge on the 22nd instant. The head constable of that outpost police station has been made to look to this bhatghurra where some 20 or 22 people, who are altogether incapable of work, are fed with rice once a day, at 12 o'clock. A bhatghurra has also been opened from

the 21st instant at Gawan Khas, where 9 or 10 persons of the like nature are similarly provided. But I regret to state that there is no sufficient work for the poor at Satgawan, and consequently they have to suffer to a certain extent. I am going to report this matter to the Sub-Divisional Officer at Pachumba.

5. I have lately received 999 bags of rice from the Relief Committee at Pachumba, and carefully stored them in a house within the compound of the Estate Office. This rice is purchased by the coolies at the Ward's works, and for the pelpless poor, who are fed at the bhatghurras. The quantity of rice noted to be contained in each of the bags, is two maunds, but none of those bags since opened has given the exact quantity. A detailed statement of the diminution of rice in the bags will be submitted to the Committee at Pachumba.

6. According to the rules prescribed by the Committee, I felt the recessity of sending 4 or 5 persons who have been rendered totally useless, or incapable of work, by their severely painful and dangerous ulcers, to the Pachumba hospital; but they are quite unwilling to go there, although they have been often urged to it. This fact has also been reported to the officer named above.

No. 134, dated Chattra, the 30th May, 1874.

From—Baboo Harihar Charan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Chattra,
To—The Deputy Commissioner, Hazareebagh.

With reference to your letter No. 641, dated the 28th instant, I have the honor to report that the following five Sub-Committees are established under the Sub-Divisional Committee of Chattra:—

1. Chattra.
2. Kanhachatty.
3. Itkhoree.
4. Khunda.
5. Huntergunge.

2. In 1, 2, and 3 Sub-Committees' districts poor-houses are established, where cooked gratuitous food is distributed to persons who are incapable of working, and a list of villages has been given to each member of the circle of every Sub-Committee, who inspects the villages personally, or through his responsible agents, and they keep a diary and send a copy of those diaries to me every Saturday, from which it appears that members attend to their duties with punctuality and care, and where the trace of pressure has been found, and measures of relief have been promptly adopted according to circumstances. They always enquire into the condition of people and crops and supply of grain, and every particular of the villages.

3. Several sorts of light works have been undertaken to afford labor to persons who are incapable of hard labor. Women of good family, who cannot serve out of doors, have been supplied with cotton and some pecuniary advance to return it in thread; and weak people of good family, whose caste feeling precludes them from applying for cooked food, or who from social usages are unable to come upon the relief work, like Brahmins and other castes, have been supplied with rice and dâl uncooked daily; and those who live at a little distance from relief grain-houses have been supplied with rice and dâl at once for 15 days' consumption; and very old women of good family, who have no male adult, have been supplied with rice and dâl daily through village agency.

4. I shall be able to send you a detailed list of the exact number of persons who have been relieved in the several ways under each head, within a week.

5. From the proceedings of the Sub-Committees of Huntergunge and Khunda it appears that there is no necessity to adopt any measure of relief in those places. As for the professional beggars, ordinary private charity is sufficient to support them. Diaries, which are weekly received from each member, show the favorable circumstances of his circle.

6. Proper arrangement has been made for inspection from village to village, and every endeavor is being made by me to obtain information of all the circumstances of my jurisdiction, and measures are promptly adopted when pressure is reported. No death has been caused by starvation.

7. I herewith attach an account of expenditure from the beginning up to 15th May on charitable relief under each head, and accounts up to a later date shall be forwarded with other details within a week.

Extract from the Pachumba Extra Assistant Commissioner's Letter No. 139, *dated* 31*st May*, 1874.

I started again for Dhunwar and the western portion of the district for a period of ten days, and was perpetually in the saddle moving about from village to village and making the most minute enquiries into the state of the people themselves, as well as into their food and seed stocks. For the first few days my attention was particularly devoted to the Government Estate of Kurgalee. I visited almost every village in the estate, and actually went into the majority of the houses of the ryots, and the result of these enquiries was such as to lead me to the firm conclusion that the people had no stock of food except a few maunds of mowha; that this their stock of seed was barely half the quantity required for cultivating purposes; and that they were then rapidly consuming what seed they had. This led me at once, and without reference to you, to make advances of Government grain to the ryots in quantities of about Rs. 2 in value to each ryot, so as to remove the temptation from the ryots of consuming what little seed they had. In this way I disposed of rather more than 100 maunds

of Government rice. From Kurgalee I proceeded to Gadee Morna, and visiting every village *en route* came round *viâ* Bernee and Seeranda to Tara, and then on to the Government estate of Doomah.

2. The result of the enquiry has been to assure me that the stocks of seed in the hands of the ryots is very very deficient, and that beyond a few maunds of mowha they have no stock of food to go on with. I never made so detailed and searching an enquiry into the food-supplies of the ryot class in any other year, but my recollection recalls to me instances in which in other years I have found at least two bands of jonar or murwa, or both, containing, say, three kutcha maunds, or in kâts, in the houses of the most ordinary ryots; while this year, in all the houses I visited, I did not see a single band of either grain in any one house. The most I saw were a few pylas reserved for seed in a gurha with the mouth closed up with mud, or else tied up in folds of sâl leaves. Notwithstanding this general deficiency in the stock of food-grain, the actual present physical condition of the people is surprisingly satisfactory; they are not emaciated, they do not look starved, and the proportion who show signs of weakness from short food is wonderfully small. I only came across one case of real emaciation in a lad from Khesmee, who was crawling into Dhunwar bazar as I left it; and in one out-of-the-way village near Surunda I saw two little children who showed undoubted signs of starvation in their faces and bodies. The village children as a rule are fairly nourished.

3. I cannot but think that at this present moment the prospects of the people have advanced materially for the better during the past week. This is owing mainly to the favorable rainfall which has been general during the last ten days, and to the rules now in force for advances for food. Last Monday, which was the first or second day of the *Rohun Nechaltor*, had, I found, been fixed upon in a large number of villages, as a propitious day for sowing by the Brahmins, and on the Saturday and Sunday previous, and on Monday itself, there was general rain, which was much wanted, and sowings of dhan broadcast have been very general throughout the week. Murwa, too, has been sown for seedings, and also a good deal of goondly; ploughing has been going on so briskly that I have been considerably pu about for carts for grain despatches, the call for bullocks for the plough being so urgent. This will have the effect of raising the hopes of the people and keeping up their spirits, and will, I doubt not, tend to make the mahajuns more liberal in giving loans of seed-grain to the ryots. The grain advances, for which in Pachumba alone I have received some 300 applications during the last four days, will give the people a stock of food for immediate use, and to some extent make them independent of the mahajun and his exorbitant demands.

4. Prices have not risen very much during the week; the range has been for rice from 13 seers in Khurukdiha, to 12½, 12, and 11½ in Pachumba and Palgunge, to 10½ and 10¼ in Gawan and Ghoranjee, and for other food-supplies as follows:—

Gram	...	...	...	14½ to 11½ seers per rupee.
Makai	...	...	...	15 to 12 „ „
Mowha	...	...	...	1⅝ to 1½ maunds per rupee.

The railway returns show the importation to have been brisker than usual.

				Mds.
Rice imported	...	...	...	2,011
Other food	...	...	...	2,115

I am afraid, however, that a considerable quantity of this will not come into the market, as it in the main consists of importations by the Bengal Coal Company and the Railway Company, for disposal to their own colliers; such a distribution will, however, relieve the market a great deal, and there is no doubt that the presence of the grain so near Pachumba will have the tendency to keep down the prices in the market here. It is very common to hear the traders express themselves to the effect that the existence of the stores of Government grain in different parts has had that tendency all along. The bazars still continue to be fairly supplied with food. I noticed in my last report the deficiency of supply in Gawan bazar; the report for the week succeeding my report, however, shows that the supply had nearly attained to its normal amount. The last reports from that thana, I would mention, have not been favorable, and there is a cry for work and to open the rice store there. I am impressing on Mr. Parkinson the necessity of moving on to that part at an early date. I propose starting for Gawan myself early this week, to see matters for myself.

5. The Bengabad road, as you are aware, was originally started by me on the 21st April; I made over charge of the road to the Relief Officer, Captain Preston. At that time there were rather over 200 people employed on the road daily. This number gradually increased as the mowha picking ceased, and during the week ending 7th May, there was a mean daily average of 363·7. This rose for the week ending 14th to 728·5. In the meantime I had sent out 50 bags of rice to Bengabad for sale to the laborers, as prices there were rising to 9 seers; the very next day it so happened that Captain Preston ran short of money, and proposed to the laborers to pay them in grain; at this they demurred, but finding objection useless they agreed to take the grain. On Captain Preston representing this to me, and adding that the coolies said they did not want rice but pice, I at once ordered the daily wages system hitherto in force to be stopped, and piece-work to be given at 3 annas per 100 cubic feet. On the 15th and 16th no laborers came to the works; on the 17th some came, and for the three days, 17th, 18th and 19th, the daily average fell to 36, and these were a light-labor gang on daily wages.

6. The total receipts of grain have, as per the memorandum furnished with my last demi-official, been about 29,250 maunds. Of this rather more than 15,000 has been despatched to the Grand Trunk Road, the balance having been distributed over the sub-division. Means of transport are not very readily available, and it is with difficulty I could procure a daily average of 50 carts. This difficulty will increase as the season advances, and the cattle are wanted for the plough. I am therefore making preparations for additional storage room in Pachumba and Giridhi, so that I may be ready to receive the additional allotment sanctioned. My first endeavour, however, will be to send forward rice to the pilgrim road for issue to the Executive Engineer, and my next to store at least 2,000 maunds in the parts to the west and south of Dhunwar, where I expect large calls for advances. I have selected Nowaghur as the most eligible site for a golah, and steps are being taken for the building. The rice is willingly taken by the ryots at the sanctioned rates; but I have to-day come across some bags which have been utterly ruined by salt water, and consist of a hard conglomerated mass of rice, dhan, and mildew.

7. Advances for land improvement have begun to come on me in a perfect flood. This is a great pity, for the season is far advanced, and the time taken in the necessary inquiries and formalities is so much valuable time wasted. The people did not believe in the intentions of Government in this matter, and it was not until they saw one man on whom I had to press the advance actually get the money that they began to believe the intention was a real one; then every one took it into his head to think that he had, or must have, an ahar to make or repair.

Extract from a letter No. 17, *dated the 2nd June* 1874, *from* W. PARRY DAVIS, ESQ., *Vice-Chairman, Head-Quarters Sub-Divisional Committee, Hazareebagh.*

PARA. 6. Relief measures have been commenced at four places, viz. Hazareebagh, Eachak, Kandwa and Simeria, and though the sub-committees of Gomea, Jhoomra and Mohoodih have been supplied with both rice and money, nothing has been done there up to date, and no reports have yet been received from Jhoomra and Mahoodih. No regular relief operations have been commenced at Mandoo, Ramgurh, Gola, Peterbur and Kusmar for want of rice.

7. Here it is necessary to add that though no gratuitous relief could be given at the last-mentioned places, the works on the roads from Gola to Peterbar and Bishoongurh to Gomea, which are under my charge, as also the road from Ramgurh to Joynuggur under Mr. Pereira, have afforded ample labor to the working class of those quarters.

8. The accompanying statement will show that on an average 61·5 persons were daily fed up to 23rd ultimo at each of the relief centres where poor-houses have already been opened, at a cost of Rs. 190, the operations being limited to the last month only.

9. In some places the cost, in consideration of the few persons fed, would appear rather immoderate. The reason is that this being the first return of the kind, the cost of carriage of grain from Government depôts to the relief centres and other contingencies have been included therein.

10. With regard to the 2nd paragraph of your letter under reply, I beg to inform you that the duties of the sub-committees are, for the present, confined to the feeding of the poor who are destitute of any means and who resort to the poor-house for relief. Instructions will now be issued for searching out and relieving the special cases mentioned by you, but considering the extensive jurisdiction of each sub-committee, I fear the benevolent intention of Government is not likely to be carried out without paid agency, of which we have none in our circle.

11. The general condition of the people throughout the jurisdiction entrusted to this committee is so good that I do not apprehend that there will be any occasion for some time to come to appoint any paid agency.

Dated Koderma, the 31st May 1874.

From—H. M. TOBIN, ESQ., Assistant Commissioner of Koderma,
To—H. S. BEADON, ESQ., Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Hazareebagh.

I HAVE the honor to report, for your information, the measures that have been taken to guard against distress in that part of the district which is under my care, and also the way in which the Government orders for payment of laborers in grain and for piece-work have been carried out.

The relief stations at Koderma, Joynugger and Musnoodee are resorted to only by the wholly infirm or partly infirm, and most of these pay, in some measure, for their support by making ropes from *chope*, which is bought from the relief committee, for the purpose of making out roads. This occupation is so far successful that at Musnoodee, where relief by light labor alone is given, the expenses in relief for the past four weeks have been Rs. 31-2-0, while the income from the manufacture has been Rs. 30-8-0.

The roads in course of construction between Burhee and Gawan, and Joynugger and Koderma, have been quite sufficient to relieve all distress which was found to be existing earlier in the year. Men have already begun to come in for food advances, and they are being given to the applicants on the terms mentioned in your instructions, chiefly on the principle of mutual security. Some zemindars are coming for money advances in order to supply their ryots with

seed-grain. These I am giving, understanding that their case comes within the exception mentioned in paragraph 4 III of the Government letter No. 3369—S.R. Now that the rain has fallen, the Government ryots are coming in great numbers for seed-grain advances, agreeing at last to the terms directed by you to be offered to them. Piece-work has been now regularly introduced on the Joynuggur and Koderma road, which is under my direct management, and no wages in cash have been paid since the 23rd May, when the orders of Government as to grain payment were received and put into immediate execution. The system on which the road-work is now carried on is as follows. There are three sectional sirdars, thoroughly reliable men, having been tested by service in my sight; these men divide the coolies in the morning into bands of 100 (40 diggers and 60 basket laborers), giving each band into the charge of a mate, and marking out to the mate the amount of work his party must do in the day. The mate then has to divide his party in four sections of 25 men each, and allot to each section one-fourth of the work entrusted to him. At evening pay tickets (of 6 pice and 4 pice) are distributed by the sectional sirdar to the coolies in the parties under him, though he has not to do so till the allotted work has been completed.

From 12 to 2 the next day the laborers are collected in lines, and rice, according to the value of the tickets held by them, is distributed by measure. This system will be also introduced on the Markacho road, which will be begun in a few days, as the Joynugger road, as far as the earthwork is concerned, will be complete in three days.

I regret to have to report that the natural supply of rice has failed at Koderma. I have accordingly given orders for the sale of Government rice to the banias of that place at 12 seers per rupee, ready money, bonds being taken from them to sell it at 11 seers to the public.

I am in urgent need of money for advances in cash to the zemindars, and trust that Rs. 2,000 may be at once sent out. A large amount of rice should be stored at Koderma before the rains set in, as much is required for the payment of laborers, food advances, and sale to banias.

I shall be glad to receive the metal tokens which are being constructed in the jail, as some trouble is caused by the use of authenticated paper tickets.

Extract from letter No. 29, *dated* 1*st June* 1874, *from* DARCY MCARTHY, ESQ., *Relief Superintendent.*

3. With regard to paragraph 5 of the Government letter and paragraph 3 of your letter under acknowledgment in my last fortnightly report, dated 30th ultimo, the numbers receiving gratuitous relief are given in paragraph 5 for the three principal relief stations in this sub-division, which I here beg to supplement with fuller details. I would here premise, however, that fortunately distress hitherto has been neither widespread nor biting, consequently the total number relieved is comparatively insignificant.

4. Orders have been issued for the formation of sub-circle committees at Danoca, Charparan, Burhee, Sukroij Beerkotha, Luckeebagh, Bugodhur, Bugrow, Gamo, and Doomree, but nothing worth record has hitherto been elicited. As there is little distress, so there is little to report; and though there may occasionally be found people here and there who are somewhat pinched for food, there is nothing like widespread general distress.

5. The relieving stations already established are Chowparun, Burhee, Koderma, Joynuggur, Musnodee, Burkatta, Bugodhur, and Doomree. Sub-relief stations have also more or less recently been established at Dhanoca, Seekroij and Luckeebagh; these are precautionary measures, intended to provide against the requirements of extended relief, should such become necessary at any future period.

6. The following figures are given from the reports received up to the latest date, but in order to give a general idea of the total number of men relieved during the month of May, deficiencies of date have been supplemented by taking the daily average of the number received for the full month of 31 days.

7. At Koderma there were relieved in May—

	Persons.
Koderma	775
Burhee	587
Bugodhur	465
Joynuggur	253
Doomree	186
Burkatta	155
Chowparun	30
Total ...	2,451

Besides these, occasional relief was given during the month at Luckeebagh, Dhanoca and Murkacho.

Return of Average Number of Coolies employed daily during the month of May, 1874.

Names of Roads.	Number.	Coolies.	Women.	Boys and Girls.	Total.	Remarks.
Shergotty and Balumat	1	918	1,027	405	2,350	9 miles completed.
Huntergunge and Auntpore road	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	Returns not as yet received.
Joree and Datarah road	3	29	57	17	103	Only just commenced.
Chattra and Koonda	4	223	295	75	593	5 miles completed.
Daltongunge road	5	110	157	87	354	6 miles done.
Old Benares road	6	126	145	46	317	6 ditto.
Hazareebagh and Chattra road	7	397	422	157	976	18 ditto.
Echouree Pudma Chuttee road	8	93	110	62	265	2 miles ready.
Burhee and Gawan	9	2,500	1,500	800	4,800	14 miles finished.
Giridhi and Bogodhur	11	331	344	191	866	This road is nearly completed.
Surunda and Dorunda road	12	284	311	147	742	2 miles ready.
Pachumba and Khurukdiha road	13	243	375	178	796	Nearly all the earth-work of this road is finished.
Gola and Prodreedah road	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	No work going on.
Ramghur and Gola road	19	10	.....	.....	10	Nakur coolies.
Ramghur and Joynuggur road	20	132	141	19	292	5 miles ready.
Chattra and Chowparun road	...	10	.....	.....	10	Nakur coolies.
Total ...	...	.....	.....	.....	12,474	

MEMORANDUM.

701 maunds and 6 seers of grain have been sold to the coolies on the road.

None to the public.

None in charitable relief.

Up to the present time 1,500 laborers have been employed on task-work, but task-work is now being introduced fast on all the roads. This will have to be done gradually, and will take a little time.

The return for June, it is hoped, will show the greatest part of the laborers as doing task-work only.

E. S. B. Pereira,
Engineer to the District Committee.

The 22nd June, 1874.

Statement showing the Average Number of Coolies daily employed on the Road and other Works in the District of Hazareebagh during the month of May, 1874.

Description of Work.	Male.	Female.	Boys and Girls.	Total.
1. Shergotty and Balumat road	918	1,027	405	2,350
2. Joree and Datarah road	29	57	17	103
3. Chattra and Koonda road	223	295	75	593
4. Daltongunge road	110	157	87	354
5. Old Benares road	126	145	46	317
6. Hazareebagh and Chattra road	397	422	157	976
7. Itkhuri Pudma Chuttee road	93	110	62	265
8. Burhee and Gawan road	2,500	1,500	800	4,800
9. Giridhi and Bogodhur road	331	344	191	866
10. Surunda and Dorunda road	284	311	147	742
11. Pachumba and Khurukdiha road	243	375	178	796
12. Ramghur and Gola road	10	.....	.....	10
13. Ditto and Joynuggur road	132	141	19	292
14. Chattra and Chowparun road	10	.....	.....	10
15. Koderma and Joynuggur road	530	758	250	1,538
16. Pachumba road—				
Contract	363	127	53	543
Task	195	30	33	258
Daily labor	5	129	75	209
17. In Gawan Estate	419	750	112	1,281
Daily average for the whole district	.....	.....	.....	16,303

This statement omits those employed on the pilgrim road and in the Dhunwar estate, whence no returns have been received.

Henry Beadon,
Offg. Deputy Commissioner.

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the District of Hazareebagh on the dates nearest to the 31st May 1874, for which returns may be available.

Names of Circles.	Date for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain stored, exclusive of grain transferred to other districts.	Total quantity of Government Grain consumed up to date.					Estimated grain receipts of the ensuing fortnight.	Estimated grain expenditure of the ensuing fortnight.	Remarks.
				By sales to the public or to laborers.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By advances to ryots.	By payments in kind to laborers.	Total.			
		Mds. Srs. Ch.	Mds. Srs. Ch.	Mds. Srs. Ch.	Mds. Srs. Ch.	Mds. Srs. Ch.	Mds. Srs. Ch.	Mds. Srs. Ch.	Mds.	Mds. Srs. Ch.	
Dhanwar	7th May 1874 ...	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	292 19 14	7 18 0	.....	.....	299 37 14	2,000	I can honestly give no reliable estimate of expenditure during the ensuing fortnight. It will entirely depend upon the manner in which people come for advances. The work should take about 2,500 maunds where the payments are made entirely in rice, if the numbers of laborers do not fall off. I place 4,000 maunds as the extreme limit of expenditure throughout the district; actually I expect not more than two thousand.	*A.*—Sold to the relief committees. *B.*—The actual balance in store is Mds. 32-3.
Khargalee	9th ditto ...	500 0 0	500 0 0	21 34 5	1 21 7	.....	.....	23 15 12	.....		
Bengabad	6th ditto ...	1,300 0 0	1,300 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
Doomri	12th ditto ...	2,000 0 0	2,240 0 0	.....	0 3 0	.....	.....	0 3 0	.....		
Ghoranjee	28th April 1874 ...	2,000 0 0	1,502 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
Khurukdiha	6th May 1874 ...	2,000 0 0	1,254 0 0	.....	1 17 14	.....	.....	1 17 14	.....		
Gawan	6th ditto ...	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
Pachumba	10th ditto ...	5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000		
Barbee	14th ditto ...	4,000 0 0	4,368 32 12	.....	2 28 0	.....	.....	2 28 0	.....		
Chowparun	14th ditto ...	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	.....	0 12 0	.....	.....	0 12 0	.....		
Burkutta	14th ditto ...	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	.....	1 32 0	.....	.....	1 32 0	.....		
Bugodhur	14th ditto ...	3,000 0 0	2,760 0 0	.....	9 39 0	.....	.....	9 39 0	.....		
Koderma	31st ditto ...	2,120 0 0	1,516 0 12	*A* 20 36 12	.....	14 0 0	1,476 10 12	1,511 7 8	.....		
Head-Quarters	31st ditto ...	1,033 33 0	*B* 533 33 0	*A* 500 0 0	.....	.....	.....	500 0 0	1,100		

HAZAREEBAGH,

The 6th June 1874.

H. S. BEADON,

Offg. Deputy Commissioner.

No. 948, dated Hazareebagh, the 6th June 1874.

Memo. by—H. S. BEADON, Esq., Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Hazareebagh.

COPY forwarded for the information of the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Department.

No. 675, dated Hazareebagh, the 6th June 1874.

From—H. S. BEADON, Esq., Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Hazareebagh,
To—The Commissioner of Chota Nagpore.

I HAVE the honor to forward the following supplemental report regarding the relief of distress in this district through the medium of the charitable relief committee. The information is contained in a scattered form throughout my monthly report for May; but I have put the facts together again for easy reference in your office, and in the Secretariat, in accordance with the orders of Government, conveyed in the 5th paragraph of No. 3216—S.R., dated 19th May 1874.

Report on the action taken for the gratuitous relief of the distressed in the Hazareebagh district, for the fortnight ending 31st May.

THE whole district is now divided into four relief sub-divisions:—

1. Hazareebagh.	3. Burhee.
2. Pachumba.	4. Chattra.

In the Sudder sub-division it has, as yet, been found necessary to institute gratuitous relief at Hazareebagh, Semena, Tandwa, and Echak only. Preparations have, however, been made to have relief ready in case of need at Mahoodih, Jhoomra, Goomea, Mandoo, Gola, Ramgurth, Peturbar and Kusmar. At the four first mentioned stations, the numbers applying for relief have been small, their total daily average not having been more than 615. The cost incurred has amounted to Rs. 190, the chief item being the cost of conveyance of grain to the different stations. The operations of the sub-committees have as yet been confined to assisting the poor and destitute who resort to the poor-house for relief.

At Pachumba, in addition to the relief stations mentioned in my last report, new centres have been organised and started at Gawan and Satgawan, under the supervision of the Manager of the Gawan Estate. At Gawan, the daily average of those relieved has been from 9 to 10, while at Satgawan it has been from 20 to 22. I have received no returns or report from Pachumba as to the action of the original relief sub-committees at the several stations for the past fortnight. Mr. Campbell can get no returns, and says that the members of the local sub-committees are becoming apathetic and careless.

In the Burhee sub-division, the imposition of a light labor-test had the effect of causing an immediate reduction in the number relieved at the stations along the Grand Trunk Road, viz., at Doomree, Buggodhur, Burkutta and Burhee. It has not, however, had this effect at Musnoodee, Joynugger, and Koderma, where it has now been acted upon for some time, and where the numbers of those relieved remain continually at the same average. At Musnoodee no absolutely gratuitous relief has as yet been given at all; it did not appear necessary to the Assistant Commissioner to institute it, as almost all who applied were equal to the task of some light work. These laborers are therefore relieved in grain. Besides these stations, there are in the Burhee sub-division, Gujhundee (where no distribution of relief has been yet necessary), Sukrej and Lucheebagh; at the two latter places sub-relief stations have been opened within the last fortnight, and slight relief given from them. Occasional relief has also been given at Dhunooa and Murkutcho.

At Chattra, sub-divisional relief committees have been instituted at—

Chattra.	Kunda.
Kanha Chattee.	Huntergunge.
Etkhouri.	

At the three former stations the distribution of gratuitous relief has been commenced, while at Kunda and Huntergunge it has not been found necessary. In the case of those whose customs prevent them from coming to the poor-house, food and work is supplied in their houses daily; in some cases a fifteen days' supply of food is given at one time. Owing to the accounts not yet having been sent in by the sub-divisional committees, it is impossible to shew in this report the expenses up to date.

No. 26M.A., dated Calcutta, the 4th June 1874.

From—LORD H. ULICK BROWNE, Commissioner of the Presidency Division,
To—The Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Department.

IN continuation of my No. 20M.A., dated 26th May 1874, submitting the fortnightly narrative of the Collector of Nuddea, for the fortnight ending 16th May 1874, I have now the honor to submit the Collector's report for the fortnight ending May 31st 1874.

2. I have nothing special to add to what the Collector says under any heading. Relief works, light labor work, and charitable relief are available as fast as there is any demand of necessity, and the condition of the people is carefully watched by both Government officers and relief committees.

No. 609—S.R., dated Kishnaghur, the 1st June 1874.

From—C. C. STEVENS, Esq., Collector of Nuddea,

To—The Commissioner of the Presidency Division.

I HAVE the honor to submit my narrative of scarcity for the fortnight ending 31st May 1874.

1. *Abundance or scarcity in the bazar.*—There is sufficient grain in most of the principal marts of this district to meet adequately all local wants. Rice of common and medium qualities is generally procurable. From this general rule must be excepted thanas Kaligunge and Nakasipara in the Sudder sub-division; Tehatta and part of Karimpore in Meherpore, and thana Jaguli in Ranaghat, where it is reported that local supply is not adequate to meet the requisite demand. In Kaligunge and Tehatta, prices have risen considerably, and far beyond a due proportion to the rest of the district. This evidently shows that the stocks are extremely small, and I doubt whether the local trade is doing enough to keep up the local supply. Permission has been obtained from Government for me to lend money, in order to stimulate trade. I have abstained as long as possible from using this power, but I believe I shall find it necessary. The stocks which the well-to-do people, and substantial ryots have been keeping, has not been as yet exhausted. Boro dhan, which yielded a tolerable harvest, has done some good to the ryots, but the quantity grown here is very limited. The rubbee crops which have now come into the market, have helped to keep prices steady.

2. The adjoined statement will show the kind and prices of food-grains in the several markets:—

	Common rice.	Medium rice.	Kulai	Mug.	Orhar.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Bongong ...	2 12	3 8	.....	.....	.....
Ranaghat ...	2 12	3 0	2 10	3 2	2 8
Santipore ...	3 0	3 8	2 8	3 0	2 8
Chagda ...	2 13	3 8	2 4	3 4	2 8
Meherpore ...	3 14	3 2	.....	.....	.....
Kooshtea ...	3 4	3 8	2 0	2 8	2 4
Chooadanga ...	2 12	3 8	.....	.....	.....
Kishnaghur ...	3 0	3 10	2 6	2 8	2 6
Alamdanga ...	2 12	3 8	.....	.....	.....
Damooda ...	2 12	3 8	.....	.....	.....
Kaligunge ...	3 8	.....	.....	.....	.....

It appears, then, that the price of common rice is highest in thana Kaligunge, in some parts of which it has gone up to 4 Rs. per maund. The price of rice has risen in sub-division Bongong, while in all other sub-divisions it has remained nearly stationary. It is anticipated that the price will continue to rise steadily till the next *aous* harvest is reaped.

3. No additional information has been received as to the stock of grain in hands of private individuals.

4. *State of the crops.*—Jally dhan, which is expected to yield a fair outturn, is the only standing crop nearly approaching maturity. The late opportune showers have been general, and of great benefit to the agricultural class. Aous dhan, which had been largely cultivated and sown is doing very well. I am told that a little of the land which had been prepared has been left unsown for want of seed, and that it has been found necessary in occasional instances to re-sow, as the seed first sown failed to germinate through the drought. The sowing of amun dhan has also commenced. Sugarcane and indigo are doing very well.

5. Rain has been abundant in nearly all parts of the district, with the exception of the southern portion of Ranaghat, of Bongong, and in part of Chooadanga; but still more rain is required. From the unsettled state of the weather it is to be hoped that the rains will soon regularly set in. So far the prospects for next season are promising.

6. No special cases of misery or starvation have yet been reported here. The number of grain-thefts reported by the police during the fortnight is eight, which occurred in the following sub-divisions:—Sudder, three; Meherpore, two; Chooadanga, two; and Bongong one. At Alamdanga a case is said to have occurred on the 29th ultimo, in which grain valued at Rs. 160 was looted by a mob. The Deputy Collector, however, does not mention it in his report. I have asked him to give me the particulars.

7. Generally speaking, abkari revenue has not been as yet materially affected by the rise in the price of food-grains. There has been some decrease of revenue in sub-divisions Ranaghat and Kooshtea. In Bongong, Chooadanga, Sudder, and Meherpore, there has been no great fall in excise revenue.

8. *Condition of the People.*—Generally speaking, the condition of the people, with the exception of the inhabitants of those parts which have been recognised as distressed tracts, is not bad. As the greater portion of the agricultural classes subsist on paddy lent by the mahajuns, they do not greatly feel the increase in price of the food-grains where the mahajuns have stocks. It is the middle-class people, whose chief possession is their respectability that have begun to feel the distress most; but even they are said to be better off than they were in 1866 at the time. Professional beggars are daily increasing, and private charity has so far relieved them, except the distressed parts.

9. *Condition of any Special Tract.*—Cholera, which lately was very prevalent in the distressed tracts, has now disappeared in certain portions of sub-division Meherpore, where it is still raging. The excavation of many of the Government and tuccavee tanks has been finished, and the people are now better off so far as drinking-water is concerned. No serious difficulty has been met with in procuring seeds for aous sowings, which have nearly been completed. Overseer Babu Radhagobind Roy reports that a few plots of ground in thana Kaligunge have not been sown for want of seed. I regret that I have received intelligence that signs of distress have appeared in certain portions of thana Karimpore, in Meherpore. I have requested the new sub-divisional officer of Meherpore to visit the locality. Unfortunately, owing to recent changes, I have lost the advantage of the late sub-divisional officer's experience. In addition to the relief works already commenced in the shape of digging tanks and in repairing and constructing roads, the sub-committees are gradually extending relief operations in the distressed tracts. Paddy-husking and jute-spinning have been introduced. The number of persons on the Government works in the distressed tracts has increased much. Those who are unable to do enough to be put on piece-work are becoming specially numerous, and I think that the time for giving gratuitous relief has now come. I hope to visit the Nakasipara, Kaligunge and Tehatta thanas before I furnish my next report. The next three months will necessarily be a period of much anxiety, for though hitherto the state of the district has been better than was perhaps expected, it must not be forgotten that till the next crops come in, in August and September, we can get no addition to our food-supply.

10. *Relief works.*—The construction and repair of roads are going on in nearly all the sub-divisions, expecting Sudder, where the construction of kucha roads has been put a stop to. The excavation of Government tanks, and of those undertaken by private individuals who have obtained loans from Government are going on well, as a rule, though the exceptions are more numerous than I like to see. The officers are, however, doing their best to stir up the borrowers, and in one instance of conspicuous failure, I have called on a person to show cause why he should not refund the amount borrowed. The late rains temporarily stopped the work of a few tanks but now work is going on again. As the season is far advanced, no fresh loans are now being given. The number of men employed during the week ending Saturday last, on Goverment tanks is 3,617, and the total number of laborers employed during the fortnight may be roughly estimated at 8,000.

11. *Transport of food.*—Generally speaking, export and import trades appear to have been carried on much as before. In sub-division Ranaghat, some two thousand maunds of rice, and 850 maunds of paddy are said to have been imported. The export has nearly kept pace with the import, being some 1,800 maunds. The export has been made to Hooghly, Goalundo, and Sahebgunge. Dealers from Moorshedabad have continued to export paddy from Meherpore and Chooadanga sub-divisions. The rice exported from Bongong generally passed through sub-divisions Ranaghat and Sudder, to the localities chiefly on the other side of the Hooghly.

12. *Charitable relief.*—The different modes of relief already reported in my previous reports are all being carried on, of the three sorts of relief, viz., cotton-spinning, jute-spinning and paddy-husking. It has been found that paddy-husking is more remunerative than the other two sorts of relief. The number of recipients of such relief is much greater in Tehatta and Kaligunge thanas than in Nakasipara. To the first two thanas nearly Rs. 3,000 has already been sent to carry on the work, but to the last only Rs. 600 has been sent for this purpose. Besides those who are receiving relief in the above shapes, there are more than 1,600 invalids, who are even really unfit for these works, and are being relieved by tank works and roads, and do nothing, or next to nothing but get daily pay. These persons are properly speaking subjects for gratuitous relief, and I hope after visiting the spot, and seeing that the machinery is sufficient for the purpose, to commence gratuitous relief for them. As the sub-committees reports have not yet come in, I regret that I cannot give more details.

13. *Financial results.*—Advances for land improvement during the

	Rs.	As.	P.
fortnight	4,350	0	0
Charitable relief	1,315	0	0
Total up to date on account of tuccavee advances ...	1,30,897	10	8

No. 222, dated Julpigoree, the 6th June 1874.

From—Captain R. C. Money, Deputy Commissioner of Julpigoree,

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Department.

I have the honor to submit herewith my fortnightly narrative up to 30th May 1874.

Julpigoree fortnightly narrative up to 30th May 1874.

A.—State of the Country.

It is now necessary that the whole of the Julpigoree district be classed as distressed, the scarcity in the south being the result of bad crops and export; in the north, of export only.

The condition of the two parts of the district is so distinct that they must be considered separately. I will therefore first allude to the state of the district exclusive of that portion of Boda lying south of the new Mackligunge and Atwari feeders.

This part of the district contains north Boda and Boikantpore, the Western Dooars and Patgram.

The estimated outturn of crop in these tracts I put in January last at—

Western Dooars	...	...	...	...	13 annas.
Boikantpore ...	...	...	...	...	12 „
Patgram ...	...	...	...	...	10 „

This rice crop was not all which the people had to depend on in all these tracts; jute is extensively grown in the Dooars and Patgram; tobacco is a large and valuable crop, and in all, vegetables, such as onions, potatoes, &c., are extensively grown. The people are remarkably well off, and there was every reason to hope that distress would not be felt in these tracts.

A source of danger, however, early developed itself, and an export trade on a scale never before known here sprang up. Easily accessible from Kissengunge in Purneah, from Rungpore, Dinagepore, and Darjeeling, traders from all these places poured into this district. These traders were willing to give what appeared to the people of a district where rice is always very cheap fabulous prices, and there began an eager rush to convert rice into money. Cloth merchants who never before thought of grain trade, left their cloth business and started as rice dealers; even pure agriculturists, bitten with the mania, went about from hât to hât buying where they could cheap, and selling to beparies, who were willing to buy at rates always in advance of the local bazar rates.

There was as much emulation among beparies as amongst the people of the district, and they seemed always to be prepared to bid each other out of the field, and thus ran up prices greatly.

Gradually, and surely, rising prices all over the district reached 12 seers per rupee. At this rate they stood pretty firm for some little time, when about the first week in May they began to rise more rapidly, suddenly, towards the middle of the month, running up to 8 seers, and in some places even 7 or 6 seers per rupee. The rise at the last was general and most sudden, at all parts of the district, Titalya, Selligoree, Julpigoree, in the Dooars, and Patgram 8 seers per rupee was the general quotation, while here and there it was still higher. With this rise came reports of distress, and of small supply of rice in the hâts. Everything seemed to indicate that the golahs of the district must be empty. About this time I first heard, while in South Boda, a rumour of some grain-robberies having occurred in the Rungpore district, and uneasiness was expressed by traders who came from Rungpore into the south of Boda to buy grain there. I next heard some rumours of such cases about Meckligunge, and then on the 14th three cases of grain-dacoity occurred on our border at Chusabhunder. From Chusabhunder these offences seemed to sweep up into the Dooars, 25 cases of grain-robbery or golah looting taking place in the Dooars on the 18th, 19th, and 20th. I speak here of the Dooars north and west of Chusabhundur only. A few cases also occurred in the eastern or Bura sub-division portion of the Dooars.

Just at the same time a few cases also occurred in Boda and Boykuntpore.

Suddenly cropping up, simultaneous with the rise in price of rice in all these tracts, and these offences being committed mainly against exporters, it seemed as if the food of the district was exhausted. I took immediate steps to throw parties of police and sowars in all the disturbed tracts; a detachment of the Cooch Behar regiment which was here I used for the same purpose. The Commissioner telegraphed to Buxa for a detachment of the regiment there. I went myself through all those parts where such offences were then being said to be committed, and I made several arrests myself on strength of complaints made to me. The District Superintendent of Police was at once ordered out to investigate different cases, and I am glad to be able to say that, after the 20th, these offences entirely ceased, and the confidence of the people was restored. It was while this was occurring that I wrote to the Commissioner and asked him to apply to Government for one lakh maunds of rice for the district. This he did.

I found on enquiry that these offences were not committed by starving people. Churabhandar, Saptibary, and Bakali are known in the district as the refuges of bad characters from other places; first on the borders of the Cooch Behar independent State, and close to the wilds of the Dooars, these tracts form a convenient habitat for those who may have to bolt at a moment's notice.

The inhabitants of the Western Dooars are an easily excited people. Under the Bhootia rule they were accustomed to the constant commission of such offences as dacoity, grain-thefts, &c., and I believe that what I have described above, commenced by the agency of budmashes, but gathered strength in the Dooars, owing to the nature of the inhabitants and to their being apt for the moment to forget that they now live under British and not under Bhootia rule. The result of the investigations have been, so far, the challaning of 23 cases with 123 prisoners; of these I have, up to 30th May, disposed of five cases, given various sentences ranging from two to five years, and I would take this opportunity of pointing out the urgent need here of a competent full-powered assistant to help me in judicial work, for which my very many other duties at this time leave me but little leisure.

* Since writing this, an assistant has been ordered here.

To give confidence to the people in some of the hâts in the Dooars and on this side, I sent Government rice to them, and sold it in small quantities at 10 seers per rupee. The effect of this and of the other steps taken, was most satisfactory. The confidence of the people was rapidly restored, and prices have fallen and are falling all over the north of the district. At Julpigoree itself, rice is now sold from 10 to 11 seers per rupee, in the Dooars from 12 generally to 16 seers in some places, while at Titalya and Sunnaseekatta, it is now 10 and 11 seers per rupee. I have just returned from a rapid tour through the north of the district and the result is most reassuring; I find that notwithstanding all the export, there is still a fair supply of grain in the country, several large jotedars holding quantities such as 10,000 maunds in their golahs. This is dhan, not rice, the latter never being stored here; still though there is this supply, and though alarmed at what they heard of the looting, jotedars who had locked up their dhan have now taken to advancing it to their ryots. I do not believe we can stand further export, and the export trade is in places starting up as vigorous as ever. Last Monday when at Rajgunge hât, I found some 200 or 300 beparies lining the approaches to the hât buying up all the rice as it was being brought in.

Although the state of the north part of the district is thus found to be so much better than we had feared, it is still distressed; that is, there are people in it who need aid; these are Tantis, Haries, and others who are not agriculturists, and in the Dooars the Meches; at Sunnassikatta there is a large Tanti population. I visited them in their baries; they told me they were hardly pressed owing to the high rate of rice, and that they could not now get more than Rs. 5 for cloth they could formerly sell at Rs. 8, and that with rice at 8 seers per rupee they would starve. The day I was there, owing to the appearance of Government rice in the golah at that place, the price in the bazar had fallen to 10 seers per rupee, and the Tantis said at that rate they could get along.

Some of the Meches on the very border of the district under the Bhootan Hills are suffering from the want of rice; this is owing to traders not having gone up to them this year with rice as usual.

I have directed the Mynagoree Thesildar to send up rice to these people, and told off an elephant for this purpose. The Meches will, I believe, gladly buy the rice, but if necessary advances will be made.

Of the 1,00,000 maunds we have applied for this part of the district, the Commissioner has since telegraphed to say we shall need 50,000 only, and of these 20,000 maunds are to be sent to South Boda.

Regarding the state of South Boda I will make no report; the Commissioner has just returned from those parts, and informs me that as his report is going in at once, it is needless for me to say anything on this head.

B.—Relief Works.

Relief works for north of the district are:—

1. The Railway embankment, north of Julpigoree.
2. The Railway feeder between Julpigoree and Titalya; and
3. Railway feeder from Sunnassikatta to the Shikarpore station.

I am unable to give any return of works, as these are only just being commenced.

Relief works in South Boda are as follows, and the table shows the people working on this at latest date:—

Date.	Name of works.	Number of people employed.			Total.
		Men.	Women.	Children.	
30th May ...	Joggernath hât tank	144	28	83	255
30th „ ...	Maolbadaha and Sonahar road ...	240	4	5	247
30th „ ...	Nijgird Cund	192	102	165	459
30th „ ...	Chenti tank	139	59	155	353
30th „ ...	Daldanga road	202	56	71	329
31st „ ...	Tangun bund	66	10	.....	76
31st „ ...	Tank work in Boda (Sudder station)	541	38	23	602
31st „ ...	Repair of road from Boda to Debigunge.	30	1	.....	31
31st „ ...	Kaigila tank	180	.....	141	321
25th „ ...	Bangmari road	211	21	46	278
25th „ ...	Majpookery tank work	192	23	159	374
27th „ ...	Dookey channel	24	.....	.....	24
23rd „ ...	Dooras bund	197	.....	.....	197
	Total ...	2,358	342	848	3,548

D.—Transport.

The rice which was purchased by Mr. Bradbury for Cooch Behar, 14,000 maunds, has all been moved into the golahs prepared for it.

We are now transporting the late purchases of rice at Goalundo; this is landed at Ghoramara and carted to Boda from that place.

The Government rice is being sent up to Titalya, and carted very rapidly from there to the different golahs.

We are also transporting 10,000 maunds of rice from the Railway golahs to golahs in Boda. The supply of carts is ample; about 1,000 are at present being employed.

Storage.—The following table shows the golah return for South Boda up to 30th May.

No.	Name of Golah.	Receipts.	Charitable relief.	Sales to public.	Sales on work.	Gifts to tenants.	Loans to tenants.	Total expenditure.	Stock in hand
		Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.
1	Chilahati	2,077 30 0	31 20 0	30 3 8	1 0 0	0 20 0	12 0 0	75 3 8	2,002 26 8
2	Dehigunge	4,093 6 4	66 8 12	229 18 0	123 15 0	13 32 0	167 0 0	590 33 12	3,503 12 8
3	Malkadahu	3,326 27 8	62 11 8	123 26 8	305 25 2	15 0 0	357 0 0	863 23 2	2,463 4 6
4	Somahar	2,222 39 2	100 37 14	42 22 8	262 30 11	11 20 0	142 3 0	559 34 1	1,663 5 1
5	Durrabund	47 21 8	.....	.....	43 35 8	.....	.....	43 35 8	3 26 0
6	Sankowah	1,799 16 8	.....	20 29 0	35 33 0	.....	.....	76 22 0	1,722 34 8
7	Magoorah	2,022 0 0	0 26 0	1 35 0	78 8 8	.....	.....	80 29 8	1,941 10 8
8	Boda Sudder station ...	2,178 0 0	.....	34 25 8	98 16 8	.....	.....	133 2 0	2,044 38 0
9	Saldanga	493 0 0	.....	0 4 0	79 30 8	.....	.....	79 38 8	413 5 8
10	Huldeebaree	1,000 0 0	.....	.....	13 3 0	.....	.....	13 3 0	986 37 0
	Total ...	19,170 20 14	261 24 2	483 4 0	1,061 37 13	40 32 0	678 3 0	2,525 20 15	16,644 39 15

Golahs are now being stored in the north of the district at—

	Allotment.
Silligoree	3,000
Sunnaseekatta	3,000
Titalya	2,000
Shikarpore	2,000
Ambaree	2,000
Julpigoree	3,000
Jhorpackree	2,000
Mynagoree	..

E.—Advances.

The Commissioner has advanced 1,000 maunds of rice from the Government store, Durwani, to traders for sale in the hâts of South Boda, at 12 seers per rupee.

The Chuklajat Manager is advancing rice to the ryots in that estate, but returns are not yet received.

F.—Charitable Relief.

In South Boda this is under the Chuklajat Manager's charge; he has appointed relief committees, but no returns have as yet been sent in.

I have appointed two relief committees in the north of the district—one at Sunnassikatta and one at Titalya; they only began work yesterday.

G.—Financial Results.

	Rs. As. P.
Relief loans to ryots	.....
Laborers' wages	12,050 0 0
Charitable Relief	.....
Transport	15,809 5 6
Purchase of grain	57,000 0 0
Miscellaneous	4,817 2 10
Total ...	89,676 8 4

No. 76—S.R., dated Julpigoree, the 3rd June 1874.

From—Sir W. J. Herschel, Bart., Commissioner of the Cooch Behar Division,
To—The Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Dept.

Continuing my narrative of scarcity of the 17th ultimo, I have the honor to report as follows:—

1. The sudden rise in prices that appeared in the nearest part of the Terai, and in North Julpigoree and the Dwars, showed itself also in the hills at Darjeeling, and, as I learn, in Purneah and Rungpore; one cause of it, as given to me by cultivators, was fear lest the bhadoi crop should turn out a failure. This is generally confirmed to me.

2. The extreme rise to 5½ and 6 seers the rupee in South Boda, which I reported in my telegram dated 19th May, was almost certainly caused by this, as the crops there suffered for want of rain, which has since fallen sufficiently and has been succeeded by easier prices, viz., 7 to 7½ seers.

3. The growing sense of insecurity against plunder had, however, much to do with it. Immediately after my last report bringing the great rise to notice, a wide-spread and sudden increase of grain robberies broke out in the Mynagodee Dwars. Byaparis first, then open hâts, and finally mahajans golas, were plundered, and for three days there was something like terrorism in this Dwar. The people who began this were found to be from one spot, round Bakali, which has always been known for its bad character. They used no weapons, and in the attack two of the rioters were killed and others wounded by the goladar's men. Elsewhere no houses were broken. The effect was sufficiently bad to oblige me to call a detachment of fifty sepoys down from Buxa, who marched through Mynagoree to Julpigoree. The alarm of the people was unquestionable, and though the police, under Captain Money's energetic and excellent dispositions, did in a very few days arrest the supposed ringleaders and a large number of rioters, the tone that the latter and their friends adopted was so hot that nothing less than the presence of the military would have sufficed to restore confidence to the property-holding classes and traders. The Dwar plunders were followed in a day or two by the plunder of two hâts, one near Silligoree and one south of the Titalyah road, and a great increase of dacoities and grain robberies in Boda.

4. The absence of a regiment from Julpigoree, where one has so long been stationed, had no doubt something to do with the outburst in the Dwars. A few sowar orderlies posted at the hâts, and the appearance of an European Inspector and some police from Darjeeling at Silligoree, restored confidence on the west in a certain degree. But coming back three days ago from Boda, I found the people at the hâts I passed through eager to know if the sepoys were really coming. The Byaparis, who supply our own hâts in Boda from the north were plainly diffident of ordinary police protection. Rumours of threatened attacks on the Cooch Behar golas were readily listened to in Boda, and I had to reassure the people by sending the Treasury Guard of Cooch Behar sepoys to show themselves at several hâts there.

5. Captain Money and Mr. Renny from Buxa have been about the Dwars, and have fully satisfied themselves that there are sufficient stocks there for all usual needs. I have been almost across the Mynagoree Dwar myself, and agree with them. Mr. Smith has examined the east end of Cooch Behar for the same purpose and is likewise satisfied. Government rice that was sent to several hâts in the Mynagoree Dwar, which had been closed, sold at the end of the day at rates rather dearer than local rates in the early day; this did much to restore confidence by filling the deficiency of the day's supplies. The hâts are all open now and rates there are almost as easy as they were before the panic. They fluctuate a good deal still, but 10 and 11 seers is not far from the average. Relief works were offered in practical form to the Dwars, but the people wholly declined them, and no further measures are now necessary except perhaps among the Meches, to whom food has been sent; result not yet known. The people in the Dwars are in ordinary good condition.

6. Captain Money has just now returned from inspecting the northern part of Julpigoree up to Silligoree and Titalyah. His fortnightly report now being written will be full. I will only say that he finds stocks to be considerable, though not so good by any means as in the Dwars. There is not as yet any sign of physical distress. The rates are decidedly easier than in the panic, and are showing sustained improvement, and I believe that confidence is very generally and completely restored. I do not think there need be the smallest doubt that this is due in the main to the active measures we have taken. Prompt remittances of rice were made by small local purchases or by moving of stocks in the division or by more considerable importations from Purneah, under the orders of Government, to a great many different places, to the extent of some 8,000 or 9,000 maunds. The whole distressed part of the district of Julpigoree was touched in one way or another, at all important points, by such response as the Government could give, whether by laying down food on the spot or by the exhibition of strength, and I must record my appreciation of the rapid and efficient way in which Captain Money did this. I do not believe that measures of mere repression would have worked such a speedy result.

7. The carriage arrangements for the transport of the 50,000 maunds of Purneah rice have been well carried out by Captain Money, and about 15,000 maunds have been received from Purneah at Titalyah, and despatched thence to the several golas, eight or nine in number, in Bykuntpore and North Boda, including the golas at Sanyasikatta and Silligoree, on the Darjeeling road, besides the golas on the line of the railway extension. The rest is rapidly

coming in; owing, however, to the distress which I found existing in Boda, I have diverted 20,000 maunds to that part of Julpigoree where it is likely to be greatly needed.

8. For relief works in North Julpigoree and North Boda, the following have been decided on:—

1*st*.—The railway and its extension to a point about 14 miles north-west of Julpigoree.

2*nd*.—A feeder from the station of Shikarpore to Ambarri Hât, and thence Sanyasi-katta. Shikarpore is about half way between Julpigoree and Silligoree. To this I request sanction. It is recommended by the Deputy Commissioner, and it seems the best that can be devised. Its length is about twelve miles, and the earth-work alone will probably cost Rs. 8,000.

3*rd*.—The straightening and, where possible, the widening of the Titalyah road. This can be done to some extent without interfering with trafic; Mr. Tyndal is preparing a rough estimate of it. The plans are all ready. In anticipation of sanction, I have authorized him to proceed with the work.

9. The Senoke road (from Julpigoree to the entrance of the Teesta valley into the hills) must be abandoned as a relief work, in order not to compete with the railway extension.

10. With reference to this part of the relief programme, I should mention that some doubt exists whether the hill coolies will not flock down and take the work out of the hands of the plainsmen for whom it is intended. As I have no reason to suppose that distress is imminent in the hills, I have requested Major Lindsay not to employ hill coolies till further orders. He has been along the line and informs me that the people appear ready to work.

11. The really alarming rise of prices in South Boda to 5½ and 6 seers the rupee took me down there on the 26th. I found that rates had generally improved under the growing relief operations, both in Boda, and at Durwanee in Rungpore, where Government rice was selling in 10 seers lots to the extent of 400 maunds a day. This had greatly eased the markets near Boda. I met numbers of common folk who had walked twelve miles to buy their allowance, and I learn that they walk much further than this. Our own sales in Boda are on a much smaller scale. Our golas, now nine in number, are situated within five or six miles of each other, and we have been selling hitherto at seven pice a seer, in two seers only at a time; the object being to confine sales to the locality.

12. When I arrived on the 26th, rates in South Boda were generally about seven seers, but in one place near Gorain Hât it was apparently not more than six seers.

13. The condition of the people in South Boda is decidedly worse than when I last saw it in March. Mr. Bradbury, who has been there for the last fortnight, does not consider that there is any severe distress; but my own observations are that there is severe distress over the Debigunge and Sonahar Tokes and a great part of Mulkadaha. In the rest of Mulkadaha, of which Gosain Hât may be taken as a centre, I saw, after I left Mr. Bradbury's tent, a great many cases of unmistakeable emaciation among children. This is the worst part of the district. In Debigunge and Sonahar I thought the children generally looking out of condition. The stores of grain are few and small in these parts; Mr. Bradbury cannot see what it is that the people live upon, except that they do live. The supplies at the hâts are extremely small, and of imports there is little or nothing to speak of. The large hâts in Rungpore, to the east of Boda, are fairly well supplied, but precariously so, with imports from the Mynagoree Dwar and Cooch Behar; and the large hâts at Sankwa and Saldanga, near the centre of south Boda, are fairly well supplied from local stocks. This is also the case at Chakla Boda, and at the hât marked Pochagur on the map, and at Chilahati, north of Debigunge. But south of Sankwa there is a much greater dearth of rice, and much less hope of imports than I had thought was the case.

14. The relief given is by numerous relief works, and by sales under the Deputy Commissioner and by charitable committees and advances to jotedars, under Mr. Bradbury. Four charitable committees have been started, and eleven more are being formed. But the progress has been very slow. Mr. Bradbury himself is slow to believe in the presence of famine, and his advances to jotedars have been doled out with too much reluctance. Only about 550 maunds have been issued to 450 tenants up to the 25th ultimo. I have impressed upon him the urgency of the case, and have made him an increased assignment of 17,500 maunds from the 26th March, to be issued to jotedars. One difficulty of making advances in this way, on which we have hitherto relied, is that of late years the class of intermediate tenants between the jotedars and the soil, viz., the chukancedars, has greatly increased. For these the jotedars are very unwilling to accept responsibility. For their own adhaidars (or bhagi cultivators) the jotedars generally answer, and any aid given to the former helps the latter. But the chukancedar is in an unhappy position. He has agreed to pay in cash instead of kind, and the jotedar gives him no aid. I found near Gosain Hât that these men formed a large part of the population, and it was essential to relieve them as agriculturists. I accordingly assigned a further quantity of 9,000 maunds to this purpose, and deputed the Naib of Boda to see to the distribution of it among the most needy chukancedars by way of advance, beginning at Gosain Hât. But the great absence of imports into south Boda shows that a considerable increase in our sales must be made. I have raised the quantity which may be sold to one person to four seers instead of two, and have reduced the price to six pice per seer, *i.e.*, 10⅔ of clean rice per rupee. This is the rate at which rice is sold on the relief works, and by having uniform rule

at the golas and in the works, temptations to personation of coolies is prevented. To avoid misunderstanding, I must mention that some golas adjoin the relief works. Where this is not the case, rice is sold on the works. Sales are now going on at all the golas in south Boda; a maximum of 20 maunds a day, however, being fixed. I have not the exact figures before me, which will appear in the Deputy Commissioner's report; but I estimate the sales on the whole at about 100 maunds a day. I have ordered the opening of a new gola near Gosain Hât. The reduction of price and increase of allowance to each person will, I trust, give great relief.

15. The relief works at present going on are nearly exhausted; but several others are ready, and I have asked the Deputy Commissioner to open immediately one which will run through the length of the worst part round Gosain Hât. Those that I inspected seemed fairly well managed, considering the great want of supervision and the raw material with which the Deputy Commissioner has hitherto had to contend. Fortunately the works are all small and scattered, so that the men have never got into masses. The villagers complained that two seers a day was not enough for many of their families, and as they can earn more than that in wages at our present very reasonable rates of pay, four annas per 100 cubic feet. I have increased it to four seers. I had hoped that the advances to cultivators would have sufficed to meet their needs, and that the relief works might be managed on strict subsistence principles, *i.e.*, without allowing them to become to any class an attraction; and two seers was fixed as the maximum in order to effect this. They are certainly not an attraction, as there has never been any rush at any of them; and as the advances to cultivators are not so forward as I wished, I have made the rule more liberal to the extent above mentioned.

16. All relief work is done on the task system, except dressings and slopings, or where the ground is too broken to measure.

17. The men at work are almost all in normal condition, but they include many who from their physique would not generally be seen at contract work. They are none of them so weak as to call for a separation of classes, and in few cases only did I notice any that looked in worse than ordinary condition, considering their age and their marks of habitual hard livelihood.

18. With the increased sales, increased advances, the extension of charitable relief, and the continuance of the present supply of work, I hope that we shall come through well. I have no doubt on this except as to the Gosain Hât part, where emaciation has commenced.

ENCLOSURE No. TO THE 19TH SPECIAL NARRATIVE.

Return of Men, Women, and Children employed on Relief Works in Districts of Rajshahye, Patna, and Bhagulpore Divisions for fortnight ending 7th June 1874.

	Name of District.	Total number of persons employed during the 14 days.				Mean daily number of persons employed during the 14 days.				Number of persons employed on the last of the 14 days.				Remarks.
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
Rajshahye Division.	Moorshedabad	54,251	5,088	1,519	60,858	3,676	263	93	4,232	2,684	136	108	2,928	60 per cent. non-laboring class.
	Dinagepore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Information not received.
	Maldah	68,899	18,087	10,901	92,837	4,658	1,157	811	6,626	6,295	2,952	1,145	10,392	69 per cent. non-laboring class.
	Rajshahye	10,736	1,500	367	12,603	739	106	22	867	4,516	758	265	5,539	No information regarding non-laboring class.
	Rungpore	459,302	117,220	307,224	883,746	32,795	4,377	22,752	59,924	36,527	6,440	15,853	60,820	Ditto ditto.
	Bogra	130,372	175,045	196,165	490,082	8,806	12,273	13,958	34,837	4,907	6,233	8,715	19,855	98 per cent. non-laboring class.
	Total ...	709,060	313,510	515,976	1,538,546	50,694	18,176	37,636	106,506	55,229	16,519	26,086	99,834	
Patna Division.	Patna	82,977	150,661	37,884	251,523	5,850	9,359	2,763	17,883	6,180	9,807	2,789	18,866	8 per cent. non-laboring class.
	Gya	15,537	22,286	8,611	46,454	1,155	1,608	628	3,371	1,125	1,595	654	3,374	No information regarding non-laboring class.
	Shahabad	77,303	51,135	15,584	144,020	13,521	3,647	1,107	20,275	5,600	3,563	1,135	10,498	97 per cent. non-laboring class.
	Tirhoot	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Information not received.
	Sarun	1,320,096	896,759	800,237	3,067,112	101,255	65,570	58,752	228,607	99,485	66,970	52,304	218,762	45 per cent. non-laboring class.
	Chumparun	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Information not received.
	Total ...	1,495,933	1,120,839	862,336	3,529,108	123,791	80,155	63,190	267,136	112,393	82,735	56,882	251,500	
Bhagulpore Division.	Monghyr	41,347	28,768	7,698	77,813	2,945	2,047	432	5,424	2,480	1,595	359	4,434	7 per cent. non-laboring class.
	Bhagulpore	183,263	93,215	29,913	306,390	13,887	7,293	2,368	23,548	14,569	7,953	2,152	24,674	No information regarding non-laboring class.
	Purneah	210,079	14,111	6,933	231,114	15,005	1,008	495	16,508	14,382	992	249	15,623	83 per cent. Girhasts.
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Information not received.
	Total ...	434,679	136,094	44,544	615,317	31,837	10,348	3,295	45,480	31,431	10,540	2,760	44,731	

J. E. T. NICOLLS, *Col., R.E.,*
Secy. to the Government of Bengal,
Public Works Department.

PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS AND SALT IN THE UNDER-MENTIONED DISTRICTS OF BENGAL ON THE 13TH JUNE 1874.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY

No.	DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULRUSH MILLET—CUMBOO, BAJRA.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	BENGAL.															
	Western Districts.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
1	Burdwan	12 8 [A]	12 8	15 0	18 0	18 0	25 0	12 2	12 8	18 0	12 4	13 0	19 8	...	...	...
2	Bankoora	12 8 [B]	13 0	15 8	21 0	21 0	23 0	10 10	10 10	16 0	12 8	12 8	19 0	...	...	...
3	Beerbhoom	13 0 [C]	13 0	16 8	15 0	15 0	19 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	12 0	12 0	21 0	...	...	...
4	Midnapore	12 0	12 0	11 4	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	19 0	17 0	17 8	25 0	...	...	...
5	Hooghly	13 0 [D]	13 0	15 0	15 0 to 17 12 [E]	15 0 to 17 12	25 0 to 30 0	9 0 and 9 8	9 0 and 9 8	10 0	11 8 and 12 0	11 8 and 12 0	19 0	...	...	...
	Howrah	12 8	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	17 8	12 8	12 0	22 0	...	...	...
	Central Districts.															
	Calcutta	12 0 [E]	12 0	...	15 0	14 4	...	9 0	9 0	...	11 0	11 4	...	....	...	...
6	24-Pergunnahs	10 8 to 11 6	10 0 to 11 10	14 4 to 14 12	13 5 [E]	13 5	26 0	8 0 [F]	8 0	8 0	11 7	11 7	19 0	...	...	...
7	Nuddea	12 5	12 13	15 4	...	...	32 0	9 7	9 7	16 0	10 5 [G]	10 5	17 12	...	...	...
8	Jessore	11 14 [H]	13 0	16 0	... [E]	...	...	11 0	11 0	19 8	11 8	12 0	26 0	...	...	...
9	Moorshedabad	13 0 [I]	13 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	32 0	9 0	9 0	15 0	10 0	10 0	18 8	...	...	...
10	Dinagepore	11 0 [J]	11 0	14 8	10 8	10 8	22 8	8 2	7 12	20 0	9 0	8 8	24 0	...	...	...
11	Maldah	13 8	13 8	19 0	16 0	17 0	35 0	9 4	9 8	22 0	11 8	12 0	23 0	14 0	14 0	20 0
12	Rajshahye	10 12 [K]	9-12 to 12-0	16 8	18 0	18 0	32 0	7 8	7 8 to 8 4	15 0	8 4 to 9 12	9 12 to 12 0	21 0	...	...	...
13	Rungpore	12 14	11 12	15 0	...	...	...	7 0	6 11	15 0	9 6	9 6	25 14	...	...	...
14	Bogra	12 0	12 0	15 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	15 12	11 4	8 10	28 0	...	...	...
15	Pubna	14 4	14 4	20 0	22 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	12 0	11 4	11 4	26 4	...	...	...
16	Darjeeling	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	6 0 [L]	6 0	12 0	7 0	7 0	14 0	...	...	...
17	Julpigoree	8 0	6 6	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	...
	Cooch Behar.*															
	Eastern Districts.															
18	Dacca	11 0	11 0	11 12	20 0	20 0	26 0	10 8 [M]	9 0	21 0	13 0	10 8 to 11 0	30 0	..	...	...
19	Furreedpore	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	40 0	6 8 [N]	6 8	10 0	12 0	12 0	22 8	...	...	...
20	Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0 [O]	11 0	13 8	13 0	13 0	27 0	...	...	...
21	Mymensingh	12 8	12 8	12 12	...	...	...	8 12 [P]	8 12	24 0	11 4	11 4	32 0	...	...	...
22	Sylhet†	10 8	9 0	8 0	9 0	8 0	11 8	14 0 [Q]	14 0	22 0	15 12	17 8	32 0	...	...	...
23	Chittagong†	12 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	12 0 [R]	12 0	16 0	14 8	15 8	24 0	...	...	...
24	Noakholly	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0 [S]	10 0	17 0	12 0	12 0	24 0	...	...	...
25	Tipperah	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	13 0	13 0	32 8	...	...	...
26	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 7	11 7	14 0	12 7	12 7	16 0	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah	...	...	10 6	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	24 2	15 0	16 0	30 4	...	...	...

* Return not received.

† Return for week ending 6th June received after publication of last *Gazette*.

A In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 10 to 14 seers, barley 17-8 to 18 seers, best rice from 10-8 to 11-12 seers, common rice from 11-4 to 12-12 seers, and gram from 14-8 to 16 seers, per rupee.

B In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 13 to 18-8 seers, barley from 17-8 to 24 seers, best rice from 11 to 12-8 seers, common rice from 12 to 14-8 seers, maize from 14 to 20 seers, and gram from 13-8 to 14 seers, per rupee.

C In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 12-8 to 15 seers, barley from 15 to 16-8 seers, best rice from 10 to 12 seers, common rice from 11-12 to 13-4 seers, and gram 13 to 18 seers, per rupee.

D In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 12 to 13-8 seers, best rice from 8 to 10 seers, common rice from 11-4 to 13 seers, gram from 12 to 14 seers, per rupee.

E In the interior only.

F In the interior the price of best rice ranges from 7-8 to 8-3 seers, and of common rice from 10-8 to 13-8 seers, per rupee.

G Coarse rice at 12-5 seers per rupee.

H In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 7 to 13 seers, best rice from 10 to 13 seers, common rice from 10-8 to 16 seers, gram from 12 to 15 seers, per rupee.

undermentioned Districts of Bengal on the 13th June 1874.

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.

Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar.			Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena.			Maize or Indian-corn.			Gram.			Fire-wood.			Salt.			DISTRICTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
																		BENGAL.
																		Western Districts.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 4	23 0	100 0	110 0	...	9 0	9 0	8 4	Burdwan.
...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	36 0	13 4	14 0	22 8	480 0	480 0	...	7 12	7 12	8 0	Bankoora.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	13 0	22 8	240 0	240 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 12	Beerbhoom.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	17 12	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Midnapore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0 and 13 8	13 0 and 13 8	20 0	120 0	120 0	...	8 0	8 0	9 6	Hooghly.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	...	8 8	8 8	9 8	Howrah.
																		Central Districts.
12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	12 8	13 0	...	14 0	14 0	...	100 0	100 0	...	8 0	8 0	...	Calcutta.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	20 0	110 0	120 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 12	24-Pergunnahs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 4	15 4	26 11	120 0	120 0	...	8 7	8 7	8 10½	Nuddea.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 6	13 5	25 0	120 0	120 0	...	7 2	7 2	8 0	Jessore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	27 0	120 0	120 0	...	7 0	7 0	9 0	Moorshedabad.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 12	180 0	180 0	...	6 12	6 12	6 6	Dinagepore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0	8	Maidah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 12 to 13 8	13 8 to 14 4	22 0	240 0	240 0	...	6 0	6 8½	7 11½	Rajshahye.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	15 0	107 0	107 0	107 0	6 12	6 12	6 4	Rungpore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	17 0	67 8	67 8	60 0	6 12	6 6	6 12	Bogra.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	26 4	200 0	200 0	...	7 14	7 12	8 0	Pubna.
...	...	...	6 0	6 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	Darjeeling.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	160 0	160 0	...	5 5	5 7	...	Julpigoree.
																		Cooch Behar.*
																		Eastern Districts.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 0 to 14 0	20 0	80 0	80 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Dacca.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	18 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	Furreedpore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	120 0	120 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 8	Backergunge.
...	...	...	E 15 to 18	15 to 18	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	20 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	Mymensingh.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	20 0	107 0	107 0	...	7 12	8 0	8 4	Sylhet.†
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	7 4	7 4	7 8	Chittagong.†
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	16 0	280 0	280 0	...	5 8	5 8	7 8	Noakholly.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	...	...	...	7 12	7 12	8 0	Tipperah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 3	6 3	6 4	Chittagong Hill Tracts.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	11 4	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	8 0	Hill Tipperah.

I* In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 seers, best rice from 9 to 10 seers, common rice from 10-8 to 12 seers, and gram from 14-4 to 16 seers, per rupee.

J In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 13 seers, best rice 9 seers, common rice from 10 to 12 seers, and gram 11 to 12 seers, per rupee.

K Prices easier in the sub-division.

L In the interior the price of best rice ranges from 6 to 9 seers, and of common rice 8 to 12 seers, per rupee.

M In the interior the price of best rice ranges from 9 to 10-12 seers, and of common rice from 11 to 12-8 seers, per rupee.

N In the interior the price of common rice ranges from 11 to 13-4 seers, and gram from 14 to 17 seers, per rupee.

O In the interior the price of best rice ranges from 11 to 12 seers, and of common rice 13 seers, per rupee.

P In the interior the price of best rice ranges from 8 to 10 seers, common rice from 8 to 12-8 seers, and gram from 8 to 16 seers, per rupee.

Q In the interior the price of best rice ranges from 13 to 15 seers, common rice from 16 to 18-8 seers, and gram from 15 to 15-8 seers, per rupee.

R In the interior the price of best rice ranges from 14 to 16 seers, and of common rice from 15 to 17 seers per rupee.

S In the interior the price of best rice ranges from 12 to 14 seers, and common rice from 12 to 16 seers per rupee.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY

No.	DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULRUSH MILLET—CUMBOO, BAJRA.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	BEHAR.															
27	Patna	S. Ch. 17 0	S. Ch. 16 4	S. Ch. 24 0	S. Ch. 19 8	S. Ch. 19 8	S. Ch. 31 4	S. Ch. 12 8	S. Ch. 12 8	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. 14 0	S. Ch. 13 4	S. Ch. 21 0	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...
28	Gya	T 11 8	11 8	16 0	15 0	15 0	27 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	8 12	9 4	16 0	...	...	...
29	Shahabad	U 14 8	14 0	20 0	18 8	19 0	30 0	10 4	10 0	14 0	11 0	11 0	18 0	17 0	17 8	...
30	Tirhoot	V 11 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	25 0	6 0	6 0	17 0	10 0	9 0	19 0	...	...	...
31	Sarun	14 8	14 8	14 0	18 0	17 0	25 0	7 0	7 0	12 8	12 4	12 4	16 8	...	...	...
32	Chumparun	W 12 8	12 8	14 8	15 0	15 0	28 0	7 0	7 0	13 0	10 8	11 8	27 0	...	...	...
33	Monghyr	15 7	14 7	19 9	21 0	19 9	38 8	7 8	8 4	12 6	12 7	10 5	15 7	...	...	...
34	Bhagulpore	13 14	13 14	20 8	17 11	17 11	31 9	10 1	9 7	15 2	11 6	11 6	16 6	...	...	...
35	Purneah	11 8	11 0	14 0	...	...	26 8	9 8	9 8	17 0	10 4	10 0	19 0	...	...	...
36	Santhal Pergunnahs	X 11 0	11 0	17 0	E 15 0 to 20 8	16 8 to 20 8	30 0 to 37 0	9 0	9 0	13 8	10 8	10 0	16 8	13 0	13 0	32 0
	ORISSA.															
37	Cuttack	11 13	11 13	14 7	...	...	...	18 6	18 6	23 10	Y 24 15	24 15	28 14	...	...	...
38	Pooree	11 13	11 13	15 12	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	22 5	27 9	27 9	34 2	...	...	...
39	Balasore	11 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	21 0	21 0	38 0	...	...	...
	CHOTA NAGPORE. *South-West Frontier Agency.*															
40	Hazareebagh	10 8	10 8	15 8	14 0	14 0	21 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 4	12 0	16 0	...	...	...
41	Lohardugga	10 0	10 8	16 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	15 8	15 0	17 0	...	...	...
42	Singhbhoom	12 0	12 0	18 0	...	...	24 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	32 0	...	...	...
43	Manbhoom	Z 10 8	10 8	16 0	E 17 0 to 24 0	17 0 to 20 0	24 0 to 30 0	12 0	13 0	21 0	14 0	14 0	22 0	E 19 0	19 0	...

T In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 12 to 13-8 seers, barley from 17 to 18 seers, best rice 9-12 seers, common rice from 9-12 to 12 seers, maize from 13 to 15 seers, and gram from 15 to 16-12 seers per rupee.

U In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 14 to 14-8 seers, barley from 18 to 19 seers, best rice from 8 to 8-8 seers, common rice from 10-12 to 12 seers, bulrush millet 16-8 seers, maize from 15 to 16 seers, and gram from 17-8 to 18 seers per rupee.

V In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 8 to 14-8 seers, barley from 12 to 18 seers, best rice from 7 to 12 seers, common rice from 8-8 to 14 seers, maize from 11 to 16 seers, and gram from 11 to 17-8 seers, per rupee.

CALCUTTA,
The 16th June 1874.

Districts of Bengal on the 13th June 1874.—(Continued.)

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.

Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar.			Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena.			Maize or Indian-corn.			Gram.			Fire-wood.			Salt.			Districts.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
																		BEHAR.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
20 0	19 8	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 8	34 8	20 8	20 8	34 8	140 0	140 0	...	7 8	7 8	8 0	Patna.
E 13 0	13 0	20 0	E 15 0 to 17 0	15 0 to 17 4	25 0 to 29 0	13 12	13 4	...	13 8	14 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	...	6 4	6 4	7 0	Gya.
E 18 0	18 0	20 0	E 20 0	20 0	...	17 0	17 8	28 0	18 8	18 0	30 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	Shahabad.
...	...	...	E 12 0 to 18 0	11 0 to 16 0	15 0 to 55 0	13 0	12 8	...	14 0	13 8	22 8	130 0	130 0	...	6 0	5 8	7 4	Tirhoot.
12[illegible]	18 0	16 0	16 0	15 8	32 0	16 0	16 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	...	7 0	7 0	7 4	Sarun.
...	...	...	15 0	16 0	40 0	14 0	14 8	38 0	14 0	14 0	23 0	...	...	...	5 12	5 12	7 8	Chumparun.
...	...	...	...	...	...	15 2	16 8	16 8	17 8	17 8	29 4	147 0	147 0	...	7 8	6 8	7 3	Monghyr.
...	...	...	E 12 12 to 15 0	12 12 to 15 0	60 0	E 14 0	14 0	32 0	16 6	15 12	26 14	176 12	164 2	164 2	7 9	7 4	8 3	Bhagulpore.
...	12 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	13 8	13 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 12	6 12	6 8	Purneah.
...	...	...	E 10 0	10 0	...	13 0	13 0	30 0	12 8	12 0	21 0	320 0	320 0	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs.
																		ORISSA.
...	...	...	17 1	17 1	...	...	...	...	25 9	26 4	26 4	200 0	200 0	...	10 10	10 10	9 0	Cuttack.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 5	23 10	23 10	100 0	100 0	...	10 8	10 8	9 0	Pooree.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	280 0	280 0	...	7 8	7 0	7 0	Balasore.
																		CHOTA NAGPORE.
																		South-West Frontier Agency.
...	...	...	16 8	16 8	27 0	E 12 8 to 13 0	13 0	20 0 to 29 0	13 0	13 0	17 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	6 0	6 0	6 8	Hazareebagh.
...	...	...	22 0	22 0	40 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	12 0	13 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	...	5 12	5 12	6 0	Lohardugga.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	18 0	320 0	320 0	...	5 8	5 8	6 0	Singbhoom.
...	...	...	...	...	...	E 22 0	22 0	75 0	11 0	11 8	20 0	300 0	300 0	280 0	6 5½	6 5½	7 5½	Manbhoom.

W In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 10 to 14 seers, barley from 15 to 16-8 seers, best rice from 8-4 to 12 seers, common rice from 11 to 14 seers, lesser millet at 17 seers, maize from 14 to 16-4 seers, and gram from 13 to 16-4 seers per rupee.

X In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 11 to 14-12 seers, best rice from 8 to 12 seers, common rice from 9 to 13 seers, bulrush millet from 12-8 to 18 seers, maize from 12 to 16 seers, and gram from 12 to 17 seers per rupee.

Y In the interior rice is sold at 34 to 42 seers per rupee.

Z In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 10 to 15 seers, best rice from 10-8 to 16 seers, common rice from 12-8 to 17 seers, and gram from 10 to 13 seers per rupee.

Published for general information.

R. Knight,

Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Rainfall, Weather and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 13th June 1874.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
	BENGAL.		
	Western Districts.		
Burdwan Division. 1	Burdwan, 15th* June 1874	1·11	Rain has fallen in all the sub-divisions except Cutwa and Jehanabad. The fall at Culna has been 3·32 inches. Sowings of paddy are going on all over the district, and in some places the seedlings are well above ground. Cholera abating. Fever as before.
2	Bankoora, 13th „ „	0·75	Partial showers throughout the district; weather cool. Agricultural operations going on well. Aous or early rice seedlings flourishing. Cholera and small-pox considerably abated.
3	Beerbhoom, 13th „ „	1·48	Cool and showery. Prospects good all round so far. Export of week ending 6th June, 4,806½ maunds, chiefly to the Bhagulpore Division. Prices almost stationary with downward tendency.
4	Midnapore, 13th „ „	0·35	Rain has fallen more copiously in the south of the district; nearly three inches at Contai, and nearly three at Tumlook, but none at Gurbetta, and very little in the north. Weather is however cool. There are very few places now in which cultivators have not been able to plough, and the aous or early rice is doing pretty well. Prices have risen in ten out of twenty-five thanas, remaining stationary in the rest. The town is still suffering from cholera, with an average of five seizures daily.
5	Hooghly, 13th „ „	1·	Cloudy and sunshine alternately. Rain fell on the 9th, 11th, and 12th June. Wind from south and south-east. In Serampore several showers of rain fell. Showers have fallen at different places all over the district. The sowing of the aous or early, and amun or late, rice seedlings is going on.
	Howrah, 13th „ „	1·44	There was more or less rain throughout the district during the week, except in Jugutbullubpore, where it is reported there was hardly any rain. Weather sultry and at times cloudy; winds generally from the south. The late rain has been of great benefit generally throughout the district. The amun or late paddy seedlings have been sown. The aous or early paddy and jute have also been sown, and are doing well. Everywhere the ryots are ploughing land for transplanting the late rice. The young sugarcane plants are reviving. More rain, however, wanted, especially at Jugutbullubpore and a portion of Domjoor, where the rain has not been so plentiful as in other parts of the district.
	Central Districts.		
Presidency Division. 6	24-Pergunnahs, 15th† June 1874.	1·34	Showery; hot in the intervals. The prospects of the early rice crop are good, though more rain is still wanted in places. The sowing of the amun or late rice in nurseries has commenced in Diamond Harbour, and in some places the seed has already germinated. Cholera is prevalent in parts of the Sultanpore thana, but has abated in Baduria. Fever in Barripore is reported on the decrease.
7	Noddea, 13th June 1874	1·43	Occasional rain. Everything is most promising. The rain appears to fall just as it is required. There is a little deficiency in seed for the late rice crops; measures are being taken to supply this through zemindars. Public health good.
8	Jessore, 13th „ „	2·69	Cloudy, with occasional showers mostly about noon. No change since last week. The early rice has been mostly sown, and the crops, though late, promise well. Prices after the rise in the two preceding weeks have since fluctuated a little, but without further material rise or fall.
Rajshahye Division. 9	Moorshedabad, 13th „ „	2·42	A heavy rainfall and thunder-storm on the night of the 11th June; cool for this period of the year. The crops are looking well, and have been much benefited by the rain. Prices show no change since last report, excepting a slight improvement in the Sudder Bazar. Cholera and small-pox decreasing.
10	Dinagepore, 12th „ „	2·58	Rain throughout the district. The weather has been most seasonable and all that could be desired for the bhadoi or early and jute crops. Lands are everywhere being broken up for the winter crop, and seed sown in seed-beds.
11	Maldah, 13th „ „	0·80	Cloudy and rainy. The prospects of the bhadoi or early crops are very good. Cultivation for the hymunty or winter crops has begun. The price of rice is 11¼ seers per rupee of the coarse sort and 9½ of the best sort.

* Telegram of the 15th June, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

† Report of the 15th June, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—(*Contd.*)			
	Central Districts.—(Contd.)		
RAJSHAHYE DIVS.—(*Contd.*) 12	Rajshahye, 13th June 1874.	1·62	All parts of the district except the south-western quarters have had rains during the week. The coming aous or early rice crop is reported to be in excellent order, and to have benefited largely by the recent rain. The amun or late rice, which has been within the last fifteen days sown on high spots, has come up freely, and is growing well. There have been extensive sowings of both the early and late rice since the rain has begun to fall steadily. The teel (oil-seed) is now very nearly all off the ground and has been an abundant crop. Oil is considerably cheaper than it was last year. Jute in the north of the district has failed to a partial extent, and in some places fresh sowings of it are being made. Mangoes are plentiful and cheap, and are of much assistance to the people as a food article. Prices are high, and in some places have risen since last report, especially in those not easily accessible to importation. A very few cases of cholera and small-pox are now reported.
13	Rungpore, 12th June 1874	0·35	More rain has fallen to the east and south; the fall has been very general. All crops have progressed very much. Millets are in the markets in great quantity, and early rice in many parts. The sowing and planting out of the late rice is being vigorously proceeded with.
14	Bogra, 13th „ „	5·56	Seasonable. The aous or early rice crop looks excellent. A good crop of boro rice has just been reaped. The ploughing for the amun or late rice has begun. The rains have set in seasonably.
15	Pubna, 13th „ „	1·10	Weather generally dry. Slight showers of rain every other day, which have been most favorable to the growing crops. The teel (oil-seed) crop is nearly all cut. It is an average crop. Jaily paddy has nearly been all cut. The early aous is looking very well, and will be cut early in July. The kowni (millet) crop promises well. Harvesting will commence at the end of the month.
COOCH BEHAR DIVS. 16	Darjeeling, 12th „ „	8·94	A good deal of rain throughout the district, which is every way beneficial. The indian-corn and murwa (millets) in the hills promise a good outturn. Bhadoi or early paddy in the plains is doing well. The minor crops too, kowni (millet) and pât (jute) cultivation are progressing favorably.
17	Julpigoree, 12th „ „	4·88	7th and 8th June fine; a good deal of rain during the rest of the week, with bright sun intervening. The bhadoi or early crop is promising well. Hymunty or winter crop seed is being sown and looks well. Jute is growing up fast. The prospects of all the crops could not be better than they are.
	Cooch Behar, 11th „ „	4·12	Rain on several days. Favorable. No change since last week.
	Eastern Districts.		
DACCA DIVISION. 18	Dacca, 15th* June 1874	0·41	Weather hot, with occasional showers. State of crops very good. Early aous rice (early) in Bekrampore begun to be cut.
19	Furreedpore, 13th „ „	2·57	Rain every day since last Monday; the quantity which fell each day, not being heavy, has benefited the crops considerably. The prospects of the rice crops are as yet most favorable, and the weather is all that could be desired for the growing paddy. The rivers have fallen considerably. The price of coarse rice has risen only at Gopalgunge owing to a steady decrease in importations. It is stationary at Furreedpore, Goalundo, Bhanga, and Madareepore. The Collector cannot account why it should continue so long steadily at 11 seers at Madareepore when it is 11¼ at Bhanga, 12 at Furreedpore and Goalundo, and 13¼ at Gopalgunge. Madareepore is on the high road for transit of grain from east to west, and, as a rule, rice is cheaper there than at Furreedpore. Inquiries are being made.
20	Backergunge, 11th June 1874.	2·05	Cool and pleasant; the rains appear to have commenced. The phenomena known as Burrisal guns is of frequent occurrence. The aous or early rice crop will be a poor one, but the crop is not of much importance in this district. Weather favorable for the amun or late rice sowings.
21	Mymensingh, 12th June 1874.	5·95	Rain every day of the week in the Sudder Station, and plentiful rain in the eastern pergunnahs; but in the west of the district the weather has been sultry, with very little rain, only 0·3 being reported from Attia Sub-division, and 0·78 from Jamalpore. The state and propects of the crops are all that could be wished in the centre and east of the district; in the west more rain is wanted. The river has fallen very much. Health of the district good.
22	Sylhet, 9th June 1874	0·29	A fair amount of rain has fallen since the night of the 8th June, which will do much good. The sky is overcast, and more rain may be expected. Nothing of importance since last Saturday. The rain will be very acceptable to the ryots on the high lands.

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No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—(*Contd.*)			
	Eastern Districts.—(Contd.)		
CHITTAGONG DIVN. 23	Chittagong, 11th June 1874.	3·99	Hot, with frequent falls of rain. The weather has been most favorable to the young paddy. Cholera continues to abate. No return from Cox's Bazar.
24	Noakholly, 11th June 1874.	1·39	Slight showers during the week. Days warm. Aous or early rice sowing completed, and young plants looking well.
25	Tipperah, 12th June 1874	2·53	Weather changeable; some rain and storms alternately, with still hot weather. The prospects of the future rice crops of all sorts are good. Present prices, however, have risen owing to exportation.
26	Chittagong Hill Tracts, 6th June 1874.	3·71	Cloudy, with occasional fall of rain. The seeds already sown have germinated. Occasional falls of rain have improved the prospects of the crops on the ground. The flat lands are being ploughed.
	Hill Tipperah, 6th June 1874.	·13	Very little rain at head-quarters, but plenty all round about. Thunder-storms passed within sight almost every day. Young paddy looking well. Nothing particular to report.
BEHAR.			
PATNA DIVISION. 27	Patna, 15th* June 1874	1·76	Weather all that could be desired for agricultural purposes, with slight rain almost every day. Ploughing and sowing going on everywhere. Health of the district good.
28	Gya, 13th „ „	2·37	Seasonable. The rains have regularly set in three weeks earlier than usual. Agriculturists are actively engaged in ploughing and sowing bhadoi (early) and paddy crops. No agriculturist at this season is unemployed.
29	Shahabad, 13th „ „	0·30	Rain has been general in the district; very heavy at Arrah. Weather unsettled and threatening. During the last six days sowings have not been carried on everywhere owing to a superstitious custom of not sowing during the first eight days of the *Mirigda Nochatra*. Before that in many places, "sawan" (grass-seeds), and "murwa" (millet), paddy and "dhoorya baug" or seed beds were sown during *Rouni Nochatra*. From Monday next, the 15th instant, the bhadoi or early sowings will be carried on everywhere, the late rain being most beneficial for the purpose. Sugarcane and indigo on the ground are promising. Small-pox still in parts of the district.
30	Tirhoot, 13th „ „	0·95	Weather close and sultry, east wind prevailing, and cloudy. Mudhoobunnee Sub division—2·6 inches of rain fell throughout the sub-division. Sowings of paddy and bhadoi or early crops are going on briskly; in some places paddy crop has already germinated, and is doing well; the prospects of indigo are improving owing to the recent showers. No more rain wanted at present. *Durbhunga Sub-division.*—One inch of rain has fallen all over the sub-division, and thunder constantly threatening heavy rain. Great portion of higher lands have been ploughed, and a large quantity of bhadoi or early crop seeds sown. In the eastern parts of the sub-division paddy has been sown and looks well. It is reported that this year lands have been under bhadoi crops that ordinarily produce rice. *Seetamurhee Sub-division.*—0·94 inch of rain fell over the sub-division, and has been most favorable to crops on the ground. It is reported that crops are coming on well, and that the prospects are good. *Hajeepore Sub-division.*—0·27 inch of rain fell; a heavy fall of rain about Senghia, which must benefit the crops. No report has been received from Tajpore Sub-division. The rain that fell in the Sudder sub-division has done much good to the early crops, which have germinated, and has enabled the cultivators to prepare the high lands for paddy sowing. *Telegram of the 15th.*—Police report 7 inches of rain at Lallgunge on 8th very local; from two to three inches in surrounding country; all tanks and chours filled. Bhagmutty risen very much. Gunduk rising.
31	Saran, 13th „ „	1·12	Cloudy, easterly winds. Rain more or less general throughout the district, and has been of very great benefit to the crops and to agricultural operations. The ryots are engaged in preparing their lands for the next sowings. The bhadoi or early crops and the aghanee or late rice are now being sown. The early sowings are coming on well. Cheena (millet) is being harvested; mango ripening. The cultivating season has opened favorably, and the prospects at present are all that could be desired. Prices of barley, jowar (great millet), and cheena (lesser millet), have slightly fallen.
32	Chumparun, 12th „ „	12·80	Seasonable. More rain has fallen (on 8th, 9th, and 10th June). Agricultural operations are going on briskly, and the prospects so far are unusually good.

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No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BEHAR.—(*Contd.*)			
Bhagulpore Divn. 33	Monghyr, 13th June 1874	4·07	Cloudy, and frequent rain general all over the district. Rain has fallen plentifully. Ploughing and sowing going on vigorously. Season favorable so far.
Bhagulpore Divn. 34	Bhagulpore, 15th* „ „	2·64	Total rain, since 1st June, 6·63. At Banka, since 7th, 3·40. About 14 inches all over north Soopool, since 1st; 6 inches fell in three hours on 13th; the same quantity fell on same day at Soneburs a in Muddehpoora. The crops are magnificent; prospects could not be better. General health very good.
Bhagulpore Divn. 35	Purneah, 13th „ „	0·84	Cloudy and showery; rain very partial. More rain is still wanted in the south for the early jully rice and for the bhadoi or early crops. In the north the transplanting of the aghanee or late rice has commenced. The jamira, very early rice, is in ear in Kishengunge, where the jute is coming on well. Prospects generally very good. No more rain is wanted at present in Arrareah.
Bhagulpore Divn. 36	Sonthal Pergunnahs, 13th June 1874.	·45	Clouds gathering and dispersing. Heavy shower of rain on Monday, the 8th instant, reported from Rajmehal. Wind variable still; good showers of rain all over the district. Ploughing and sowing going on everywhere. The prospects of the crops are favorable. Indigo in the Rajmehal dearas promises well. A few cases of cholera reported from Bario; no fresh cases brought to notice.
ORISSA.			
Orissa Division. 37	Cuttack, 15th* June 1874	2·13	Weather favorable to the crops; sowing progressing satisfactorily. Crops which have been sown are coming up well. Public health generally good. Prices of food-grains stationary.
Orissa Division. 38	Pooree, 10th „ „	·86	Hot, sultry, and cloudy, with occasional slight rain in some places. Cotton is being gathered with a fair outturn. Mangoes are nearly over. Sowing of paddy is being slowly made generally on low lands. More rain is required and expected. Sugarcane is doing well. Exports of rice continue on a moderate scale, and prices are almost stationary. Public health is good.
Orissa Division. 39	Balasore, 12th „ „	·67	Showery and temperate. Tolerably copious showers of rain have fallen in most parts of the district, and ploughing, manuring, and sowing are progressing vigorously. The earliest rice crop is above the ground. Cholera apparently reached its maximum during the week under report, and is now on the decline.
CHOTÁ NAGPORE.			
	South-West Frontier Agency.		
40	Hazareebagh, 12th June 1874.	2·83	Rain more or less has fallen every day during the past week; still cloudy and warm. Ploughing going on vigorously in all parts of the district. Prices stationary.
41	Lohardugga, 13th June 1874.	·50	Weather seasonable. The prospects at present are very favorable. Sowing is still going on actively, and the crops which have been sown have germinated well. In Palamow, too, everything promises well, and a very large number of the laborers have deserted the relief works. Jungle fruits and *sagh* vegetables are in great abundance this year. Small-pox still prevalent, but the general health is very good. Prices have fallen slightly.
42	Singbhoom, 12th June 1874.	3·24	Cloudy. Very heavy rain all over the district as much as required for the present. The early crops on high lands for the most part sown and sprouted. The young paddy looking well and vigorous.
43	Manbhoom, 13th June 1874.	2·84	Showery and cool. Rain has continued to fall during the whole week, which has enabled the cultivators to plough up their lands and sow gora paddy, gundili, indian-corn, and also the seed paddy for transplanting later in the season. There are some complaints of want of seed, but they are not numerous, and very little, if any, land will probably be left unsown for want of it. Agricultural prospects are now very good; in fact, could hardly be better. Cholera decreasing.

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Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 16th June 1874.

R. KNIGHT,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

Division.	District.	Station.	Rain from 24th to 30th May 1874.	Rain from 31st May to 6th June 1874.	Rain from 1st January 1874. Inches.	Rain from 1st January 1874. Up to date.	Remarks.
BENGAL.			Inches.	Inches.		1874.	
	Western Districts.						
Burdwan.	Burdwan	Burdwan	2·69	0·79	14·23	6th June.	
		Cutwa	2·47	1·30	14·88	ditto.	
		Culna	0·93	2·61	12·92	ditto.	
		Bood-bood	1·58	0·15	9·09	ditto.	
		Raneegunge	2·06	0·12	7·81	ditto.	
		Jehanabad	1·33	0·02	10·85	ditto.	
	Bankoora	Bankoora	2·70	2·01	9·87	ditto.	
	Beerbhoom	Sooree	1·66	2·10	10·35	ditto.	
	Midnapore	Midnapore	0·36	0·55	7·34	ditto.	
		Tumlook	0·67	1·08	12·44	ditto.	
		Gurbeta	0·80	0·40	10·36	ditto.	
		Contai (Dy. Collr.'s Office)	3·10	0·23	12·70	ditto.	
		Contai (Exe. Engr.'s Office)	3·10	0·37	12·84	ditto.	
	Hooghly	Hooghly	3·86	Nil	11·08	ditto.	
		Serampore	1·32	1·60	10·25	ditto.	
	Howrah	Howrah	0·60	1·44	8·53	ditto.	
	Central Districts.						
Presidency.	24-Pergunnahs	Sangor Island	0·50	Nil	9·25	ditto.	
		Calcutta	0·96	1·56	10·57	ditto.	
		Alipore (Dispensary)	1·02	1·29	10·67	ditto.	
		Alipore (Jail)	0·98	1·01	10·11	ditto.	
		Busseerhat	2·05	0·36	7·70	ditto.	
		Baraset	1·49	2·07	11·60	ditto.	
		Diamond Harbour	0·44	0·03	6·78	ditto.	
		Barripore	1·21	1·28	7·61	ditto.	
		Satkhira	0·88	Nil	7·39	ditto.	
		Barrackpore	1·34	1·53	9·78	ditto.	
		Dum-Dum	1·25	3·57	10·48	ditto.	
	Nuddea	Kishnaghur	2·38	1·15	14·49	ditto.	
		Bongong	1·31	1·90	11·68	ditto.	
		Meherpore	2·59	0·55	15·14	ditto.	
		Chooadangah	2·30	0·86	18·02	ditto.	
		Kooshtea	4·38	2·44	17·65	ditto.	
		Ranaghat	2·67	1·07	13·48	ditto.	
	Jessore	Jessore	4·54	0·02	12·02	ditto.	
		Narail	4·38	0·62	13·43	ditto.	
		Khoolna	2·80	Not rec.	12·93	30th May	
		Jhenidah	3·65	0·41	18·19	6th June.	
		Bagirhat	2·52	Not rec.	9·70	30th May	Not rec. 10th to 16th May.
		Magoorah	5·90	0·10	17·32	6th June.	
Rajshahye.	Moorshedabad	Berhampore	3·05	0·79	10·61	ditto.	
		Rampore Haut	1·38	Nil	7·17	ditto.	
		City Moorshedabad	2·76	0·67	8·04	ditto.	
		Jungipore	3·13	Nil	8·65	ditto.	
		Azimgunge	2·41	Nil	7·64	ditto.	
		Lalgolla	4·03	Nil	10·46	ditto.	
	Dinagepore	Dinagepore	3·32	1·88	11·65	ditto.	
	Maldah	Maldah	2·71	0·34	9·39	ditto	Not rec. 3rd to 9th May.
	Rajshahye	Baulesh	6·02	0·07	12·85	ditto.	
		Nattore	7·28	0·34	16·84	ditto.	
	Rungpore	Rungpore	5·90	5·84	25·07	ditto.	
		Bhowanigunj	5·10	1·63	15·14	ditto.	
		Titalya	6·42	Not rec.	16·64	30th May.	
	Bogra	Bogra	4·53	0·59	23·75	6th June.	
	Pubna	Pubna	8·62	0·64	20·53	ditto.	
		Serajgunj	2·70	Nil	19·00	ditto.	
Cooch Behar.	Darjeeling	Darjeeling (Telegraph Office)	Not rec.	Not rec.	7·43	15th May	
		Darjeeling (Hospital)	1·04	1·06	13·13	6th June.	
	Julpigoree	Julpigoree	7·26	6·77	24·20	ditto.	
		Bodah	4·45	15·47	29·82	ditto	Not rec. 3rd to 16th May From 12th April.
		Buxa (Commissioner's Office)	2·94	Not rec.	17·29	30th May	
		Buxa (Civil Surgeon's ,,)	2·72	4·86	35·40	6th June.	
	Cooch Behar Tributary State	Cooch Behar	5·57	7·29	33·52	ditto.	

Division.	District.	Station.	Rain from 24th to 30th May 1874.	Rain from 31st May to 6th June 1874.	Rain from 1st January 1874. Inches.	Rain from 1st January 1874. Up to date.	Remarks.
BENGAL—*(Continued.)*							
	Eastern Districts.		Inches.	Inches.		1874.	
Dacca.	Dacca	Dacca ... Telegraph Office	7·70	0·29	22·44	6th June.	
		Dacca ... Hospital	8·38	0·07	23·03	ditto.	
		Moonsheegunge	7·51	1·13	23·95	ditto.	
		Manickgunge	7·75	Nil	21·09	ditto.	
	Fureedpore	Fureedpore	9·39	Nil	26·28	ditto.	
		Goalundo	6·67	1·92	19·69	ditto.	
		Madaripore	13·53	0·30	22·20	ditto.	
	Backergunge	Burrisal	3·60	0·65	10·89	ditto.	
		Perozepore	2·35	2·10	8·65	ditto.	
		Patooakhally	4·88	1·94	12·10	ditto.	
		Dowlatkhan	6·72	1·20	18·73	ditto.	
	Mymensingh	Mymensingh	2·78	2·55	25·21	ditto.	
		Jamalpore	2·00	0·40	14·45	ditto.	
		Atia	1·92	0·60	16·28	ditto.	
		Kishoregunge	2·26	2·20	26·14	ditto.	
	Sylhet	Sylhet	3·48	0·29	55·14	ditto.	
Chittagong.	Chittagong	Chittagong ... Telegraph Office	8·29	0·70	21·09	ditto.	
		Chittagong ... Jail ...	9·42	1·30	23·22	ditto.	
		Cox's Bazar	1·82	Nil	13·13	ditto.	
	Noakholly	Noakholly	3·59	2·17	22·88	ditto.	
	Tipperah	Comillah	9·80	1·83	26·39	ditto.	
		Brahmunberiah	5·38	0·51	20·92	ditto.	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Rungamatee Hill	6·62	3·71	24·50	ditto.	
	Hill Tipperah	Hill Tipperah	5·39	0·13	22·68	ditto.	
BEHAR.							
Patna.	Patna	Patna	Nil	0·50	2·28	ditto.	
		Behar	0·22	1·93	4·80	ditto.	
		Barh	0·07	1·01	3·90	ditto.	
		Dinapore ... Jail ...	Nil	0·60	1·80	ditto.	
		Dinapore ... Cantonment ...	Nil	0·90	2·12	ditto.	
	Gya	Gya	0·07	0·77	3·44	ditto.	
		Nowadah	0·88	1·80	5·66	ditto.	
		Arungabad	Nil	Nil	1·89	ditto.	
		Jehanabad	0·14	2·01	3·76	ditto.	
	Shahabad	Arrah	0·05	1·05	2·66	ditto.	
		Sasseram	Not rec.	Not rec.	1·77	23rd May	
		Buxar	Nil	Nil	1·90	6th June.	
		Bhubooah...	Nil	0·11	1·91	ditto.	
	Tirhoot	Mozufferpore	0·09	Not rec.	2·35	30th May ...	Not rec. 3rd to 9th May.
		Durbhunga	Not rec.	ditto	2·25	16th May ...	Not rec. 10th to 25th April and 3rd to 9th May.
		Hajeepore	Nil	ditto	1·81	30th May ...	Not rec. 3rd to 9th May.
		Mudhoobunnee	1·06	ditto	2·65	ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
		Seetamurhee	0·92	ditto	3·07	ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
		Tajpore	Nil	1·27	3·73	6th June.	
	Sarun	Chuprah	Nil	0·72	2·20	ditto.	
		Sewan	Nil	0·83	2·16	ditto.	
	Chumparun	Motiharee	1·50	0·69	3·60	ditto.	
		Bettiah	1·60	Not rec.	2·70	30th May	
Bhagulpore.	Monghyr	Monghyr	1·76	0·61	4·76	6th June.	
		Begoo Serai	0·13	0·87	3·48	ditto.	
		Jamoooe	0·52	Nil	6·26	ditto.	
	Bhagulpore	Bhagulpore	1·55	1·05	5·41	ditto.	
		Soopool	0·36	3·39	6·44	ditto.	
		Muddehpoora	Not rec.	0·83	3·78	ditto.	Not rec. 12th to 25th April and 10th to 16th and 24th to 30th May.
		Banka	0·04	0·11	3·21	ditto.	
		Sanborsa	0·70	1·87	6·32	ditto.	
	Purneah	Purneah	0·36	4·04	9·51	ditto.	
		Kissengunge	1·09	5·46	11·63	ditto ...	Not rec. 17th to 23rd May.
		Arrareah	2·29	6·89	15·47	ditto.	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs...	Deoghur	0·50	0·20	3·79	ditto.	
		Rajmehal	0·50	Nil	2·70	ditto.	
		Nya Doomka	1·21	0·48	5·27	ditto.	
		Godda	Nil	Nil	3·50	ditto ...	Not rec. 10th to 16th May.

Division.	District.	Station.	Rain from 24th May to 30th May 1874.	Rain from 31st May to 6th June 1874.	Rain from 1st January 1874. Inches.	Rain from 1st January 1874. Up to date.	Remarks.
ORISSA.			Inches.	Inches.		1874.	
Orissa.	Cuttack	Cuttack ... Telegraph Office ...	2·73	0·80	8·46	6th June	
		Cuttack ... Hospital ...	3·02	1·04	9·25	ditto.	
		Jajpore	0·50	0·90	5·40	ditto.	
		Kendraparah	0·40	Nil	3·10	ditto.	
		Jugatsingpore	1·40	0·10	3·35	ditto.	
		False Point	2·00	1·25	5·61	ditto.	
	Pooree	Pooree	0·35	0·09	2·15	ditto.	
		Khoordah	0·70	1·20	5·94	ditto.	
	Balasore	Balasore	0·50	Nil	6·06	ditto.	
		Bhuddruck	0·04	2·09	11·83	ditto.	
		Jellasore	Nil	Nil	8·13	ditto.	
		Sorah	4·75	0·10	10·44	ditto.	
		Chandbally	Nil	1·29	4·33	ditto.	
	Cuttack Tributary Mehals	Sambalpore	1·68	1·67	5·72	ditto ...	Not rec. 19th to 25th April.
	CHOTA NAGPORE.						
	SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.						
	Hazareebagh ...	Hazareebagh ... Jail ...	1·17	1·85	7·74	ditto.	
		Hazareebagh ... Dispensary ...	1·39	2·65	8·93	ditto.	
		Pachumba	1·42	1·35	9·31	ditto.	
	Lohardaggah ...	Ranchee	1·20	1·96	10·42	ditto.	
		Palamow	0·01	0·50	4·48	ditto.	
	Singbhoom ...	Chybassa	1·55	0·58	9·29	ditto.	
	Manbhoom ...	Purulia	0·58	2·17	9·14	ditto.	
		Govindpore	1·40	Not rec.	7·18	30th May ...	Not rec. 19th April to 2nd May, and 10th to 23rd May.
	ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.						
	Cachar ...	Cachar	2·23	1·89	46·46	6th June.	
		Hylakandy	4·17	Not rec.	43·21	30th May	
		Koyah	3·89	0·48	44·24	6th June.	
	Goalparah ...	Goalparah	3·90	0·20	31·76	6th June	
		Dhoobree	8·75	2·30	46·48	ditto.	
	Kamroop ...	Gowhatty	3·23	0·01	42·54	ditto.	
		Burpettah	3·41	0·50	35·28	ditto.	
	Durrung ...	Tezpore	Not rec.	0·22	27·97	ditto ...	Not rec. 24th to 30th May.
		Mungledye*	6·22	Not rec.	25·24	30th May ...	Not rec. 15th to 21st Feb. and 10th to 16th May.
	Nowgong ...	Nowgong	4·95	0·26	22·19	6th June	
	Seebsangor ...	Seebsangor	4·72	Not rec.	53·45	30th May.	
		Golaghat	6·17	ditto	36·57	ditto	
		Jorehaut	7·06	ditto	45·91	ditto	
		Nazeerah	Not rec.	ditto	43·23	23rd May.	
	Luckimpore ...	Debrooghur	ditto	ditto	44·95	ditto.	
		North Luckimpore	1·80	ditto	46·22	30th May ...	Not rec. 5th to 11th Apl.
		Suddya	Not rec.	ditto	47·61	23rd May.	
	Naga Hills ...	Samoogoodting	ditto	ditto	12·21	ditto.	
	Khasi and Jynteah Hills ...	Shillong	ditto	ditto	11·10	16th May.	
		Jaowai	ditto	ditto	21·50	ditto.	
		Cherrapoonjee	ditto	ditto	133·03	23rd May.	
	Garo Hills ...	Tura	6·94	2·79	21·61	6th June.	
		Benares	Nil	Not rec.	0·39	30th May.	
		Akyab	2·90	0·60	6·90	6th June.	

CALCUTTA,
The 13th June 1874.

W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 7th to 13th June 1874.

Station.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea level.	Thermometer. Dry.	Thermometer. Wet.	Humidity, Sat. =100.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. * Velocity.	Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
Calcutta.	June 7th	10	29·774	29·792	88·0	82·0	76	S S E	5·6	0·06	KK	
		16	29·673	29·691	85·5	80·5	79	S E	11·2	...	S, N	
	8th	10	29·755	29·773	83·2	78·5	79	S	7·2	0·08	K	
		16	29·637	29·655	86·2	79·9	74	S S W	11·5	...	C, CS	
	9th	10	29·735	29·753	87·5	79·2	68	S S W	5·1	...	K, C	
		16	29·625	29·643	90·2	81·5	67	S S E	9·1	...	K	
	10th	10	29·689	29·707	88·0	82·0	76	S S W	6·4	0·12	K	scuds.
		16	29·578	29·596	81·5	78·7	86	S S E	9·1	1·47	S	
	11th	10	29·644	29·662	88·0	81·0	72	S S W	5·5	...	K	
		16	29·532	29·550	84·5	80·6	81	S	7·8	... .		o
	12th	10	29·636	29·654	86·9	82·0	79	S S W	6·6	0·05	C	
		16	29·522	29·540	93·4	81·0	56	S S W	9·0	...	C, K	
	13th	10	29·648	29·666	90·0	82·5	71	S E	4·8	...	CS, K	
		16	29·545	29·563	91·6	81·5	63	S	9·5	...	K, C	
Saugor Island.	7th	10	29·797	29·803	86	81	79	W	11·6	0·30	.....	b, vp
		16	29·698	29·704	88	81	72	S S W	13·3	...	N	v, u
	8th	10	29·776	29·782	78	77	95	S	13·5	2·90	N	o, r, scuds.
		16	29·664	29·670	81	77	82	S S W	13·5	0·10	N	b, v, u
	9th	10	29·752	29·758	83	80	87	S	10·4	0·80	N	o, v
		16	29·651	29·657	87	81	76	S	11·5	...	N	b, v scuds.
	10th	10	29·738	29·744	88	83	80	S S W	6·7	0·80	N	b, v
		16	29·579	29·585	86	82	83	S S W	14·3	0·20	N	b, p, v, u
	11th	10	29·657	29·663	88	82	76	S S W	10·5	0·30	N	b, v
		16	29·552	29·558	87	82	79	S	15·1	...	N	b, v
	12th	10	29·642	29·648	89	82	73	S W	11·2	0·20	N	v,
		16	29·552	29·558	89	82	73	S	11·6	...	N	b, v
	13th	10	29·660	29·666	89	83	76	S S W	7·3	...	N	b, v, u
		16	29·562	29·568	89	82	73	S S E	8·2	...	N	b, v
Chittagong.	7th	10	29·770	29·863	81	78	86	E	3·9	0·80	CK, C	b, v
		16	29·660	29·752	84	79	79	W S W	8·6	...	K, KS	b, v
	8th	10	29·755	29·847	84	79	79	S E	3·7	0·80	K, KS	v
		16	29·618	29·710	87	80	72	S S W	8·7	...	CK	b, v
	9th	10	29·753	29·816	78	76	90	S W	4·7	0·10	N	d, g
		16	29·611	29·703	85	78	71	S	5·9	0·10	K, CK	b, v
	10th	10	29·685	29·777	85	78	71	E N E	4·5	2·00	CK, KS	v
		16	29·546	29·637	88	81	72	S W	1·3	...	C	b, v
	11th	10	29·645	29·737	87	82	79	S E	5·6	...	CK, K	b, v
		16	29·524	29·617	78	72	73	S W	11·9	...	K	b, v
	12th	10	29·625	29·716	88	81	72	S S E	6·8	...	K, C	b, v
		16	29·546	29·638	86	76	61	S W	8·9	...	K, KS	v
	13th	10	29·625	29·716	89	82	73	E	3·3	...	K, KS	b, v
		16	29·521	29·612	89	83	73	W S W	6·8	...	KS	u, t
Madras.	6th	10	29·706	29·826	88	79	65	S W	5	...	.....	b, v
		16	29·665	29·695	88	79	65	S E	10	...	.....	b, v
	7th	10	29·852	29·882	76	75	95	S W by W	2	0·63	.....	cloudy.
		16	29·724	29·754	83	78	78	N W by W	2	0·01	.....	cloudy.
	8th	10	29·809	29·839	85	78	71	W N W	4	0·14	.....	cloudy.
		16	29·682	29·712	81	78	86	S	6	...	.....	v
	9th	10	29·784	29·814	85	77	68	W S W	9	0·24	.....	cloudy.
		16	29·646	29·676	89	79	62	W by N	2	...	.....	v
	10th	10	29·766	29·796	86	76	61	W	6	...	.....	cloudy.
		16	29·645	29·675	88	78	62	W by S	4	...	.....	v
	11th	10	29·709	29·739	91	79	56	W by S	10	...	.....	hazy.
		16	29·576	29·606	93	76	43	S W	5	...	.....	hazy.
	12th	10	29·660	29·690	91	79	56	W S W	9	...	.....	v
		16	29·546	29·576	91	89	60	S E by S	8	...	.....	b, v
Cuttack.	7th	10	29·720	29·802	89	79	62	S S W	3·0	...	CK, C	
		16	29·579	29·661	84	79	79	S S W	6·0	0·50	KS, N	p
	8th	10	29·691	29·773	84	77	71	S S W	2·7	...	K, KS, CS, C	
		16	29·586	29·648	84	77	71	N N E	5·2	...	K, N, C	
	9th	10	29·634	29·716	88	80	69	S W	0·8	...	CK, K, C	
		16	29·543	29·626	77	75	90	S W	5·5	...	N	p
	10th	10	29·629	29·711	86	80	75	W S W	1·2	1·50	C, CK, K	
		16	29·488	29·570	86	80	75	S	4·9	0·20	CK, N	
	11th	10	29·576	29·658	88	81	72	S W	2·0	...	C, CK, N	
		16	29·462	29·544	88	80	69	S W	6·5	..	CK, N, C	
	12th	10	29·551	29·633	89	82	73	S S W	3·6	...	C, CK, K	
		16	29·447	29·528	90	81	66	S	3·6	...	CK, N, C	
	13th	10	29·551	29·633	89	82	73	S E	2·2	...	C, CK	
		16	29·451	29·532	93	81	57	S S E	5·6	...	CK, N, C	
Akyab.	7th	10	29·876	29·898	82	80	91	W	1·8	3·70	.....	b, g
		16	29·716	29·737	83	78	78	W	3·6	...	.....	b, g
	8th	10	29·818	29·839	86	78	68	S	2·0	...	.....	b
		16	29·674	29·695	87	80	72	S W	4·8	...	.....	
	9th	10	29·786	29·807	89	78	59	E S E	2·0	...	.....	b
		16	29·681	29·702	89	81	69	W S W	4·8	...	.....	b
	10th	10	29·749	29·770	87	80	72	E	2·2	...	.....	b
		16	29·615	29·636	87	81	76	S W	6·1	...	.....	b
	11th	10	29·719	29·740	87	81	76	S E	2·8	0·10	.....	b
		16	29·595	29·616	87	80	72	S	5·6	...	.....	b
	12th	10	29·705	29·727	81	79	91	S E	3·6	1·30	.....	p
		16	29·585	29·606	85	81	83	S S W	4·1	...	.....	g
	13th	10	29·687	29·708	87	82	79	S E	3·1	...	.....	b
		16	29·577	29·598	86	81	79	S S E	5·6	...	.....	b, g

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 13th June 1874.

W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, from 8th to 14th June 1874.

Month.	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	Thermometer.			Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	Wind.			Rain.	Moon's phases.	General Remarks.
			Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Max. solar radiation.					Prevailing direction.	Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.			
		Inches.	○	○	○	○	○	○			lb	Miles	In.		
June ...	8th	29·706	87·6	77·0	137·0	81·8	78·4	76·0	0·83	S E, S by E & S S W	...	198·9	0·08	...	Cirri and cirrostrati, overcast, and clear. Sheet lightning at 7½ P.M. Light rain at 3 & 4½ A.M.
	9th	·691	90·2	78·0	144·0	82·5	78·2	75·2	·79	S by W & S W	2·9	154·6	0·12	...	Clouds of different kinds. Sheet lightning on S between 1 & 2 A.M. and 10 & 11 P.M. Rain at 7 P.M.
	10th	·641	88·0	77·0	132·0	80·7	78·3	76·6	·88	S, S S E & S by E	0·4	175·4	1·47	...	Stratoni and overcast. Thunder at 12 A.M. Rain at 6½, from 10½ to 12 A.M., and at 7½ P.M.
	11th	·601	91·9	79·0	143·4	83·7	80·0	77·4	·82	S by E, S & W S W	...	161·7	...	...	Clear, cumuli, and overcast. Sheet lightning at 8 & 9 P.M.
	12th	·585	93·4	80·3	145·3	85·8	81·0	77·6	·77	W by S & S S W	...	180·1	0·05	...	Cirri and stratoni. Thunder at 6 A.M. Sheet lightning on W. from 7½ to 10 P.M. Light rain between 1 & 2 A.M.
	13th	·606	93·0	81·5	143·5	86·9	81·4	78·1	·76	S by W	...	129·2	...	...	Clear, cirri, and cumuli. Sheet lightning at 9 P.M.
	14th	·585	94·8	82·0	145·2	85·4	81·1	78·1	·80	S by W & S E	2·8	140·1	0·58	●	Clear, cumuli, and overcast. Sheet lightning at midnight. Thunder between 1 to 2 P.M. Rain between 1½ & 2½ P.M.

The mean barometer, as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means, are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

		○
The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days	...	17·8
The maximum temperature during the past seven days	...	94·8
The maximum temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	98·7
The mean humidity during the past seven days	...	0·81
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0·73
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 8th to 14th ... by lower rain gauge	...	2·30
The total fall of rain from 8th to 14th ... by anemometer gauge	...	2·06
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty previous years	...	4·01
Ditto ditto between the 1st January and the 14th June	...	12·93
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty previous years	...	17·22

GOPEENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 15th June 1874.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,—BENGAL.

GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT.—No. 205.—*The 15th June* 1874.

Statement showing heights over mean sea-level and low water on Rivers Ganges, Bhagirathee, and Brahmapooter during the month of May 1874.

Date.	Miles.	RIVER GANGES.*														RIVER BHAGIRUTHEE.				BRAHMAPOOTER.	
		Benares.		Buxar.		Dinapore.		Monghyr.		Sahebgunge.		Rampore Bauleah.		Goalundo.		Berhampore.		Kishnaghur.		Gowhatty.	
				90.		177.	87.	297.	110.	381.	94.	471.	90.	591.	120.			70.			
	Distance.			From Benares		From Benares	From Buxar	From Benares	From Dinapore	From Benares	From Monghyr	From Benares	From Sahebgunge	From Benares	From Rampore Bauleah			From Berhampore			
		Height over low water.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height below low water.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height below low water.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height below low water.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height below low water.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height below low water.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea-level.
1st	...	...	...	0′5″	168·91	6½″	140·45	2′0″	99·85	1′10″	66·16	0′2½″	42·18	6′8″	15·60	2¼″	32·22	5½″	8·34	8′7½″	157·36
2nd	...	...	...	0′5″	168·91	5½″	140·45	2′0″	99·85	1′10″	66·16	0′2½″	42·18	6′9″	15·69	2	32·24	5¼″	8·34	7′8½″	156·46
3rd	...	...	...	0′6″	168·82	6″	140·50	2′0″	99·85	1′10″	66·16	0′2½″	42·18	7′1″	16·02	2¼	32·23	6″	8·29	7′0″	155·76
4th	...	...	...	0′6″	168·82	6″	140·50	2′1″	99·77	1′10″	66·16	0′2½″	42·18	7′2″	16·10	2¼″	32·22	6¼″	8·25	6′6″	155·26
5th	...	...	...	0′5″	168·91	6″	140·50	2′1″	99·77	1′9″	66·25	0′2″	42·16	6′11″	15·85	2¼″	32·22	4″	8·46	6′11″	154·86
6th	...	...	...	0′5″	168·91	6″	140·50	2′0″	99·85	1′9½″	66·20	0′2″	42·16	6′10″	15·77	2″	32·24	4¼″	8·42	6′11″	154·36
7th	...	...	...	0′5″	168·91	6¼″	140·53	2′2″	99·69*	1′9″	66·25	0′2″	42·16	6′6″	15·44	1¾″	32·26	5¼″	8·36	7′2½″	155·96
8th	...	...	...	0′4″	168·99	6¼″	140·53	2′1″	99·77	1′10″	66·16	0′2″	42·16	6′6″	15·44	2″	32·24	6″	8·29	8′5″	157·16
9th	...	...	...	0′3″	169·07	6¼″	140·53	2′1¾″	99·73	1′10″	66·16	0′2″	42·16	6′3″	15·19	2¼″	32·22	7″	8·21	10′5″	159·16
10th	...	...	...	0′3″	169·07	6¼″	140·55	2′0½″	99·81	1′9″	66·25	0′2″	42·16	6′3″	15·19	2¼″	32·22	7½″	8·17	12′5″	161·16
11th	...	...	...	0′4″	168·99	6¼″	140·55	2′0½″	99·81	1′9½″	66·20	0′2″	42·16	6′3″	15·19	2¼″	32·22	8″	8·13	13′5″	162·16
12th	...	...	...	0′4″	168·99	7″	140·58	2′0½″	99·81	1′10″	66·16	0′2¼″	42·20	7′0″	15·94	2¼″	32·20	8″	8·13	14′8½″	163·46
13th	...	...	...	0′4″	168·99	9½″	140·85	1′11″	99·94	1′9″	66·25	0′2″	42·16	7′0″	16·69	3¼″	32·13	8″	8·13	15′6″	164·26
14th	...	...	...	0′4″	168·99	9½″	140·85	1′10½″	99·98	1′8″	66·33	0′2″	42·16	8′6″	17·44	2¼″	32·22	4″	8·46	15′6″	164·26
15th	...	...	...	0′4″	168·99	9½″	140·85	1′10″	100·02	1′7″	66·41	0′2″	42·16	9′0″	18·44	2″	32·24	4¼″	8·42	15′8½″	164·46
16th	...	...	...	0′4″	168·99	11″	140·90	1′9½″	100·06	1′6″	66·50	0′3″	42·25	10′2″	19·10	2″	32·24	1	8·71	16′2½″	164·96
17th	...	...	...	0′5″	168·91	11″	140·90	1′9″	100·10	1′6″	66·50	0′4″	42·33	10′9″	19·69	2¼″	32·20	1	8·71	17′2½″	165·96
18th	...	...	...	0′5″	168·91	1′0″	141·00	1′8½″	100·15	1′5″	66·58	0′5″	42·41	11′1½″	20·06	2¼″	32·22	1	8·71	18′8½″	167·46
19th	...	...	...	0′5″	168·91	1′0″	141·00	1′7½″	100·23	1′4″	66·66	0′5″	42·41	11′4″	20·27	2¼″	32·20	1	8·71	20′0″	168·76
20th	...	...	...	0′5″	168·91	1′0″	141·00	1′6″	100·35	1′2″	66·83	0′5″	42·41	11′6″	20·44	2¼″	32·20	0¼″	8·75	21′9¼″	170·56
21st	...	...	...	0′6″	168·91	1′2½″	141·20	1′5½″	100·40	1′1″	66·91	0′7″	42·58	12′0″	20·94	2¼″	32·18	9¼″	8·25	23′0″	171·76
22nd	...	...	...	0′6″	168·82	1′0″	141·00	1′5″	100·44	1′1″	66·91	0′7″	42·58	12′6″	21·44	2¼″	32·22	1	8·71	23′5″	172·16
23rd	...	...	...	0′6″	168·82	1′0″	141·00	1′4½″	100·48	1′1″	66·91	0′7″	42·58	13′0″	21·94	2¼″	32·22	6	8·29	23′3¼″	172·06
24th	...	...	...	0′6″	168·82	1′2½″	141·20	1′4″	100·52	1′0″	67·00	0′7″	42·58	13′6″	22·44	2¼″	32·22	6¼	8·25	23′0″	171·76
25th	...	...	...	0′7″	168·74	1′0″	141·00	1′3″	100·44	0′10″	67·16	0′11″	42·91	13′6″	22·44	1¾″	32·28	7	8·21	22′6″	171·26
26th	...	...	...	0′7″	168·74	1′2½″	141·20	1′6″	100·35	0′9″	67·25	0′11″	42·91	13′6″	22·44	†0¼″	32·42	7	8·21	22′8½″	170·86
27th	...	...	...	0′7″	168·74	1′3¼″	141·30	1′6″	100·35	0′10″	67·16	1′0″	43·00	14′3″	23·19	0¼″	32·42	4½	8·42	21′11″	170·66
28th	...	...	...	0′7″	168·74	1′5″	141·40	1′5½″	100·42	1′0″	67·00	1′1″	43·08	14′3″	23·19	1¾″	32·54	4½	8·42	21′8½″	170·46
29th	...	...	...	0′7″	168·74	1′5″	141·40	1′5½″	100·42	1′0″	67·00	1′1″	43·08	14′3″	23·19	1¾″	32·54	5	8·38	21′8½″	170·46
30th	...	...	...	0′7″	168·74	1′3¼″	141·30	1′4½″	100·50	1′0″	67·00	1′0″	43·00	14′1″	23·02	2½″	32·60	5	8·38	21′7¼″	170·56
31st	...	...	...	0′8″	168·66	1′3¼″	141·30	1′5″	100·44	1′0″	67·00	0′10½	42·87	14′0″	22·94	3¼″	32·67	2¼	8·59	21′8½″	170·46

* The Ganges fell during the month below the assumed low water levels at several stations.
† Above low water from this date.

J. E. T. NICOLLS, *Colonel*, R.E.,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. Department.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 30th May 1874, on 158¾ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	45,841	23,999 12 6	2,199 19 7	165,879 20	59,133 11 3	5,420 11 9	7,620 11 4
Or per mile of railway	290	151 10 6	13 18 0	1,048 0	373 10 9	34 5 1	48 3 1
For previous 21 weeks of half-year ...	637,296	4,65,440 0 9	42,665 5 6	2,983,208 4	10,56,721 5 3	98,452 10 1	141,117 15 7
Total for 22 weeks ...	683,137	4,89,439 13 3	44,865 5 1	3,149,087 24	11,15,855 0 6	103,873 1 10	148,738 6 11
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	42,259	23,371 15 11	2,142 8 8	135,953 12	34,962 5 7	3,204 17 7	5,347 6 3
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	270	149 5 6	13 13 9	869 0	223 6 5	20 9 7	34 3
Total to corresponding date of previous year	745,040½	5,37,535 1 10	49,274 1 2	3,398,408 8	6,54,340 4 4	59,980 16 2	109,254 17 4

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 6th June 1874, on 28 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	
Total traffic for the week	7,528	1,040 0 0	104 0 0	17,245 0	583 0 0	58 6 0	162 6 0
Or per mile of railway	269	37 0 0	3 14 0	616 0	21 0 0	2 2 0	5 16 0
For previous 22 weeks of half-year ...	180,919	26,777 0 0	2,677 14 0	401,822 0	13,624 0 0	1,362 8 0	4,040 2 0
Total for 23 weeks	188,447	27,817 0 0	2,781 14 0	419,067 0	14,207 0 0	1,420 14 0	4,202 8 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	5,193	904 3 0	90 8 5	19,505 0	654 5 0	65 8 7	155 16 0
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	185	32 4 8	3 4 7	697 0	23 5 11	2 6 9	5 11 4
Total to corresponding date of previous year	160,234	25,732 14 0	2,573 5 9	605,290 0	19,496 1 3	1,949 12 2	4,522 17 11

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 6th June 1874, on 1,280 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	119,451	1,40,640 11 3	12,892 1 4	*1,479,714 20	* 5,95,067 4 9	54,547 16 8	67,439 18 0
Or per mile of railway	.....	109 14 0	10 1 5	.....	464 14 4	42 12 4	52 13 9
For previous 21 weeks of half-year...	2,408,294	35,11,897 5 11	321,923 18 6	32,602,270 20	1,40,35,779 15 11	1,286,613 3 4	1,608,537 1
Total for 22 weeks	2,527,745	36,52,538 1 2	334,815 19 10	34,081,985 0	1,46,30,847 4 8	1,341,161 6 0	1,675,976 1
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	116,342	1,29,041 15 2	11,828 16 11	764,042 20	3,30,751 10 10	30,318 18 1	42,147 1
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	.....	100 13 0	9 4 10	.....	258 6 5	23 13 9	32
Total to corresponding date of previous year...	2,640,289	37,28,899 7 1	341,788 5 8	17,866,736 0	87,84,385 11 5	805,235 7 2	1,147,0

* Maunds 36,000 and Rs. 10,886-13-2 added on account of difference between approximate and audited returns of previous weeks.
Rs. 59,795-8-0 added on account of estimated proportion of freight on food-grains due by Government in this week.
Rs. 22,288-13-7 deducted, being excess included in previous weeks on account of freight on food-grains due by Government.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 6th June 1874, on 223½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	3,561	10,541 6 3	966 5 10	199,267 10	*47,850 13 0	4,386 6 6	5,353 12 4
Or per mile of railway	.....	47 2 8	4 6 6	.....	214 1 6	19 12 6	23 19 0
For previous 21 weeks of half-year	104,051	3,57,254 11 8	32,748 7 6	2,836,019 10	7,84,986 13 0	71,957 5 6	104,705 9 6
Total for 22 weeks ...	107,612	3,67,796 1 11	33,714 12 10	3,029,277 20	8,32,837 10 0	76,343 9 0	1,10,058 1 10
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	4,171	9,663 5 0	885 16 1	95,536 0	25,276 1 0	2,316 19 6	3,202 15 7
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	.....	43 3 9	3 19 3	.....	113 1 6	10 7 4	14 6 7
Total to corresponding date of previous year	114,728	3,47,495 14 8	31,846 10 10	1,813,188 0	5,06,736 0 3	46,450 16 1	78,296 6 11

* Rs. 14,816-8-0 added on account of estimated proportion of freight on food-grains due by Government for this week.

NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 6th June 1874, on 27¼ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	1,322	1,003 0 0	100 6 0	17,791 0	1,204 0 0	120 8 0	220 14 0
Or per mile of railway	49	37 0 0	3 14 0	653 0	44 0 0	4 8 0	8 2 0
For previous 22 weeks of half-year	30,935	23,802 0 0	2,380 4 0	1,62,636 0	12,553 0 0	1,255 6 0	3,635 10 0
Total for 23 weeks	32,257	24,805 0 0	2,480 10 0	1,80,427 0	13,757 0 0	1,375 14 0	3,856 4 0
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,491	1,082 2 7	108 4 4	5,565 35	522 14 3	52 5 10	160 10 2
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	55	39 11 5	3 19 5	204 10	19 3 0	1 18 5	5 17 10
Total to corresponding date of previous year	37,277	27,828 15 10	2,782 18 0	1,62,521 25	12,867 13 9	1,286 15 8	4,069 13 8

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The Calcutta Gazette.

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY

No.	DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULRUSH MILLET—CUMHOO, BAJRA.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	BENGAL.															
	Western Districts.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
1	Burdwan	13 8 [A]	12 8	21 0	16 0	18 0	25 0	12 4	12 2	20 8	12 8	12 4	21 4	...	...	...
2	Bankoora	12 8 [B]	12 8	15 8	21 0	21 0	23 0	10 10	10 10	16 0	12 8	12 8	19 0	...	...	...
3	Beerbhoom	12 0 [C]	13 0	16 8	15 0	15 0	19 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	11 8	12 0	21 0	...	...	...
4	Midnapore	12 0	12 0	11 4	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	19 0	15 0 and 16 0	17 0	25 0	...	...	...
5	Hooghly	13 0 [D]	13 0	15 0	16 0 [E] to 17 12	15 0 to 17 12	22 0 to 30 0	9 0 and 9 8	9 0 and 9 8	10 0	12 0 and 12 8	11 8 and 12 0	18 8	...	...	...
	Howrah	12 8	12 8	15 0	...	...	...	10 8	10 0	15 0	11 12	12 8	20 0	...	...	...
	Central Districts.															
	Calcutta	12 0	12 0	...	15 12 [E]	15 0	...	9 0	9 0	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...
6	24-Pergunnahs	11 8 [K] to 12 4	10 8 to 11 6	14 8	13 4 to 16 0	13 5	26 8	8 0 [F]	8 0	8 0	11 7	11 7	19 0	...	...	...
7	Nuddea	12 5	12 5	15 4	...	...	32 0	9 7	9 7	16 0	10 5 [G]	10 5	17 12	...	...	...
8	Jessore	11 6 [H]	13 0	14 8	...	...	...	10 8	11 0	18 0	12 0	13 4	25 8	...	...	...
9	Moorshedabad	13 8 [I]	13 0	16 0	17& 18 [E]	17 &18	29& 35	9 0	8 12	15 0	10to 11	10 0	18 8	14 0 [E]	14 0	29 0
10	Dinagepore	11 0 [J]	11 0	14 8	10 8	10 8	12 8	8 2	8 2	20 0	9 0	9 0	24 0	...	...	...
11	Maldah	13 8	13 8	18 0	17 0	16 0	40 0	9 4	9 4	21 0	11 0	11 8	22 0	14 0	14 0	20 0
12	Rajshahye	11 4 to 12 0	10 12	16 8	18 0	18 0	32 0	7 8	7 8	15 0	9 12 to 12 0	9 12 to 12 0	21 0	...	...	...
13	Rungpore	12 0 [K]	12 14	15 0	...	...	...	7 7	7 0	15 0	10 2	9 6	25 14	...	...	...
14	Bogra	12 0	12 0	16 12	...	...	...	6 12	6 0	16 8	12 0	11 4	26 0	...	...	...
15	Pubna	14 4	14 4	20 0	...	22 0	...	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	11 4	26 4	...	...	...
16	Darjeeling	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0 [L]	6 0	12 0	7 0	7 0	14 0	...	...	...
17	Julpigoree	8 0	8 0	11 0	..	...	...	8 0	8 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	...	...	...
	Cooch Behar.*															
	Eastern Districts.															
18	Dacca	11 0	11 0	13 8	20 0	20 0	21 0	10 8 [M]	10 8	22 0	12 0	13 0	28 0	...	...	...
19	Furreedpore	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	40 0	6 8	6 8	10 0	11 0 [N]	12 0	22 8	...	...	...
20	Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0 [O]	11 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	26 0	...	...	...
21	Mymensingh	12 8 [P]	12 8	12 12	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	24 0	11 4	11 4	30 0	...	...	...
22	Sylhet†	10 0	10 8	8 0	8 8	9 0	11 8	13 2 [Q]	14 0	22 0	14 14	15 12	32 0	...	...	...
23	Chittagong†	12 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	12 0 [R]	12 0	16 0	14 0	14 8	24 0	...	...	...
24	Noakholly	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0 [S]	10 0	18 0	13 0	12 0	25 0	...	...	...
25	Tipperah	10 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	13 0	13 0	32 8	...	...	...
26	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 7	11 7	14 0	12 7	12 7	16 0	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah	...	10 0	10 6	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	24 2	15 0	15 0	30 4	...	...	...

* Return not received.

† Return for week ending 13th June received after publication of last *Gazette*.

A In the inferior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 10 to 14 seers, barley 20 seers, best rice from 10-12 to 11-8 seers, common rice from 11-8 to 12-8 seers, and gram from 15-8 to 16 seers, per rupee.

B In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 12-8 to 13-8 seers, barley from 17 to 24 seers, best rice from 11 to 12-8 seers, common rice from 12 to 14 seers, maize from 12 to 20 seers, and gram from 13 to 14 seers, per rupee.

C In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 12 to 15 seers, barley 17-8 seers, best rice from 10 to 12 seers, common rice from 11-4 to 13 seers, and gram from 13 to 18 seers, per rupee.

D In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 12 to 13-8 seers, best rice from 8 to 10 seers, common rice from 11 to 13 seers, and gram from 12 to 14 seers, per rupee.

E In the interior only.

F In the interior the price of common rice ranges from 11 to 13-8 seers, and gram from 13 to 13-5 seers, per rupee.

G Coarse rice at 12-5 seers per rupee.

H In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 7 to 13 seers, best rice from 10 to 13 seers, common rice from 11-6 to 16 seers, and gram from 12 to 15 seers, per rupee.

undermentioned Districts of Bengal on the 20th June 1874.

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.

Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar.			Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena.			Maize or Indian-corn.			Gram.			Fire-wood.			Salt.			Districts.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
																		BENGAL.
																		Western Districts.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	21 0	100 0	100 0	...	9 0	9 0	8 8	Burdwan.
...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	36 0	13 12	13 4	22 8	480 0	480 0	...	7 12	7 12	8 0	Bankoora.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	11 8	22 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 12	Beerbhoom.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	17 12	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Midnapore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0 and 13 8	13 0 and 13 8	20 0	120 0	120 0	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	Hooghly.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 4	13 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	...	8 8	8 8	9 0	Howrah.
																		Central Districts.
12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	14 0	14 0	...	100 0	100 0	...	8 0	8 0	...	Calcutta.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	20 0	120 0	110 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 12	24-Pergunnahs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 4	15 4	26 11	120 0	120 0	...	8 7	8 7	8 10½	Nuddea.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	14 6	21 0	120 0	120 0	...	7 2	7 2	8 0	Jessore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0 to 17 0	17 0	27 0	120 0	120 0	...	7 0 to 8 0	7 0	9 0	Moorshedabad.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 12	180 0	180 0	...	7 0	6 12	6 6	Dinagepore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	20 0	16 0	15 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 4	7 0	7 8	Maldah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8 to 14 4	12 12 to 13 8	22 8	240 0	240 0	...	6 8½	6 0	5 12	Rajshahye.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	15 0	107 0	107 0	107 0	6 12	6 12	6 4	Rungpore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 12	67 8	67 8	60 0	6 12	6 12	6 12	Bogra.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	26 4	200 0	200 0	...	7 8	7 14	7 12	Pubna.
...	...	...	6 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	Darjeeling.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	...	6 0	7 0	...	Julpigoree.
																		Cooch Behar.
																		Eastern Districts.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 8	19 0	80 0	80 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Dacca.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	18 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	Fureedpore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	120 0	120 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 4	Backergunge.
...	...	...	E 15 to 18	15 to 18	...	...	...	...	13 4	13 8	18 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	Mymensingh.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	20 0	107 0	107 0	...	7 12	7 12	8 4	Sylhet.†
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	7 4	7 4	7 8	Chittagong.†
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	16 0	280 0	280 0	...	5 8	5 8	7 8	Noakhollly.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	...	...	...	7 12	7 12	8 0	Tipperah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 3	6 3	6 4	Chittagong Hill Tracts.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	11 4	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	8 0	Hill Tipperah.

I In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 11 to 13 seers, best rice from 8 to 9 seers, common rice from 10-8 to 12 seers, and gram from 14 to 17 seers, per rupee.

J In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 13 seers, best rice 9 seers, common rice from 10 to 12 seers, and gram from 11 to 12 seers, per rupee.

K Prices easier in the subdivision.

L In the interior the price of best rice ranges from 6 to 8 seers, and common rice from 8 to 12 seers, per rupee.

M In the interior the price of best rice ranges from 8 to 10-12 seers, common rice from 10 to 11-12 seers, and gram 16 seers, per rupee.

N In the interior the price of common rice ranges from 11-12 to 14 seers, and gram from 14 to 17 seers, per rupee.

O In the interior the price of best rice ranges from 10-8 to 12 seers, common rice from 10-8 to 13 seers, and gram from 11 to 12 seers, per rupee.

P In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 11 to 12 seers, best rice from 8 to 11-6 seers, common rice from 9 to 13-6 seers, and gram from 8 to 16 seers, per rupee.

Q In the interior the price of best rice ranges from 12 to 14 seers, common rice from 15 to 17 seers, and gram from 14 to 14-8 seers, per rupee.

R In the interior the price of best rice ranges from 13-8 to 17 seers, and common rice from 14 to 18 seers.

S In the interior the price of best rice ranges from 12 to 14 seers, and common rice from 13 to 16 seers per

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY

No.	DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULRUSH MILLET—CUMBOO, BAJRA.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	BEHAR.															
27	Patna	S. Ch. 17 0	S. Ch. 17 0	S. Ch. 24 0	S. Ch. 20 8	S. Ch. 19 8	S. Ch. 31 4	S. Ch. 12 0	S. Ch. 12 8	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. 14 0	S. Ch. 14 0	S. Ch. 21 0	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...
28	Gya	T 11 0	11 8	16 0	15 0	15 0	27 0	7 8	8 0	12 0	8 12	8 12	16 0	...	...	...
29	Shahabad	U 15 0	14 4	20 0	19 0	18 8	30 0	10 0	10 4	14 0	11 0	11 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	...
30	Tirhoot	V 12 0	11 0	14 0	15 0	14 0	25 0	6 8	6 0	17 0	11 0	10 0	13 0	...	...	...
31	Sarun	14 8	14 8	14 0	18 0	18 0	25 0	7 0	7 0	12 8	12 4	12 4	16 8	...	...	...
32	Chumparun	W 12 8	12 8	16 0	16 0	15 0	33 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	10 8	10 8	13 0	...	...	...
33	Monghyr	15 2	15 7	17 8	19 9	21 0	31 5	8 4	7 8	12 6	11 5	12 7	16 8	...	...	...
34	Bhagulpore	14 8	13 14	20 3	18 15	17 11	31 9	10 1	10 1	15 2	11 6	11 6	16 6	...	...	...
35	Purneah	12 0	11 8	14 0	...	...	26 8	9 8	9 8	17 0	10 4	10 4	19 0	...	...	...
36	Sonthal Pergunnahs	X 10 0	11 0	17 0	E 15 0 to 20 0	19 0	32 0 to 35 0	9 0	9 0	13 8	10 8	10 8	16 8	13 0	13 0	32 0
	ORISSA.															
37	Cuttack.*															
38	Pooree	11 13	11 13	14 7	...	...	...	19 11	21 0	22 5	23 10	27 9	34 2	...	...	...
39	Balasore.*															
	CHOTA NAGPORE. *South-West Frontier Agency.*															
40	Hazareebagh	10 8	10 8	15 8	12 8	14 0	21 0	8 8	8 0	12 0	13 0	12 4	16 0	...	...	...
41	Lohardugga	12 0	10 0	14 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	15 8	15 8	16 0	...	...	...
42	Singbhoom	12 0	12 0	18 0	...	...	24 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	32 0	...	...	...
43	Manbhoom	Y 11 0	10 8	15 0	E 17 0 to 24 0	17 0 to 24 0	24 0 to 40 0	12 0	12 0	19 0	14 0	14 0	21 0	E 19 0	19 0	40 0

* Return not received.

T In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 12 to 13-10 seers, barley from 16-4 to 18 seers, best rice from 8-12 to 9-12, common rice from 9-8 to 12 seers, maize from 13 to 16 seers, and gram from 15 to 17 seers, per rupee.

U In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 14 to 14-4 seers, barley from 17 to 19 seers, best rice from 8 to 9 seers, common rice from 10-8 to 12 seers, maize 15 seers, and gram from 16-8 to 18 seers, per rupee.

V In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 9 to 15 seers, barley from 13-8 to 19 seers, best rice from 7 to 12 seers, common rice from 8-8 to 14 seers, maize from 11-8 to 16-4 seers, and gram from 12 to 19 seers, per rupee.

CALCUTTA,
The 23rd June 1874.

Districts of Bengal on the 20th June 1874.—(Continued.)

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.

Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar.			Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena.			Maize or Indian-corn.			Gram.			Fire-wood.			Salt.			Districts.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
																		BEHAR.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
20 0 E	20 0	...	... E	...	...	17 0	17 0	34 8	21 0	20 8	34 8	150 0	140 0	...	7 8	7 8	8 0	Patna.
13 0 to 14 12 E	13 0 to 14 8	20 0	15 0 to 17 0	15 0 to 17 0	25 0 to 28 0	12 12	13 12	...	13 0	13 8	22 0	160 0	160 0	...	6 2	6 4	7 0	Gya.
17 0 to 18 8 E	17 0 to 18 0	20 0	18 0	20 0	...	18 0	17 0	28 0	18 8	18 8	30 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	Shahabad.
...	...	...	12 0 to 16 4	11 0 to 18 0	15 0 to 55 0	17 0	13 0	30 0	15 0	14 0	22 8	140 0	140 0	...	6 0	6 0	7 4	Tirhoot.
19 0	19 0	16 0	16 0 E	16 0	32 0	16 0	16 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	...	7 0	7 0	7 4	Sarun.
...	...	...	17 0 to 18 0	15 0 to 17 0	40 0 to 42 0	14 0	14 0	38 0	14 0	14 0	26 0	...	...	...	5 8	5 12	6 12	Chumparun.
...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	15 2	29 4	17 8	17 8	28 3	147 0	147 0	...	7 3	7 8	7 3	Monghyr.
...	...	...	12 8 to 15 0 E	12 12 to 15 0	20 0	13 8 E	14 0	...	17 0	16 6	26 14	176 12	176 12	164 2	7 9	7 9	8 3	Bhagulpore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	...	13 8	13 8	23 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 12	6 12	6 8	Purneah.
...	...	...	16 8 to 20 0 E	16 0	...	13 0	13 0	30 0	12 8	12 8	21 0	320 0	320 0	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs.
																		ORISSA.
																		Cuttack.*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	22 5	23 10	100 0	100 0	...	10 8	10 8	9 0	Pooree.
																		Balasore.*
																		CHOTA NAGPORE.
																		South-West Frontier Agency.
...	...	...	17 0	16 8	27 0	E 13 0 and 13 8	12 8 and 13 0	23 12 to 29 0	13 0	13 0	17 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	6 0	6 0	6 8	Hazareebagh.
...	...	...	22 0	22 0	36 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	...	5 4	5 12	5 8	Lohardugga.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	18 0	320 0	320 0	...	5 8	5 8	6 0	Singbhoom.
...	...	...	...	...	...	E 22 0	22 0	75 0	11 0	11 0	20 0	280 0	300 0	280 0	6 12	6 5½	7 12	Manbhoom.

W In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 11-4 to 13-8 seers, barley from 15 to 17 seers, best rice from 9-12 to 12 seers, common rice from 10-8 to 14 seers, maize from 14 to 16-8 seers, and gram from 13-4 to 16-8 seers, per rupee.

X In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 10 to 14 seers, best rice from 7 to 13-5 seers, common rice from 8 to 14 seers, bulrush millet from 14 to 17-8 seers, maize from 12 to 17 seers, and gram from 12 to 17 seers, per rupee.

Y In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 10 to 13 seers, best rice from 10-8 to 16 seers, common rice from 12-8 to 17 seers and gram from 10 to 13 seers, per rupee.

Published for general information.

R. KNIGHT,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Rainfall, Weather and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 20th June 1874.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
	BENGAL.		
	Western Districts.		
	Burdwan Division.		
1	Burdwan, 22nd* June 1874	4·41	Heavy rain has fallen in all the Sub-divisions except Jehanabad. Sowings of paddy progressing in all parts of the district. Cholera abating. Fever on the increase.
2	Bankoora, 20th „ „	2·52	Showery and cool. Aous or early rice sowings nearly finished. Amun or late rice commenced. Sugarcane doing well. A few cases of cholera reported. Small-pox almost ceased.
3	Beerbhoom, 20th „ „	2·50	Cool, with frequent showers. Prospect good so far. Export during week ending 13th June, 4,042½ maunds, chiefly to Bhagulpore Division. Prices almost stationary. Cholera and small-pox decreasing.
4	Midnapore, 20th „ „	1·59	Rain fell five days out of seven, and has been general over the whole district. Weather cool. Rains seem to have regularly set in. General result of the week very favorable. Early rice doing well, and the late rice being sown generally. There has been a sudden rise in the price of grain at the Sudder Station, but it is chiefly due to the rain impeding the normal supplies from the interior.
5	Hooghly, 20th „ „	·48	Nearly cloudy throughout with drizzling rains; wind chiefly from south. The sowing of amun or late rice seedlings, and aous or early rice, is going on. More rain wanted.
	Howrah 20th „ „	·85	There was rain throughout the district during the week. The weather sometimes clear, and at times cloudy; wind from south and east varying. The rain during the week has been of great benefit throughout the district. The amun or late rice seedlings are growing. The aous or early rice and jute have been sown, and are doing well. Everywhere the ryots are ploughing land for transplanting the late rice. The young sugarcane plants look healthy. More rain is, however, wanted to enable the ryots to transplant the late rice. The ryots complain that the sowings have been very late.
	Central Districts.		
	Presidency Division.		
6	24-Pergunnahs, 22nd† June 1874.	1·46	Warm and showery. Early rice and jute plants doing well. Amun or late rice seedlings in nurseries coming up fairly. Several cases of cholera reported during the week from Sultanpore, Bankipore, and Barripore. Fever on the decrease at the latter place.
7	Nuddea, 20th June 1874	3·58	Cool. Rain frequent, but moderate in quantity. Rain has fallen every day since the 14th instant. All the crops are most promising. The area under cultivation for rice is variously estimated at from one-eighth to half more than usual. The aous or early rice crop will be early this year. Prices are rising generally, but falling a little at Kooshtea.
8	Jessore, 20th „ „	2·78	Cloudy, with south-easterly wind and moderate rain. The crops generally promise well. At Magoorah more rain was said to be wanted. As there have been heavy and apparently general showers the last three days, the want has probably been supplied.
	Rajshahye Division.		
9	Moorshedabad, 20th „ „	5·53	Cloudy, with frequent showers of rain every day throughout the week. Rainfall at Lalbaugh 3·06, at Rampore Haut 3·82, and at Jungypore 2·76. On the 18th, 3·45 fell at Rampore Haut. Rain fell at every station of the Sudder sub-division. The rain has done much good to the standing crops; both early and late rice crops appear to be very promising. Transplantation of the latter has commenced in the Jungypore sub-division. Sugarcane, mulberry, indigo, and jute are progressing very favorably. There has been a slight fall in the prices of both sorts of rice at the Sudder Station, where they are now selling at 9 and 11 seers per rupee, but the reverse is the case at Jungypore. Small-pox and cholera have subsided.
10	Dinagepore, 19th „ „	2·07	Rain has been general throughout the district. The bhadoi or early crop continues to look very well. Jute is most promising; and seed beds for the winter rice are everywhere to be seen green and flourishing.
11	Maldah, 20th „ „	2·92	The first four days cloudy, and the last three stormy and rainy. There has been plenty of rain during the week, and the prospects of the early crops are excellent. The hymanti or late rice sowings are going on. Rice is a little dearer.

* Telegram of the 22nd June, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

† Report of the 22nd June, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—(*Contd.*)			
	Central Districts.—(*Contd.*)		
RAJSHAHYE DIVS.—(*Contd.*) 12	Rajshahye, 20th June 1874	2·56	The rainy season has fairly set in, and there have been copious falls on many days throughout the district. The aous or early and amun or late rice crops are everywhere in a most flourishing condition. The ropa or transplanted rice is coming up well in the nurseries. Sugarcane and jute are doing well. Prices are generally stationary, but there is a tendency to fall in places where they were high last week.
13	Rungpore, 19th „ „	3·16	The weather has been wet everywhere. From Gyebandah the report shows a rainfall of 6·43 inches. The state of all the crops is excellent. Cutting of early rice is proceeding fast. Jute is flourishing. Sowing and transplanting of the late rice is being everywhere proceeded with. Telegram of 22nd.—Rainfall of 6·78 inches since 19th, and crops promising.
14	Bogra, 20th „ „	4·34	Seasonable. The rains continue steady, and the prospects of the growing crops continue good. The ploughing for the late rice crop is going on. Prices of food-grains are falling.
15	Pubna, 20th „ „	2·23	Heavy rains on the 16th and 17th June, and slight showers all the other days of the week. The aous or early and amun or late rice crops have all been sown, and most of the crop is forward, and promises well. The prospect of kawn (millet), sugarcane, and arahur (pulse), good. District healthy.
COOCH BEHAR DIVN. 16	Darjeeling, 19th „ „	5·92	Heavy rains throughout the district, which is favorable. In the hills the Indian-corn and murwa (millet) crops are looking very good, and promise a fair outturn. In the Terai a few locusts have been seen near the Mohanuddee, but the prospects of the crops are very good as yet. The people say that the extent of the bhadoi or early crop cultivation is greater than ever known before. Cheena and kawn (millets) are being gathered in, but these crops are not of much importance in the Terai. It is expected that the present weather will be favorable to tea.
17	Julpigoree, 19th „ „	4·48	Rain on four days; other days fine. 3·19 inches fell on Monday alone. Bhadoi or early rice and jute crops looking very well. Transplanting of the hymanti or late rice crop has commenced.
	Cooch Behar, 18th „ „	8·40	Alternately sunshine and rain. Prospects satisfactory. There has been nothing unfavorable in the weather, unless the wind may have slightly injured the aous or early rice now coming into ear.
	Eastern Districts.		
DACCA DIVISION. 18	Dacca, 22nd* June 1874	3·13	Seasonable weather. State of the crops very good.
19	Fureedpore, 20th „ „	3·02	Weather cool and pleasant; rain every day during the week, which has done the crops good and no harm, and the prospects of the next harvest are steadily improving. The rivers are gradually rising. The price of coarse rice is stationary at Bhanga, and has fallen at Goalundo and Madareepore, but has risen at Fureedpore and Gopalgunge, owing to decrease in importations.
20	Backergunge, 18th June 1874.	1·68	Seasonable. The rains have set in. Prospects fair. The aous or early rice crop has benefited by the rains.
21	Mymensingh, 19th June 1874.	1·06	There has been less rain at the Sudder Station than in other parts of the district. In the western pergunnahs there has been a plentiful rainfall, which has done much good. The weather continues showery, and the safety of the aous or early rice crop may now be considered as assured. The early rice is beginning to come into flower in some places. Sowing of the amun or late rice is being proceeded with. The prospects of the crops are everywhere good.
22	Sylhet, 16th June 1874	11·88	Abundant rain from Tuesday to Friday. From Saturday the weather has been oppressively hot, more so than at any time this year. The barometer fell considerably on Sunday night, and now stands at 29·89. Crops promise well. The heavy rain last week, followed by dry weather, has been most favorable to the crops all over the district. The ryots have extended their cultivation this year, more especially in the south-west of the district. The price of rice has risen owing chiefly to exportation. About 2,500 maunds of rice and 8,000 maunds of paddy exported during the week. The health of the district is good.
CHITTAGONG DIVS. 23	Chittagong, 18th June 1874.	1·74	Fine and hot, with heavy rain at intervals. From Cox's Bazar ·94 inch of rain reported up to 16th instant. The paddy is coming on well, and the weather continues most favorable.
24	Noakholly, 18th June 1874.	0·67	Heavy showers on the 15th, 17th, and 18th June. Strong south-easterly wind. The young aous plants are doing well, and preparations are being made for the late rice. The yield of chillies and sessamun (oil-seed) where reaped has been below the average.
25	Tipperah, 19th June 1874	0·94	Cloudy and sultry, but only slight rain. The jute and sugarcane crops are in good condition. The prospects of the two great rice crops, the aous or early and amun or late, are excellent.

* Telegram of the 22nd June, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

	No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—(*Contd.*)				
		Eastern Districts.—(*Contd.*)		
Chittagong Divs.	26	Chittagong Hill Tracts, 16th June 1874.	3·15	Heavy rain, with squalls, on the 13th June. The hill people are still sowing paddy in their jooms. Indian-corn has begun to ripen here and there. The prospects of the crops are on the whole good.
		Hill Tipperah, 17th June 1874.	2·79	Showery almost every day, but not much heavy rain at head-quarters. Very hot and close, but seasonable. Crops about head-quarters looking very well. There cannot have been much rain in the interior or on the hills as the river is still comparatively low.
BEHAR.				
Patna Division.	27	Patna, 22nd* June 1874	3·69	Abundance of rain for the present; a few days fine weather wanted. All the seeds sown are germinating well, and prospects so far are very good. Health of district good.
	28	Gya, 20th „ „	1·20	Rainy and seasonable. Rice and bhadoi or early crops are being sown. The weather has been everything that could be desired by agriculturists. Health good.
	29	Shahabad, 20th „ „	2·35	Cloudy, with constant showers; strong gale from east on Thursday and Friday. Bhadoi or early crop has germinated in places; ploughing and sowing being carried on in all directions. Small-pox decreasing.
	30	Tirhoot, 20th „ „	2·35	Weather sultry and rainy. East wind prevailing. In Tajpore Sub-division seasonable rain has fallen, giving hopes of early bhadoi crop. In Mudhoobunnee Sub-division 5·04 rain fell. Young paddy and bhadoi or early corps doing very well; indigo much improved by rain. In Hajeepore Sub-division a heavy rain has fallen at the head-quarters and the surrounding places. The crops have been greatly benefited by the rain. In Seetamurhee Sub-division there has been a rainfall of 2·85 inches. Makai (Indian-corn), sama (grass-seeds), murwa (millet), sathi, and other bhadoi or early crops have been sown, and they are coming up very well. The rice lands are being prepared, and the cultivators will commence transplanting at the first opportunity when another heavy shower falls. Indigo appears more promising. Mango yielded a good outturn. There is a general talk among the people that the back of the famine is broken. The timely showers of rain have given hope to the people. The universal sales of Government grain has induced mahajuns to bring out their stores and to make advances to ryots. In Durbhunga Sub-division prospects of bhadoi or early crops good. Rice is being sown; there has been a rainfall of 3·34. A heavy shower of rain has fallen in the Sudder Sub-division, which has enabled the cultivators to prepare the lands for transplantation of paddy. Indian-corn and murwa (millets) already sown are coming up very well. No more rain is needed at present. Prices of food-grain have fallen a little. Public health good. Telegrams of 21st and 23rd report a further fall of 1·77 in Mozufferpore (head-quarters of Tirhoot).
	31	Sarun, 20th „ „	1·32	Cloudy. Easterly winds. Rain more or less general throughout the district, and has been of very great benefit to agricultural operations. Cheena (millet) has been harvested, and in most places has yielded fairly. Sugarcane is doing well. Indigo reviving. The ryots are engaged in preparing their lands for the next sowings. The bhadoi or early crops, and the aghanee or late rice, are being sown. Sama (grass-seeds), kodo, murwa, and tangnee (millets) sown in May in anticipation of rain, are coming on well. The weather has been most seasonable, and the prospects at present hopeful. Prices steady.
	32	Chumparun, 19th „ „	2·34	Seasonable. The prospects of the crops could not be better. Agricultural operations in full swing. Prices falling. Health of the district good.
Bhagulpore Divs.	33	Monghyr, 20th „ „	5·31	Frequent and heavy rain generally over the district. Ploughing and sowing going on actively. Early sowings sprouting very satisfactorily.
	34	Bhagulpore, 22nd* „ „	5·23	Rain has fallen. Crops everything that could be desired. A few days' sun would benefit the Indian-corn. General health very good.
	35	Purneah, 20th „ „	4·87	Strong and steady east wind; clouds black and heavy, coming up from all sides. Atmosphere damp and oppressive. The moong (pulse) crop has been excellent. Indian-corn is turning out well. Jamira paddy has been cut in the north. The rain this week has been general all over the district, and has enabled the ryots to get well forward with the transplanting of the late rice. Murwa (millet) in Arrareah being cut.
	36	Sonthal Pergunnahs, 20th June 1874.	3·10	Rain fell copiously throughout the district. 2·24 at head-quarters on Monday, the 18th June; clouds still gathering. The prospects of the crops are very favourable. Ploughing nearly completed, and sowing going on busily. Maize and early rice already sown are doing well at Rajmehal. Prospects of the early rice at Deoghur are good. Janera (millet) lately sown has germinated. No fresh cases of cholera reported. Public health generally good.

* Telegrams of the 22nd June, received on the same day, show rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
ORISSA.			
Orissa Division. 37	Cuttack, 22nd* June 1874	11·96	Rain has fallen. At Jajpore 12·20. Rivers have risen earlier than usual. Weather clearing, and favorable to crops. Sowings well advanced. Prices stationary. Public health generally good.
38	Pooree, 18th „ „	9·28	There has been good rain, and the weather is yet cloudy. Cotton is being gathered with a fair outturn. Mangoes are almost over. Tillage and sowing operations have now been fairly commenced, and are proceeding well on account of the rain which has fallen in the week. Sugarcane is doing well. Exports of rice continue on a moderate scale, and prices are almost stationary in the interior. Public health good.
39	Balasore, 19th „ „	2·29	Cloudy and showery. The heavy and frequent showers of the week have been most favorable for operations. Much of the newly-sown rice is well above the ground. Tillage is progressing vigorously. Not more than a quarter of the lands remain unsown. Cholera still on the decline.
CHOTA NAGPORE.			
	South-West Frontier Agency.		
40	Hazareebagh, 19th June 1874.	2·51	Rain has been general and continuous. Sowing of all kinds of crops is being carried out rapidly, and the country is already green with the earlier crops. The rain is continuous, but light. The Government works are much deserted.
41	Lohardugga, 20th June 1874.	2·59	Weather rainy and seasonable. The rain has been general. The prospects at present are very good. Sowing has been carried on under most favorable circumstances, and the crops which have been sown have germinated well. Prices in the interior are falling. Small-pox still prevalent, but decreasing. General health good. In Palamow too the weather has been all that could be desired for the bhadoi or early sowings, and the relief works are all but deserted.
42	Singbhoom, 19th June 1874.	2·21	Cloudy and very damp. Heavy rain all over the district. Crops looking vigorous and well. Cholera reported from parts of Dhalbhoom.
43	Manbhoom, 20th June 1874.	1·51	Very seasonable. All the crops which have been sown are thriving well. The early rice, Indian-corn, kodo, gundali, and murwa (millets), are now well above ground, and the sugarcane, which at one time was languishing, is now growing vigorously. Present prospects could not be better. Cholera has nearly ceased.

* Telegram of the 22nd June, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 23rd June 1874.

R. KNIGHT,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office

Division.	District.	Station.	Rain from 31st May to 6th June 1874.	Rain from 7th to 13th June 1874.	Rain from 1st January 1874. Inches.	Rain from 1st January 1874. Up to date.	Remarks.
BENGAL.			Inches.	Inches.		1874.	
	Western Districts.						
Burdwan	Burdwan	Burdwan	0·79	0·95	15·18	13th June.	
		Cutwa	1·30	0·80	15·68	ditto.	
		Culna	2·61	0·97	13·89	ditto.	
		Bood-bood	0·15	1·06	10·15	ditto.	
		Raneegunge	0·12	0·25	8·06	ditto.	
		Jehanabad	0·02	1·37	12·22	ditto.	
	Bankoora	Bankoora	2·01	0·85	10·72	ditto.	
	Beerbhoom	Sooree	2·10	1·48	11·83	ditto.	
	Midnapore	Midnapore	0·55	0·35	7·69	ditto.	
		Tumlook	1·08	1·60	14·04	ditto.	
		Gurbeta	0·40	0·22	10·58	ditto.	
		Contai — Dy. Collr.'s Office	0·23	3·22	15·02	ditto.	
		Contai — Exc. Engr.'s Office	0·37	Not rec.	12·84	6th June.	
				1·00	12·08	13th June.	
	Hooghly	Hooghly	Nil				
		Serampore	1·60	0·32	10·57	ditto.	
	Howrah	Howrah	1·44	0·56	9·09	ditto.	
	Central Districts.						
Presidency.	24-Pergunnahs	Sangor Island	Nil	5·60	14·85	ditto.	
		Calcutta	1·56	3·80	14·37	ditto.	
		Alipore — Dispensary	1·29	0·99	11·66	ditto.	
		Alipore — Jail	1·01	1·04	11·15	ditto.	
		Busseerhat	0·36	0·74	8·44	ditto.	
		Baraset	2·07	0·29	11·89	ditto.	
		Diamond Harbour	6·03	0·69	7·47	ditto.	
		Barripore	1·28	1·22	8·83	ditto.	
		Satkhira	Nil	Not rec.	7·39	6th June.	
		Barrackpore	1·53	0·36	10·14	13th June.	
		Dum-Dum	3·57	0·64	11·12	ditto.	
	Nuddea	Kishnaghur	1·15	1·43	15·92	ditto.	
		Bongong	1·90	2·21	13·89	ditto.	
		Meherpore	0·55	0·37	15·51	ditto.	
		Choondangah	0·86	0·41	18·43	ditto.	
		Kooshtea	2·44	1·10	18·75	ditto.	
		Ranaghat	1·07	1·45	14·93	ditto.	
	Jessore	Jessore	0·02	2·67	15·59	ditto.	
		Narail	0·62	2·57	16·00	ditto.	
		Khoolna	0·55	3·10	16·58	ditto.	
		Jhenidah	0·41	4·50	22·69	ditto.	
		Bagirhat	2·81	2·41	14·22	ditto	Not rec. 10th to 16th May.
		Magoorah	0·10	0·33	17·65	ditto.	
Rajshahye.	Moorshedabad	Berhampore	0·79	2·09	12·70	ditto.	
		Rampore Haut	Nil	2·32	9·49	ditto.	
		City Moorshedabad	0·67	1·48	10·42	ditto.	
		Jungipore	Nil	1·52	10·17	ditto.	
		Azimgunge	Nil	0·51	8·15	ditto.	
		Lalgolla	Nil	2·45	12·91	ditto.	
	Dinagepore	Dinagepore	1·88	3·54	15·19	ditto.	
	Maldah	Maldah	0·34	0·80	10·19	ditto.	
	Rajshahye	Baulsah	0·07	1·62	14·47	ditto.	
		Nattore	0·34	4·25	21·09	ditto.	
	Rungpore	Rungpore	5·84	0·35	25·42	ditto.	
		Bhowanigunj	1·63	6·69	21·83	ditto.	
		Titalya	3·87	3·61	24·12	ditto.	
	Bogra	Bogra	0·59	5·56	29·31	ditto.	
	Pubna	Pubna	0·64	0·78	21·31	ditto.	
		Serajgunj	Nil	2·45	21·45	ditto.	
Cooch Behar.	Darjeeling	Darjeeling — Telegraph Office	Not rec.	Not rec.	7·43	15th May.	
		Darjeeling — Hospital	1·06	8·94	22·07	13th June.	
	Julpigoree	Julpigoree	6·77	4·88	29·08	ditto.	
		Bodah	15·47	0·77	30·59	ditto	Not rec. 3rd to 16th May.
		Buxa — Commissioner's Office	Not rec.	11·92	35·61	ditto	From 12th April. Not rec.
		Buxa — Civil Surgeon's ,,	4·86	13·86	49·26	ditto.	31st May to 6th June.
	Cooch Behar Tributary State	Cooch Behar	7·29	7·84	41·36	ditto.	

No.	District.	Station.	Rain from 31st May to 6th June 1874.	Rain from 7th to 13th June 1874.	Rain from 1st January 1874.		Remarks.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
ORISSA.							
37	—(*Continued.*)						
	Eastern Districts.		Inches.	Inches.		1874.	
Dacca Division.	Dacca	Dacca { Telegraph Office	0·29	0·53	22·97	13th June.	
		Dacca { Hospital	0·07	0·41	23·44	ditto.	
		Moonsheegunge	1·13	1·04	24·99	ditto.	
		Manickgunge	Nil	1·11	22·20	ditto.	
	Fureedpore	Fureedpore	Nil	2·57	28·85	ditto.	
		Goalundo	1·92	0·65	20·34	ditto.	
		Madaripore	0·30	0·77	22·97	ditto.	
	Backergunge	Burrisal	0·65	Not rec.	10·89	6th June.	
		Perozepore	2·10	ditto	8·65	ditto.	
		Patooakhally	1·94	ditto	12·10	ditto.	
		Dowlatkhan	1·20	ditto	18·73	ditto.	
	Mymensingh	Mymensingh	2·55	3·98	29·19	13th June.	
		Jamalpore	0·40	7·98	22·43	ditto.	
		Atia	0·60	0·79	16·98	ditto.	
		Kishoregunge	2·20	3·00	29·14	ditto.	
	Sylhet	Sylhet	0·29	7·02	62·16	ditto.	
Chittagong.	Chittagong	Chittagong { Telegraph Office	0·70	3·80	24·89	ditto.	
		Chittagong { Jail	1·30	4·03	27·25	ditto.	
		Cox's Bazar	Nil	2·31	15·44	ditto.	
	Noakholly	Noakholly	2·17	0·57	23·45	ditto.	
	Tipperah	Comillah	1·83	1·15	27·54	ditto.	
		Brahmunberiah	0·51	1·14	22·06	ditto.	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Rungamatee Hill	3·71	3·15	27·65	ditto.	
	Hill Tipperah	Hill Tipperah	0·13	1·04	23·72	ditto.	
BEHAR.							
Patna.	Patna	Patna	0·50	1·04	3·32	ditto.	
		Behar	1·93	0·71	5·51	ditto.	
		Barh	1·01	2·06	5·96	ditto.	
		Dinapore { Jail	0·60	4·40	6·20	ditto.	
		Dinapore { Cantonment	0·90	2·05	4·17	ditto.	
	Gya	Gya	0·77	2·37	5·81	ditto.	
		Nowadah	1·80	3·61	9·27	ditto.	
		Arungabad	Nil	2·25	4·14	ditto.	
		Jehanabad	2·01	1·04	4·80	ditto.	
	Shahabad	Arrah	1·05	7·43	10·09	ditto.	
		Sasseram	1·05	1·16	3·98	ditto	Not rec. 24th to 30th May.
		Buxar	Nil	2·25	4·15	ditto.	
		Bhubooah	0·11	3·60	5·51	ditto.	
	Tirhoot	Mozufferpore	1·37	1·67	3·72	6th June	Not rec. 3rd to 9th May.
		Durbhunga	Not rec.	Not rec.	2·25	16th May	Not rec. 19th to 25th April, and 3rd to 9th May.
		Hajeepore	0·33	0·40	2·54	13th June	Not rec. 3rd to 9th May.
		Mudhoobunnee	2·27	6·24	11·16	ditto	Ditto ditto.
		Seetamurhee	1·86	1·23	6·16	ditto	Ditto ditto.
		Tajpore	1·27	2·52	6·25	ditto.	
	Saran	Chuprah	0·72	2·14	4·34	ditto.	
		Sewan	0·83	4·78	6·94	ditto.	
	Chumparun	Motiharee	0·69	2·22	5·82	ditto.	
		Bettiah	Not rec.	Not rec.	2·70	30th May.	
Bhagulpore.	Monghyr	Monghyr	0·61	7·02	11·78	13th June.	
		Begoo Serai	0·87	3·33	6·81	ditto.	
		Jamooee	Nil	1·58	7·84	ditto.	
	Bhagulpore	Bhagulpore	1·05	4·75	10·16	ditto.	
		Soopool	3·39	7·37	13·81	ditto.	
		Muddehpoora	0·83	7·90	3·78	ditto	Not rec. 12th to 25th April and 10th to 16th and 24th to 30th May.
		Banka	0·11	4·45	7·66	ditto.	
		Sanborsa	1·87	5·65	11·97	ditto.	
	Purneah	Purneah	4·04	1·19	10·70	ditto.	
		Kissengunge	5·46	3·82	15·45	ditto	Not rec. 17th to 23rd May.
		Arrareah	6·89	1·34	16·81	ditto.	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	Deoghur	0·20	3·22	7·01	ditto.	
		Rajmehal	Nil	3·50	6·20	ditto.	
		Nya Doomka	0·48	0·45	5·72	ditto.	
		Godda	Nil	2·30	5·80	ditto	Not rec. 10th to 16th May.

Division.	District.	Station.	Rain from 31st May to 6th June 1874.	Rain from 7th to 13th June 1874.	Rain from 1st January 1874. Inches.	Rain from 1st January 1874. Up to date.	Remarks.
ORISSA.			Inches.	Inches.		1874.	
Orissa.	Cuttack	Cuttack ... Telegraph Office ...	0·80	2·20	10·66	13th June.	
		Cuttack ... Hospital ...	1·04	1·55	10·80	ditto.	
		Jajpore	0·90	0·70	6·10	ditto.	
		Kendraparah	Nil	0·50	3·60	ditto.	
		Jugatsingpore	0·10	1·40	4·75	ditto.	
		False Point	1·25	0·85	6·46	ditto.	
	Pooree	Pooree	0·09	0·77	2·92	ditto.	
		Khoordah	1·20	2·48	8·42	ditto.	
	Balasore	Balasore	Nil	0·67	6·73	ditto.	
		Bhuddruck	2·09	1·32	13·15	ditto.	
		Jellasore	Nil	1·87	10·00	ditto.	
		Soorah	0·10	0·10	10·54	ditto.	
		Chandbally	1·29	1·53	5·86	ditto.	
	Cuttack Tributary Mehals	Sambalpore	1·67	1·45	7·17	ditto ...	Not rec. 19th to 25th April.
CHOTA NAGPORE.							
South-Western Frontier Agency.							
	Hazareebagh	Hazareebagh ... Jail ...	1·85	3·29	11·03	ditto.	
		Hazareebagh ... Dispensary ...	2·65	2·59	12·21	ditto.	
		Pachumba	1·35	3·15	12·46	ditto.	
	Lohardaggah	Ranchee	1·96	0·84	11·26	ditto.	
		Palamow	0·50	4·59	9·07	ditto.	
	Singbhoom	Chybassa	0·58	3·13	12·42	ditto.	
	Manbhoom	Purulia	2·17	1·99	11·13	ditto.	
		Govindpore	Not rec.	3·30	10·48	ditto ...	Not rec. 19th April to 2nd May, and 10th to 23rd May, and 31st May to 6th June.
ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.							
	Cachar	Cachar	1·89	3·27	49·73	ditto.	
		Hylakandy	1·65	Not rec.	44·86	6th June.	
		Koyah	0·48	2·17	46·41	13th June.	
	Goalparah	Goalparah	0·20	2·58	34·32	ditto.	
		Dhoobree	2·30	7·60	54·08	ditto.	
	Kamroop	Gowhatty	0·01	0·81	43·35	ditto.	
		Burpettah	0·50	2·27	37·55	ditto.	
	Durrung	Tezpore	0·22	Not rec.	27·97	6th June ...	Not rec. 24th to 30th May.
		Mungledye	1·83	ditto	27·12	ditto ...	Not rec. 10th to 16th May.
	Nowgong	Nowgong	0·26	2·15	24·34	13th June.	
	Seebsaugor	Seebsaugor	1·20	Not rec.	54·65	6th June.	
		Golaghat	1·27	ditto	37·84	ditto.	
		Jorehaut	0·31	ditto	46·22	ditto.	
		Nazeerah	0·32	ditto	52·06	ditto.	
	Luckimpore	Debrooghur	Not rec.	ditto	44·95	23rd May.	
		North Luckimpore	0·50	ditto	46·72	6th June.	
		Suddya	Not rec.	ditto	47·61	23rd May ...	Not rec. 5th to 11th April.
	Naga Hills	Samoogoodting	0·53	ditto	14·99	6th June.	
	Khasi and Jynteah Hills	Shillong	Not rec.	ditto	11·10	16th May.	
		Jaowai	ditto	ditto	21·50	ditto.	
		Cherrapoonjee	ditto	ditto	133·03	23rd May.	
	Garo Hills	Tura	2·79	6·94	27·95	13th June.	
		Benares	Not rec.	Not rec.	0·39	30th May.	
		Akyab	0·60	3·80	10·70	13th June.	

CALCUTTA,
The 20th June 1874.

W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 14th to 20th June 1874.

Station	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea level.	Thermometer. Dry.	Thermometer. Wet.	Humidity, Sat. =100.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Velocity. *	Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials
Calcutta.	June 14th	10	29·636	29·654	90·5	82·0	68	E	4·7		K	
		16	29·518	29·536	83·4	80·2	87	S E	10·8	0·58	.....	o
	15th	10	29·533	29·551	86·2	81·5	80	E	7·8	...	K, C	scuds.
		16	29·436	29·454	86·0	81·0	79	S S E	16·1	...	S	
	16th	10	29·475	29·493	86·6	81·7	79	E S E	11·0	0·03	K	
		16	29·387	29·405	89·1	82·0	73	E	13·3	0·14	K, C	
	17th	10	29·436	29·454	86·5	81·5	79	E by S	14·6	0·03	K, C	
		16	29·369	29·387	83·0	80·5	89	E S E	15·0	0·32	.....	o, scuds.
	18th	10	29·548	29·566	81·3	79·4	91	S S E	12·2	0·39	...	o
		16	29·493	29·511	79·4	78·0	93	S S E	...	0·08	.....	o
	19th	10	29·607	29·625	86·0	82·0	83	S by W	...	0·05	K	scuds.
		16	29·503	29·521	85·5	82·7	87	S	...	0·06	.....	o
	20th	10	29·618	29·636	87·5	82·0	78	S S W	...		S	
		16	29·524	29·542	89·5	84·3	80	S S E	...	...	C, CK, K	
Akyab.	14th	10	29·650	29·656	86	81	79	E S E	8·3	0·10	N	b, p, v, u
		16	29·518	29·524	90	81	66	E	17·1	...	N	b, v, u
	15th	10	29·523	29·529	89	82	73	S E	8·6	...	N	b, v, u
		16	29·432	29·438	87	82	79	S E	14·6	0·10	N	o, p, v, u.
	16th	10	29·395	29·401	89	83	76	E	10·6	0·20	N	b, p, v.
		16	29·360	29·366	85	82	87	E	18·0	...	N	b, p, v.
	17th	10	29·403	29·409	84	81	87	S E	11·5	0·40	N	o, p, d, scuds.
		16	29·345	29·351	83	80	87	S S E	15·6	0·50	N	o, r, u, scuds.
	18th	10	29·553	29·559	79	78	95	S W	10·4	2·90		o, r, scuds.
		16	29·487	29·493	83	80	87	S S W	16·0	0·90	N	o, r
	19th	10	29·629	29·635	84	81	87	S W	20·2	0·30	N	o, r
		16	29·524	29·530	86	82	83	S S W	19·4	0·20	N	o, p
	20th	10	29·636	29·642	86	83	87	W S W	9·8	...	N	m, o, u
		16	29·555	29·561	87	83	83	S	9·3	...	N	m, o
Chittagong.	14th	10	29·621	29·713	87	81	76	N N E	5·1	0·20	C, KS	b, v
		16	29·530	29·632	86	81	79	S W	5·0	...	KS	u, t, l
	15th	10	29·575	29·666	88	79	65	E	4·2	...	CK, K	b, v
		16	29·451	29·542	88	81	72	S W	11·1	...	CK, C	b, v
	16th	10	29·506	29·598	87	79	68	E S E	7·1	...	.....	
		16	29·404	29·496	88	80	69	S	11·6	0·10	K	b, v
	17th	10	29·524	29·615	88	80	69	E	8·1	...	K, C	b, v
		16	29·486	29·578	86	79	72	S E	13·6	0·50	K, KS	v
	18th	10	29·641	29·734	79	78	95	E S E	9·7	1·00	N	d, u, g,
		16	29·591	29·684	79	78	95	E S E	11·0	0·20	N	r, u, g
	19th	10	29·673	29·766	78	77	95	E S E	7·6	0·70	N	b, g
		16	29·578	29·671	80	78	91	S E	9·6	0·10	KS	u, g
	20th	10	29·636	29·728	83	79	83	S S E	5·8	0·50	.....	u, d, g,
		16	29·539	29·631	85	80	79	S	13·3	...	K	b
Madras.	13th	10	29·614	29·674	91	78	53	W	10	...	.....	c
		16	29·553	29·583	86	78	68	E	7	...	.....	c
	14th	10	29·669	29·697	84	76	67	W S W	11	1·13	.....	cloudy.
		16	29·559	29·589	88	78	62	S W	8	...	.....	cloudy.
	15th	10	29·662	29·692	85	75	60	W S W	10	...	.....	o
		16	29·555	29·585	88	76	55	S W by S	13	...	.....	o
	16th	10	29·672	29·702	86	75	57	S W by W	10	...	.....	cloudy.
		16	29·595	29·625	87	73	48	S W by S	14	...	.....	cloudy.
	17th	10	29·726	29·756	87	74	51	S S W	14	..	.....	cloudy.
		16	29·634	29·664	94	77	43	S W	18	...	.....	c
	18th	10	29·759	29·789	88	75	52	S S W	16	...	.....	c
		16	29·639	29·669	94	80	52	S W	17	...	.....	c
	19th	10	29·777	29·807	89	75	49	S W	15	...	.....	c
		16	29·637	29·667	95	76	38	W S W	15	...	.....	c
Cuttack.	14th	10	29·553	29·635	80	78	91	N N E	1·7	2·90	N	r
		16	29·385	29·467	86	81	79	E	5·3	...	CK, N, C	
	15th	10	29·400	29·482	85	81	83	N	6·8	0·10	KS, N	p
		16	29·267	29·349	86	81	79	E N E	7·1	2·00	KS, N	p
	16th	10	29·310	29·392	84	81	87	N N E	5·0	0·40	N	p
		16	29·211	29·293	83	80	87	N	6·0	0·60	N	p
	17th	10	29·323	29·406	78	77	95	W S W	5·3	3·80	N	r
		16	29·227	29·310	77	75	90	W S W	10·8	1·30	N	r
	18th	10	29·445	29·528	82	78	82	S W	7·7	0·90	N	d
		16	29·390	29·472	85	78	71	S S W	13·9	...	K, N, C	
	19th	10	29·525	29·607	88	81	72	S W	9·8	...	K, CK, C	
		16	29·427	29·508	90	81	66	S W	8·3	...	K, N, C	
	20th	10	29·532	29·613	90	82	69	S W	6·2	...	C	b
		16	29·444	29·525	91	82	66	S S W	6·9	...	C, CK	b
Pamban.	14th	10	29·684	29·705	89	80	66	S E	4·7	...	.....	b
		16	29·587	29·608	86	80	75	S	9·8	...	.....	b
	15th	10	29·637	29·658	87	80	72	S E	7·0	1·90	.....	b
		16	29·538	29·559	87	81	76	S	7·5	...	.....	b
	16th	10	29·608	29·630	81	78	86	S	7·2	1·20	.....	p
		16	29·514	29·535	83	78	78	S	9·1	0·10	.....	b, g
	17th	10	29·645	29·666	83	81	91	S S E	6·5	0·70	.....	p
		16	29·643	29·665	79	77	90	S	6·1	3·00	N	
	18th	10	29·760	29·781	80	79	95	S E	7·4	1·20	.....	d
		16	29·728	29·749	78	76	90	S	3·6	1·70	.....	d
	19th	10	29·832	29·854	80	79	95	E N E	4·0	1·60	.....	p
		16	29·653	29·675	79	78	95	W S W	2·5	1·20	.....	p
	20th	10	29·727	29·748	84	80	83	E	2·2	1·10	.....	g
		16	29·615	29·636	84	80	83	S	6·1	...	.....	b

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 20th June 1874.

W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

Abstract of Observations as received in the Meteorological Office, Calcutta, during the month of April 1874.

N.B.—The barometric data are reduced for temperatures and not for height above sea-level.

STATIONS.	Height above sea-level.	BAROMETER. Mean of					Range.	RADIATION. Solar. Mean	Solar. Max. Day.	Solar. Max. ⊖	Grass Nocturnal. Mean	Grass Nocturnal. Min. Day.	Grass Nocturnal. Min. ⊖	TEMPERATURE OF AIR. Mean of max.	Mean daily range.	Mean of min.	Mean.	Mean of 4 hours.	Mean of 10 hours.	Mean of 16 hours.	Mean of 22 hours.	Highest Max. Day.	Highest Max. ⊖	Absolute range.	Lowest Min. Day.	Lowest Min. ⊖	HUMIDITY. Mean.	Mean of 4 hours.	Mean of 10 hours.	Mean of 16 hours.	Mean of 22 hours.	RAINFALL. In inches.	Number of days.
		Mean.	4 hours.	10 hours.	16 hours.	22 hours.		Mean.	Day.	⊖	Mean.	Day.	⊖	Mean of max.	Mean daily range.	Mean of min.	Mean.	4 hours.	10 hours.	16 hours.	22 hours.	Day.	⊖	Absolute range.	Day.	⊖	Mean.	4 hours.	10 hours.	16 hours.	22 hours.	In inches.	Number of days.
Port Blair ...	61	29·817	...	29·866	29·768	...	·098	152·2	27th	157·0	...	.....	...	92·1	14·4	77·7	83·6	...	86·6	89·8	...	24th	99·0	26·0	12th	73·0	...	...	72	66	...	0·32	3
Nancowry ...	134	29·733	...	29·776	29·691	...	·085	162·2	28th	171·0	...	.....	...	88·3	15·0	73·3	79·3	...	86·9	85·3	...	28th	89·1	16·9	13th	72·2	...	...	59	59	...	4·21	5
Madras ...	27	29·843	...	29·910	29·776	...	·134	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	84·8	...	89·6	87·0	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	55	63	...	Nil	...
Vizagapatam ...	31	29·815	29·783	29·874	29·765	29·839	·109	113·7	29-30th	121·0	...	.....	...	88·0	5·2	82·8	85·6	83·2	87·3	87·2	84·7	13-14th	91·0	10·0	10-11th	81·0	68	73	62	65	71	Nil	...
Akyab ...	21	29·856	29·832	29·922	29·798	29·866	·124	149·4	30th	155·0	69·6	9th	63·0	91·7	18·0	73·7	82·6	70·4	87·3	86·9	79·8	29-30th	95·0	26·5	9th	68·5	76	91	65	66	83	0·15	1
False Point ...	18·7	29·800	29·763	29·860	29·745	29·811	·115	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	83·4	81·0	85·1	85·7	81·7	.....	...	...	.....	...	87	91	84	83	91	Nil	...
Cuttack ...	80	29·708	29·693	29·773	29·629	29·737	·144	155·9	24th	163·8	70·8	5th	65·0	103·0	25·3	77·7	87·1	78·9	91·0	90·5	82·2	23rd	108·3	33·5	9th	74·8	85	86	54	42	76	0·03	2
Sangor Island ...	6	29·799	29·771	29·869	29·744	29·812	·125	142·2	29th	147·8	77·3	30th	68·6	87·8	8·0	79·8	83·5	81·1	85·6	86·2	81·3	22nd	89·9	17·2	28th	72·7	82	86	77	78	86	1·02	4
Chittagong ...	90	29·789	29·758	29·851	29·740	29·808	·111	146·0	25th	154·8	71·9	8th	64·5	90·0	15·9	74·1	82·0	76·2	86·6	85·9	79·4	28th	94·2	27·0	7th	67·2	75	89	63	66	82	0·81	3
Calcutta ...	18·11	29·770	29·744	29·838	29·705	29·792	·133	145·0	12th	154·7	...	.....	...	94·9	17·0	77·9	85·4	78·9	87·8	93·9	81·1	12th	103·5	33·0	28th	70·6	74	89	69	54	83	1·20	4
Burdwan ...	102	29·656	...	29·736	29·581	...	·155	151·3	23rd	158·0	71·0	28th	62·7	100·9	26·0	74·9	86·7	...	90·2	99·2	...	12th	108·0	42·0	28th	66·0	...	...	58	41	...	1·77	3
Jessore ...	20	29·755	...	29·827	29·681	...	·146	149·4	12th	156·9	71·9	8th	64·0	97·4	22·1	75·3	85·2	...	88·5	94·4	...	18th	107·0	32·2	28th	67·8	...	...	65	49	...	0·84	5
Dacca ...	35	29·774	29·760	29·845	29·712	29·777	·133	149·5	12th	155·7	71·6	8th	62·2	91·4	17·5	73·9	82·7	76·4	85·1	89·9	79·3	18th	96·2	30·3	8th	65·9	76	91	71	61	83	3·18	12
Silchar ...	88·91	29·773	...	29·847	29·703	...	·144	137·9	22nd	152·0	66·9	7th	59·0	87·1	17·5	69·6	77·9	...	78·5	85·3	...	19th	93·2	31·2	7th	62·0	81	...	77	64	...	9·94	21
Hazareebagh ...	1,994	27·798	...	27·855	27·738	...	·117	131·3	30th	159·0	54·8	6th	45·5	99·5	28·1	71·4	85·5	...	91·5	95·1	...	21st	103·5	41·5	5th	62·0	11	...	16	12	...	0·31	3
Berhampore ...	64	29·694	...	29·769	29·613	...	·156	156·1	23rd	166·0	64·9	5th	48·0	102·6	27·1	75·5	87·8	...	90·4	100·4	...	22-23rd	110·0	42·5	28th	67·5	...	...	73	54	...	2·60	2
Gya ...	347	29·371	...	29·434	29·308	...	·126	138·5	11th	148·0	67·1	1st	59·0	105·5	28·9	76·6	91·6	...	97·6	102·6	...	21st	110·6	41·1	6th	69·5	...	...	51	47	...	Nil	...
Patna ...	179	29·506	...	29·635	29·499	...	·136	154·2	23rd	165·2	69·4	2nd	62·5	103·9	30·8	73·1	89·2	...	93·1	100·9	...	22nd	110·2	42·3	2nd	67·9	30	...	29	16	...	0·37	1
Monghyr ...	160·4	29·579	...	29·654	29·509	...	·145	154·3	24th	165·0	70·3	28th	64·1	98·8	24·4	74·4	87·1	...	89·0	97·6	...	22nd	104·4	37·3	28th	67·1	...	...	38	23	...	0·31	1
Darjeeling ...	6,912	23·395	23·374	23·424	23·373	23·408	·061	115·7	18-19th	125·0	40·2	6th	31·0	64·9	12·2	52·7	57·1	51·8	60·7	61·5	54·2	23rd	71·0	30·0	6th	41·9	77	86	66	68	87	4·01	12
Seebsaugor ...	...	29·581	...	29·599	29·464	...	·135	134·3	11th	156·8	63·4	7th	54·3	79·7	13·3	66·4	73·1	...	73·6	78·5	...	13th	91·8	32·8	9th	59·0	87	...	87	75	...	13·68	20
Goalparah ...	386	29·433	...	29·503	29·352	...	·151	139·3	18th	148·4	68·0	7th	60·4	85·4	17·3	68·1	76·6	...	77·7	84·3	...	13th	95·0	33·2	6th	61·8	74	...	76	63	...	9·33	16
Benares ...	262·74	29·476	29·476	29·535	29·422	29·473	·113	156·2	31st	168·0	63·7	1st	57·0	105·2	30·6	71·3	88·6	73·7	95·8	103·1	81·8	12th	109·0	46·0	1st	63·0	32	44	25	19	40	Nil	...
Roorkee ...	879·7	28·868	28·841	28·929	28·824	28·879	·105	150·3	12th	168·0	60·0	4-6th	51·0	97·6	31·9	65·7	83·1	68·9	90·4	95·9	77·1	27th	105·9	50·2	5-6th	55·7	29	46	20	14	37	Nil	...

CALCUTTA—APRIL 1874.

Mean barometric pressures of 16 years	... 29·756	Mean temperature of 16 years	... 84·5	Mean humidity of 16 years	... 69	Mean rainfall of 16 years	... 2·13
Ditto ditto of 1874	... 29·770	Ditto ditto of 1874	... 85·4	Ditto ditto of 1874	... 74	Actual fall in 1874	... 1·20
Excess in 1874	... 014	Excess in 1874	... 0·9	Excess in 1874	... 5	Excess in 1874	... 0·93

CALCUTTA,
The 22nd June 1874.

W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt

Pressures and Temperatures of the preceding Table reduced to Sea-level, with Anemometric Results and Observations of Sky Serenity.

STATION. Date / STATIONS.	Mean barometric pressures reduced to sea-level.	Mean temperature reduced to sea-level.	WIND. North.	North-East.	East.	South-East.	South.	South-West.	West.	North-West.	Variable.	Calm.	Percentage and Resultant.	Mean velocity daily.	Mean serenity.
Port Blair ...	29·880	83·7	12	7	31	8	..	1	...	1	...	...	70 N, 74 E	108·3	6·74
Nancawry ...	29·871	79·6	6	5	11	17	4	3	8	6	...	...	22 S, 70 E	133·9	5·07
Madras ...	29·871	84·8	...	...	1	48	10	1	...	...	...	...	94 S, 37 E	303·6	...
Vizagapatam ..	29·847	85·6	...	...	2	11	32	18	55	2	...	..	65 S, 49 W	126·2	8·30
Akyab ...	29·878	82·6	4	2	4	9	10	48	35	8	...	...	62 S, 58 W	85·6	7·94
False Point ..	29·819	83·4	...	...	...	..	7	108	2	2	...	1	95 S, 44 W	...	...
Cuttack ...	29·790	87·3	...	1	4	2	53	53	4	1	...	2	81 S, 22 W	142·5	7·75
Saugor Island ...	29·805	83·5	...	...	2	3	57	56	...	2	...	...	87 S, 21 W	386·4	4·10
Chittagong ...	29·882	82·2	5	3	11	21	26	31	7	2	...	14	45 S, 2 W	202·8	7·26
Calcutta ...	29·788	85·4	...	1	4	13	71	28	2	1	...	....	82 S, 5 W	205·8	...
Burdwan ...	29·760	87·0	2	1	1	7	16	15	13	5	...	...	54 S, 39 W	158·6	8·47
Jessore ...	29·776	85·2	...	1	2	10	39	5	....	3	...		78 S, 5 E	149·2	7·35
Dacca ...	29·810	82·7	...	3	8	28	57	12	...	...	...	10	73 S, 14 E	197·8	6·12
Silchar ...	29·865	78·1	8	5	16	3	2	5	...	6	...	6	16 N, 31 E	92·5	4·47
Hazareebagh ...	29·743	69·9	1	3	1	2	3	3	9	30	..	...	67 N, 64 W	184·6	8·50
Berhampore ...	29·760	87·9	4	7	2	10	10	16	17	2	...	2	31 S, 18 W	175·3	5·30
Gya ...	29·717	92·4	11	3	5	1	2	1	7	5	12	5	29 N, 61 W	91·9	9·17
Patna ...	29·746	89·6	1	3	14	10	...	4	15	4	...	...	13 S, 59 W	131·5	8·75
Monghyr ...	29·739	87·4	6	9	17	...	...	5	24	11	...	...	28 N	84·6	8·68
Darjeeling ..	.....	.... ..	...	1	26	17	14	16	12	11	...	2	26 S, 25 W	...	4·42
Seebsaugor ...	.....	.....	23	12	1	3	3	4	33	8	...	3	49 N	70·3	2·70
Gowalparah ...	29·829	77·5	4	17	25	3	...	1	3	4	...	4	62 N, 65 E	174·1	6·38
Benares ..	29·739	89·2	1	1	7	2	4	2	2	20	...	...	51 N, 73 W	121·3	...
Roorkee ...	29·748	85·1	...	1	3	21	2	8	23	23	...	59	55 S, 31 W	57·7	8·48

NOTE.

Barometric Pressure.—The pressures in column 2 of the above table for all stations below 500 feet are reduced from those given in column 3 of the table on the previous page by adding the weight of a column of air of the temperatures given in column 17. For stations above 500 feet elevation the reduction is made by Dippe's tables, as given in Guyot's "Meteorological and Physical Tables." The temperatures at the sea-level are taken from column 3 of the above table.

Temperature.—The temperatures in column 3 are reduced from those in column 17 on the preceding page by adding 1° Fahrenheit for every 450 feet.

Wind Resultant.—The resultant wind direction and its comparative predominance are calculated from the whole number of wind observations recorded during the month. The relative predominance in the direction of the resultant is given as a percentage of the whole number of observations. The direction is computed in the usual way by Lambert's formula.

Serenity.—This column gives the average proportion of unclouded sky; a cloudless sky being indicated by 10, and one completely overcast by 0.

The above, being all comparable, afford the data for constructing a meteorological chart for the month, which shall show the isobaric and isothermal lines and the resultant wind directions, which last may be represented by arrows of varying length, proportioned to the prevalence of the wind. To these may be added the rainfall from the previous tables.

CALCUTTA, W. G. WILLSON,

The 22nd June 1874. *Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.*

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, from 15th to 21st June 1874.

Month.	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	Thermometer.			Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	Wind.			Rain.	Moon's phases.	General Remarks.
			Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Max. solar radiation.					Prevailing direction.	Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.			
		Inches.	○	○	○	○	○	○			lb	Miles	In.		
June ...	15th	29·500	89·0	80·0	136·0	83·3	80·1	77·9	0·84	S E & E by S	2·0	173·6	0·03	...	Clear, cirri, and c... Sheet lightning on... 11 P.M. Light ra... 1, 4½, & 6 P.M.
	16th	·445	90·0	79·5	141·0	84·1	80·6	78·1	·83	E & E by N	1·6	223·8	0·14	...	Clear and cumuli... Sheet lightning on S a... 11 P.M. Slight rain between 10 & 11 A.M. and at 7½ P.M.
	17th	·421	86·5	80·0	...	81·9	79·9	78·5	·90	E by N, ESE & S E	4·4	296·2	0·61	...	Overcast and stratoni... Sheet lightning on N W at 9 P.M. Rain after intervals.
	18th	·514	83·3	78·0	124·5	79·6	78·3	77·4	·93	S S E & S E	...	264·3	0·26	...	Chiefly overcast. ... rain after interv...
	19th	·580	86·0	78·7	...	82·5	80·4	78·9	·89	S S E & S	0·3	148·3	0·06	...	Overcast and cirro... Sheet lightning... A.M., 8 & 10 P.M. ... rain at 1½, 10... 12 A.M.
	20th	·574	89·5	81·2	136·0	84·9	81·7	79·5	·85	S S E & S	...	161·8	...	...	Clear, stratoni... cirrocumuli. ... lightning on ... midnight.
	21st	·571	94·4	81·2	147·0	86·7	81·7	78·7	·78	S by E & S	...	170·6	...	...	Clear, cirri, and cu...

The mean barometer, as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means, are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days	...	16·4
The maximum temperature during the past seven days	...	94·4
The maximum temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	96·8
The mean humidity during the past seven days	...	0·86
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0·88
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 15th to 21st ... by lower rain gauge	...	1·10
The total fall of rain from 15th to 21st ... by anemometer gauge	...	0·95
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty previous years	...	3·13
Ditto ditto between the 1st January and the 21st June	...	14·03
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty previous years	...	20·34

GOPEENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 22nd June 1874.

...NCH.

RUBBEE SEASON 1873, COMMENCING ON THE 1ST DECEMBER 1873.

Irrigation Operations of Lower Bengal during the month of May 1874.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	Supply of water in the Canals.		Dalwa Rice irrigation.			Tobacco, Cotton, Huldee, Ginger, Wheat, and Garden produce.			Oil-seeds and Pulses			Sugarcane and other crops.			Grand total of area leased up to end of month (total of columns 8, 11, 14, & 17).	Grand total of corresponding period of last year.	Rainfall.			Remarks.
			Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second.	Average discharge in cubic feet per second throughout the month.	Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Area leased during the month.	Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Area leased during the month.	Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Area leased during the month.	Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Area leased during the month.	Total area leased up to the end of the month.			Inches during month.	Inches during rubbee season.	Average of ten previous years for the same period.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
Orissa ...	Cuttack ...	Kendraparah ..	1,269	212	84	...	84	2,013	5	2,018	80	...	80	41	1	42	2,224	2,976				a This details of column 18 are—
		High Level, Section I.	675	71	4	...	4	67	...	67	6	...	6	16	...	16	93	37				Acres.
		Taldandah ...	1,300	39·06	3	...	3	111	5	116	23	...	23	36	...	36	178	161				Cotton ... 2,211
		Matchgong...	650	20·39	...	...	...	124	3	127	1	...	1	65	...	65	193	244				Sugarcane ... 159
																						Huldee ... 91
																						Oil-seeds ... 94
																						Garden-produce ... 100
																						Pulses ... 5
																						Dalwa ... 91
																						Wheat ... 1
																						Betel ... 6
	Total of the month ...		...	...	91	...	91	2,315	13	2,328	110	...	110	158	1	159	a 2,688	3,418	...	...	...	Total ... 2,688
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year ...		...	...	1,077	...	1,077	2,210	8	2,218	37	...	37	86	...	86	3,418	...	...	...	...	
South-Western.	Midnapore...	Midnapore ...	875	203·87	...	...	...	23	...	23	14	...	14	1	...	1	43	...	1·46	7·60	9 years. 15·89	
	Howrah ...	Panchkoorah..	300	24·97	183	...	183	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	183	724	2·56	7·11	3 years. 9·77	b The details are—
	Total of the month ...		...	...	183	...	183	23	...	23	14	...	14	1	...	1	b 226	724	...	...	...	Acres.
	Total of the corresponding																					At the rate of Rs. 4 ... 1
																						Ditto " 16

G. A. SEARLE, Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,
Offg. Joint Secretary to the Government of Bengal
in the P. W. Dept., Irrigation Branch.

Weekly Return of Traff

EASTERN BEN

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended

	Coaching Traffic.							
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.			We			
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds.				
Total traffic for the week	31,720	18,333 14 6	1,680 12 2	130,985 30				
Or per mile of railway	200	115 13 8	10 12 5	828 0				
For previous 22 weeks of half-year ...	683,137	4,89,439 13 3	44,865 5 1	31,49,087 24	11,15,			
Total for 23 weeks ...	714,857	5,07,773 11 9	46,545 17 3	32,80,073 14	11,56,527 6 11			
COMPARISON.								
Total for corresponding week of previous year	34,335	23,962 7 10	2,196 11 2	81,699 18	19,667 3 0	1,797 6 7	3,993 17 9	
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	219	153 1 10	14 0 10	522 0	125 4 7	11 9 8	25 10 5	
Total to corresponding date of previous year	779,375½	5,61,517 9 8	51,470 12 4	34,80,107 26	6,75,947 7 4	61,778 2 9	113,248 15 1	

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 13th June 1874, on 158¼ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	
Total traffic for the week	29,722	19,929 0 9	1,826 0 1	1,84,227 6	25,288 1 9	2,318 9 10	4,13
Or per mile of railway	188	125 14 6	11 10 9	1,164 0	159 7 9	14 12 5	2
For previous 23 weeks of half-year ...	714,857	5,07,773 11 9	46,545 17 3	32,80,073 14	11,56,527 6 11	107,601 7 11	151,14
Total for 24 weeks	744,579	5,27,693 12 6	48,371 17 4	34,64,300 6	11,81,765 8 8	109,914 17 9	158,2
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	34,136½	20,140 11 10	1,846 4 8	103,561 33	25,810 13 2	2,365 19 10	4,2
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	218	128 12 4	11 16 0	662 0	164 14 9	15 2 4	2
Total to corresponding date of previous year	813,502	5,81,658 5 6	53,316 17 0	35,83,669 19	699,758 4 6	64,144 2 7	117,460 19

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 13th June 1874, on 28 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	
Total traffic for the week	6,910	967 0 0	96 14 0	15,886 0	537 0 0	53 14 0	1
Or per mile of railway	247	34 8 0	3 9 0	567 0	19 0 0	1 18 0	
For previous 23 weeks of half-year ...	188,447	27,817 0 0	2,781 14 0	4,19,067 0	14,207 0 0	1,420 14 0	4,2
Total for 24 weeks	195,357	28,784 0 0	2,878 8 0	4,34,953 0	14,744 0 0	1,474 8 0	4,2
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	6,007	1,029 6 0	102 18 9	17,544 0	554 3 0	55 8 4	158
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	215	36 12 3	3 13 6	627 0	19 12 8	1 19 7	5 13
Total to corresponding date of previous year	166,241	26,702 4 0	2,676 4 6	6,22,834 0	20,050 4 3	2,005 0 6	4,681 1

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 13th June 1874, on 1,280 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	
Total traffic for the week	114,543	1,32,078 4 2	12,107 3 5	*1,417,563 10	* 6,05,877 14 0	55,538 16 2	67,4
Or per mile of railway	.....	103 3 0	9 9 2	.....	473 5 5	43 7 10	
For previous 22 weeks of half-year...	2,527,745	36,52,536 1 2	334,815 19 19	34,081,985 0	1,46,30,847 4 8	1,341,161 0 0	1,675
Total for 23 weeks	2,642,288	37,84,616 5 5	346,923 3 3	3,54,99,548 10	1,52,36,725 2 8	1,396,699 16 2	1,743
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	119,413	1,29,915 11 6	11,908 18 9	7,51,444 36	3,38,890 9 6	31,064 19 5	42,9
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	.....	101 7 11	9 6 1	.....	264 12 2	24 5 5	
Total to corresponding date of previous year	2,759,702	38,58,515 2 1	353,697 4 5	1,86,13,180 30	91,23,276 4 11	836,300 6 7	1,189,1

* and Rs. 34,665-4-9 added, being short, included in previous weeks on account of freight on food-grains due by Government
added on account estimated proportion of freight on food-grains due by Government in this week.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTT

RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

or week ended 13th June 1874, on 223½ miles open.

			Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total tra. receipts.
			Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
			Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		49	10,949 5 3	1,003 13 10	*2,24,499 30	*72,027 9 0	6,602 9 6	7,606 3 4
			48 15 10	4 9 10	.....	322 4 4	29 10 10	34 0 8
		22 ,612	3,67,796 1 11	33,714 12 10	30,29,277 20	8,32,837 10 0	76,343 9 0	110,058 1 10
	Average of ten previous years for the same period.	22 ,432	3,78,745 7 2	34,718 6 8	32,53,777 10	9,04,864 10 0	82,945 18 6	117,664 5 2
Rainfall.	Inches during rubbee season.							
	Week ending	4,170	10,459 7 3	958 15 8	89,261 10	25,095 10 3	2,300 8 8	3,259 4 4
	Corresponding	.....	46 12 9	4 5 10	.....	112 4 7	10 5 10	14 11 8
	Total to date of	118,898	3,57,865 5 11	32,804 6 6	19,03,449 10	5,31,831 10 6	48,751 4 9	81,555 11 3

* Maunds 56,925-10 and Rs. 18,125-14 added on account of difference between approximate and audited returns of previous weeks.
Rs. 11,541-13 added, being short included in previous weeks on account of freight on food-grains due by Government.
Rs. 11,216-14 added on account of estimated proportion of freight on food-grains due by Government for this week.

NALLIGATI STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 13th June 1874, on 27½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	1,525	1,251 0 0	125 2 0	12,931 0	1,034 0 0	103 8 0	228 10 0
Or per mile of railway	56	46 0 0	4 12 0	475 0	38 0 0	3 16 0	8 8 0
For previous 23 weeks of half-year	32,257	24,805 0 0	2,480 10 0	1,80,427 0	13,757 0 0	1,375 14 0	3,856 4 0
Total for 24 weeks	33,782	26,056 0 0	2,605 12 0	1,93,358 0	14,791 0 0	1,479 2 0	4,084 14 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,415	1,223 14 0	122 7 9	5,924 30	449 5 3	44 18 8	167 6 5
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	52	44 14 7	4 9 10	217 16	16 7 8	1 12 11	6 2 9
Total to corresponding date of previous year	38,692	29,052 9 10	2,905 5 9	1,68,446 15	12,317 3 0	1,331 14 4	4,237 0 1

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Weekly Return of Traff

EASTERN BE[NGAL RAILWAY.]

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended

	Coaching Traffic.							
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.			We			
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds.				
Total traffic for the week	31,720	18,533 14 6	1,680 12 2	130,985 30				
Or per mile of railway	200	115 13 8	10 12 5	828 0				
For previous 23 weeks of half-year ...	683,137	4,89,439 13 3	44,865 5 1	31,49,087 24	11,15,			
Total for 25 weeks ...	714,857	5,07,773 11 9	46,545 17 3	32,80,073 14	11,56,527 6 11			
COMPARISON.								
Total for corresponding week of previous year	34,535	23,962 7 10	2,196 11 2	81,609 18	19,607 3 0	1,797 6 7	3,993 17 9	
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	219	153 1 10	14 0 10	532 0	125 4 7	11 9 8	25 10 5	
Total to corresponding date of previous year	779,375½	5,61,517 9 8	51,470 12 4	34,80,107 26	6,73,947 7 4	61,778 2 9	113,248 15 1	

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 13*th June* 1874, *on* 158½ *miles open.*

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	
Total traffic for the week	29,722	19,920 0 9	1,826 0 1	1,84,227 6	25,288 1 9	2,318 0 10	4,13
Or per mile of railway	188	125 14 0	11 10 9	1,164 0	159 7 9	14 12 5	2
For previous 23 weeks of half-year ...	714,857	5,07,773 11 9	46,545 17 3	32,80,073 14	11,56,527 6 11	107,601 7 11	151,14
Total for 24 weeks	744,579	5,27,693 12 6	48,371 17 4	34,64,300 6	11,81,765 8 8	109,914 17 9	158,2
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	34,126½	20,140 11 10	1,846 4 8	103,561 33	25,810 13 2	2,365 19 10	4,2
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	218	128 12 4	11 16 0	662 0	164 14 9	15 2 4	26
Total to corresponding date of previous year	813,502	5,81,658 5 6	53,316 17 0	35,83,659 19	699,758 4 6	64,144 2 7	117,460 19

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 13*th June* 1874, *on* 28 *miles open.*

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	
Total traffic for the week	6,910	967 0 0	96 14 0	15,886 0	537 0 0	53 14 0	1
Or per mile of railway	247	34 8 0	3 9 0	567 0	19 0 0	1 18 0	
For previous 23 weeks of half-year ...	188,447	27,817 0 0	2,781 14 0	4,19,067 0	14,207 0 0	1,420 14 0	4,2
Total for 24 weeks	195,357	28,784 0 0	2,878 8 0	4,34,953 0	14,744 0 0	1,474 8 0	4,7
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	6,907	1,029 6 0	102 18 9	17,544 0	554 3 0	55 8 4	158
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	215	36 12 3	3 13 6	627 0	19 12 8	1 19 7	5 13
Total to corresponding date of previous year	166,341	26,762 4 0	2,676 4 6	6,23,834 0	20,030 4 3	2,005 0 6	4,681 5

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 13*th June* 1874, *on* 1,280 *miles open.*

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	
Total traffic for the week	114,543	1,37,078 4 5	12,107 5 5	*1,417,863 10	* 6,05,877 14 0	55,538 16 2	67,
Or per mile of railway	.....	103 3 0	9 9 2	.....	473 5 5	43 7 10	
For previous 23 weeks of half-year ...	2,527,745	36,52,538 1 2	334,815 10 10	34,081,985 0	1,46,30,847 4 8	1,341,161 0 0	1,675
Total for 23 weeks	2,642,288	37,84,616 5 5	346,923 3 3	3,54,99,848 10	1,52,36,725 2 8	1,396,699 16 2	1,743
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	119,413	1,29,915 11 0	11,908 18 9	7,51,444 30	3,38,899 9 6	31,064 19 5	42,9
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	.....	101 7 11	9 6 1	.....	264 12 2	24 5 5	
Total to corresponding date of previous year	2,759,702	38,58,515 2 1	355,697 4 5	1,86,18,180 30	91,23,276 4 11	836,300 6 7	1,189,

and Rs. 34,666-4-9 added, being short, included in previous weeks on account of freight on food-grains due by Government
ded on account of estimated proportion of freight on food-grains due by Government in this week.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTT

RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

...r week ended 13th June 1874, on 223½ miles open.

				Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total tra. receipts.
				Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
				Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
			20	10,949 5 3	1,003 13 10	*2,24,409 30	*72,027 0 0	6,602 9 6	7,606 3 4
			..	48 15 10	4 9 10	.....	322 4 4	29 10 10	34 0 8
			,012	3,67,796 1 11	33,714 12 10	30,29,277 20	8,32,837 10 0	76,343 9 0	110,058 1 10
Rainfall.	Average of ten previous years for the same period.	23							
			,432	3,78,745 7 2	34,718 6 8	32,53,777 10	9,04,864 10 0	82,945 18 6	117,664 5 2
	Inches during week of rubbee season.		4,170	10,459 7 3	958 15 8	89,261 10	25,095 10 3	2,300 8 8	3,259 4 4
	Corresponding		.....	46 12 9	4 5 10	.....	112 4 7	10 5 10	14 11 8
	Ending date of		118,898	3,57,865 5 11	32,804 6 6	19,02,449 10	5,31,831 10 6	48,751 4 9	81,555 11 3

* Maunds 56,925-10 and Rs. 18,125-14 added on account of difference between approximate and audited returns of previous weeks.
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NALL[illegible]ATI STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 13th June 1874, on 27½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	1,525	1,251 0 0	125 2 0	12,931 0	1,034 0 0	103 8 0	228 10 0
Or per mile of railway	56	46 0 0	4 12 0	475 0	38 0 0	3 16 0	8 8 0
For previous 23 weeks of half-year	32,257	24,805 0 0	2,480 10 0	1,80,427 0	13,757 0 0	1,375 14 0	3,856 4 0
Total for 24 weeks	33,782	26,056 0 0	2,605 12 0	1,93,358 0	14,791 0 0	1,479 2 0	4,084 14 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,415	1,223 14 0	122 7 9	5,924 30	449 5 3	44 18 8	167 6 5
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	52	44 14 7	4 9 10	217 16	16 7 8	1 12 11	6 2 9
Total to corresponding date of previous year	38,692	29,052 9 10	2,905 5 9	1,68,446 15	13,317 3 0	1,331 14 4	4,237 0 1

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